"Have you heard," said Jones to Brown,
"The rumors about town,
Concerning how the Globe's want ads are read?"
"Yes, indeed," said Brown to Jones,
"And I won't make any bones
'Bout what a man on Third st. to me said:

"I'd a house for sale and lot,
An' thought a buyer I'd got,
But I missed him, so to the Globe I hied,
I put in a little ad.,
And before that night I had
Sold out---Of course I'm gratified!"

ST. PAUL

Sunday Globe.

NEWSBOYS, ATTENTION!

Twenty-Five Good, Warm Suits of Winter Clothes,

TEN HEAVY OVERCOATS, FIVE SEAL FUR CAPS,

FROM THE GREAT MANHATTAN,

Will be Given to Newsboys Who Sell GLOBES Every Day Until Christmas.

Report at the GLOBE Office, Boys, and get Your Number.

VOL. IX. SAINT PAUL, MINN., SUNDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 6, 1887.---TWENTY PAGES. NO. 310.

NEARING THE END

Joe Howard's Graphic Special on the Seven Men Condemned to Die.

He Thinks Public Sentiment in Chicago is Inclined Toward Mercy.

Strange Conclusions Reached by the Supreme Court From Strange Premises.

The Sweethearts, Wives and Mothers of the Doomed Men Visit the Jail.

Spies, Schwab and Fielden Say They Are Sorry for the Massacre.

Gov. Oglesby Inundated With Appeals to Grant a Commutation.

A Movement on Foot to Raise Hades at Chicago Next Friday.

Special to the Globe.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 5.—I regret to say that, unless appearances are very deceitful, Illinois in general, and Chicago in particular, are on a dead run. Dreading or fearing to face the consequences forced before them by the infamy of the 4th of May, 1886, judges, lawyers, editors, reporters, correspondents, merchants and club men are all holding up their hands for mercy to the anarchists. Some of them cloak it very ingeniously, arguing that there could be no door through which the anarchists could escape the punishment to which they are sentenced, save that of mercy; that they are securely housed, literally caged behind iron bars and enclosed within stone walls, so that physically they are in the power of the state, and the machinery of the law will relentlessly move down to the moment of their execution unless the governor in his discretion steps between them and death. They argue that justice was satisfied the moment the record was perfected and that now consideration of

Public Policy

demands mercy to the condemned. Sifted from the great mass and mess of documentary matter on this subject, and in the interest of the anarchists, I find two points of considerable interest and force. Gen. Trumbull points out, in view of the ruling of the supreme court to this effect:

"The objection that the letter was obtained from the defendant by an unlawful seizure is made for the first time in this court. It was not made on the trial in the court below,' and as a technical rule of practice this may be correct, and perhaps binding on the supreme court, but it is not binding on the governor, as the late decision in Frost's case was not binding on the crown. Technicalities in favor of life should be liberally allowed, and this is a maxim of the law. Technicalities in favor of death have

A Ghastly Look.

They are altogether shocking and they are odious to the law. In the deepest tragedy there are scenes of comedy. So in this. Scarcely had the supreme court handed the seven men to the lord high executioner, when up steps Mr. Justice Mulkey, a member of the court, and, with comic parade, passes mortal judgment upon the decision itself. The stab he gives it is fatal. Here is what he says:

"It is not my intention to offer a separate opinion, as I should have done. I desire to avail myself of this occasion to say that, while I concur in the conclusions reached, and also in the general views as entered in the opinion filed, I do not wish to be understood as holding that the record is free from error, for I do not think it."

Which is to say that Justice Mulkey agrees to the conclusions, but not to the premises on which they are founded. He agrees to the general views, but not to the special reasons. He is neither ethical nor logical, for if the premises are bad, the conclusion must be, at least, dubious. If the special

Reasons Are Unsound

the general views resulting from them cannot satisfy the hanging of seven men. Judge Mulkey's concurrence is death for the anarchists on general principles and is but a judicial echo of the angry clamor of the streets.

"They did not have a fair show," said the president of a vigilance committee, in excuse for the hanging of a gang of bad characters, "but most of 'em was guilty." The apology was weak. Judge Mulkey thinks that the case sanctions the decision, and at the same time sustains his reputation as a lawyer by disclaiming all responsibility for its errors. He knew that the decision becomes authority in Illinois and that it will be embalmed in the "reports." He sustains the decision, barring the errors in it, and when the passions of the hour are gone, when the seven are silent in the grave, when the bar of Illinois is laughing at the decision as a legal statement, Judge Mulkey reserves the right to say, "I told you so at the time; I said then that errors were in the record; those that you ridicule are the errors that I meant." This resource can not avail him, because he is not brave enough to expose in a separate opinion the errors he confesses.

Chief Justice Pilate

confessed that there were errors in the trial, and even washed his hands of the judgment, but the stain remains forever. Mr. Justice Mulkey consents to the death of seven men under a judgment which, although legally defective and infirm, is good enough for them. The intimation of Mr. Justice Mulkey that he has a dissenting opinion in his mind, which he declines to spread upon the record, is of itself a full justification for interference by the governor of the state and the odds against the prisoners in the trial of the anarchists, the law itself was bent and strained to the breaking point. On the floor of the court house they stood at a perilous disadvantage. The scales of justice have not passed evenly between the accused and the state. They were poor, the prosecution rich. The whole machinery of the city and county government was at the service of the prosecution. The treasury was reckless of cost. The police force, the detective force, and every official influence were active against the prisoners. They were beaten from the start. In the arena of life or death, they

Fought Against Odds

unfair and invincible, and they played for a jury with dice loaded against them. The indictment was a bewildering contradiction of sixty-nine counts, and every count was the horn of a dilemma. If Schnaubelt threw the bomb, says the supreme court, you are guilty as his accomplices, because the indictment alleges that Schnaubelt threw it. If Schnaubelt did not throw the bomb, as you have tried to show, then the case of the state is proved, because the indictment says that it was not thrown by him, but by an unknown person. The exact language of the court is this:

"All the proof introduced by the defendants, thus tending to show that Schnaubelt did not throw the bomb, tended also to prove that an unknown person threw it."

From a dilemma like that, escape is hopeless. The evidence and its contradiction are alike fatal to the accused. From a labyrinth of

Sixty-Nine Counts

the most experienced pilot cannot extricate the prisoners. There is not a guide either in legal or moral philosophy that can show the way out. Another point which strikes me very forcibly is this: It was averred that if certain events had happened which did not happen, they would have shown that the conspiracy and the tragedy were cause and consequence, therefore the connection is proved. This is not meant for ridicule, and the grotesque appearance is merely the shadow of the supreme court tracing the crime back to the conspiracy. It is the language of the opinion itself that throws sarcasm upon the decision. Here is the claim of the supreme court: "The mode of attack as made corresponded with the mode of attack as planned." And here is the inconsequent reasoning by which that claim is supported: "The Desplaines street station was in sight of the speaker's wagon, and only a short distance south of it. If a bomb had been thrown into the station itself, and if the policemen had been shot down while coming out, a part of the conspiracy would have been literally executed just as it was agreed upon."

By Reasoning Upside Down

in that fashion the tragedy in the Haymarket is connected with a conspiracy that was not carried out, and seven men vaguely and remotely identified with said conspiracy are connected with a bomb thrown by a person unknown, and who is not shown to have any association whatever with the seven men, nor any connection at all with the so-called conspiracy. The supreme court itself virtually rejects the theory that Schnaubelt threw the bomb, for the more comprehensive drag net theory that it was thrown by some person to the jurors unknown." The conspiracy which the prosecution attempted to show in the trial, and which it is pretended they did show, was not carried into execution in any of its essential details. As illustrated and explained by the supreme conrt itself, it was a conspiracy that aimed at a social and political revolution. Hundreds, aye, thousands, of men were engaged in it. It was to begin by the throwing of bombs into the North avenue station and into other stations in the city. Well drilled men,

Armed With Rifles,

were to be stationed outside to shoot the police as they came out. Then the conspirators were to march inwards towards the heart of the city, destroying whatever should oppose them. The telegraph wires and the hose of the firemen were to be cut, and the reign of anarchy begin. Nothing of the kind occurred. Nothing of it was attempted. Nothing of it prepared for except the making of bombs by Lingg. According to the conspiracy relied on by the prosecution, many men should have been engaged in it, and many bombs thrown. In fact only one bomb was thrown, and that by an unknown man. This disproves that conspiracy, and tends to show that the bomb throwing was the revengeful act of one man alone. There were no armed men with rifles anywhere, and the claim that pistols were fired by the mob is disputed by strong evidence. Every essential detail of the alleged conspiracy was absent from the tragedy, and for want of the necessary facts a

Scaffold for Seven

men is built. If a bomb had been thrown at the station, and if the policemen had been shot down while coming out a part of the conspiracy would have been literally executed. And therefore seven men must die for a conspiracy which was not executed, but which would have been executed if something which never happened had been done—a conspiracy of which, if it ever existed, some of the condemned could not possibly have had any knowledge, and thus the evidence in the case overwhelmingly proves that the mode of attack as made corresponded not with the mode of attack as planned. Had the indictment been simply for a conspiracy, punishable by fine and imprisonment, that prosecution would have been held down to clear and definite allegation, with which the evidence would have been compelled to correspond. As it was the heavier crime of murder was permitted to rest upon an undefined and shadowy charge composed of opposite and contradictory ingredients. The so-called conspiracy, instead of being a substantial accusation based on facts and averment on which issues might be taken, was

Nothing But a Claim,

the pouring out of a mass of incoherent running testimony, and shifting day by day. The conspiracy was a remote cloud, changing its form continually in obedience to the changing wind of evidence. One day it was like a weasel, the next it was backed like a camel, and at last it was "very like a whale." No one of these men was even charged with throwing the bomb, and Parsons still insists, as the record of the trial shows, that his wife and children were with him at the Haymarket meeting. The incontrovertible fact remains, however, that the prisoners were tried and found guilty, after sixty days' investigation; that, with the trifling exception noted above, the judges of the supreme court on appeals unanimously sustain the action of the lower court, and that after careful consideration the supreme court of the United States insist that everything was done regularly and in order. There is nothing which the most expert lawyer can detect or argue about, and the whole question resolves itself into that of mercy, and inside of that question is the kernel of the whole affair. Would the governor be justified in

Forcing Mercy

upon men who resolutely refuse to ask for it, and impertinently notify him of the fact. I do not believe, if the noose were about his neck, that Lingg could be induced to sign a petition to the governor. I understand that he is particularly annoyed with a phrase in the petition which would lead people to imagine that he was pleading the baby act; that he would pretend that at the time of their preaching anarchy, he didn't know the end they were seeking, namely, the destruction of the state. Said he:

"I believe it is the state which causes all our trouble, and if I may be compelled to be something which I don't wish to and which is to my advantage as an individual, is it any less a tyranny and a wrong if I was compelled by the authorities and the states, representing millions of people, to do it? No, no. When I used the language I did and took the step I took I meant revolt

Against the State,

and in explanation of the stand taken by them all, Mr. Lum, the editor of the Alarm, says:

"This effort is to get the seven men to sign a petition which shall mean one thing to the governor and another thing to the signers. I honestly believe that if the whole seven took the same ground as four of them have taken in their open letters to Gov. Oglesby, their lives could be saved. I think the men who are clamoring for their lives would hesitate to make martyrs out of them, for, as sure as they die, they will be regarded as such, while thousands may honestly believe them deceived, infatuated, till the fact remains that an open, bold course is the best one. The test is whether they prefer principle or not. Innocent of crime or intention to murder Officer Degan they are now urged to appear before the public in a compromising position. Their own friends, those nearest to them, decline to give them any advice what they shall do, but their friends say: "It's not for us to advise you. We are on the

Outside of the Bars.

You are on the inside. You must decide that for yourselve."

"What do you think the governor will do?"

"I feel certain that three of the men if not four of them will hang. If they had all stuck together more of them would, because they would all be martyrs. Society dares not do that. The three men have been conscientious in signing it. Mind you they have been led to believe that it was a mere matter of form—like signing the appeals to the state and federal supreme courts—a mere matter of form, not a matter of principle. The rest of the men will receive commutation."

"Will there be any trouble at the time of the execution?"

"Not in the least."

"Will there be any at the funeral. You know in Paris, then it is when the riots have been, when the bodies of the executed communists have been buried."

"There won't be any trouble I hope, and unless some Guiteau, who knows nothing about the case comes up and causes trouble. But two years hence, we may see a great change, Why, bless your soul, in 1859

I Carried a Torch

in a parade at Buffalo, rejoicing over the victory for law and order which the hanging of John Brown signalized. Two years afterwards I was carrying a musket over Virginia singing 'John Brown's Body.' I don't mean to draw any parallel about the musket, understand. I simply want to show how men's minds change. That bomb was the greatest educator of the working classes that could have been devised if one had deliberately set to work to plot such a thing."

Mr. Lum, by the way, is intrusted by Parsons with all his manuscripts for revision, and also with the care of his funeral. I think there is no doubt that Parsons expects to die, and is entirely ready to go. Whatever is done, Parson's manliness can never be disputed. He, you will remember, had escaped, and need never have returned. He did so of his own volition, to which, possibly, the advice of his counsel, Capt. Black, somewhat contributed, but he is entitled to

All the Credit.

I cannot quite understand Mrs. Parsons, who appears to be in most excellent humor when she calls upon him in the corridor. She chats pleasantly fifteen or twenty minutes at a time, and then goes out on the streets with her basket full of the little pamphlets which were at first bound in red, but now in green, because, she says, it suits the police better. No one here takes any stock in the story coming from Pittsburg concerning the man who confesses that he threw the bomb. Mrs. Parsons says distinctly that she never met him to her knowledge, and knows nothing of him. The fact is that in addition to the current belief concerning the man who did throw the bomb, now in Germany, applicants for that proud eminence rise to explain in all parts of the country. A man, now dead, in Peoria, insisted that

He Threw the Bomb.

Owens claims that he threw the bomb, and to-night a story comes from Sing Sing that one of the convicts there confined confesses that he threw the bomb. Precisely what that has to do with the present situation it is difficult to understand. This city is unquestionably fast dividing into stalwarts and cowards. I need hardly say that the police are not

Continued on Fifth Page.

SWORD BEARER SLAIN

The Savages Worsted After a Battle Which Lasted About An Hour.

Gen. Ruger's Troops and the Indians Engage in a Deadly Conflict.

People of Mandan Fearful That the Sioux Will Go on the War Path.

A Militia Company to be Organized for Protection of the Town.

Special to the Globe.

BILLINGS, Mont., Nov. 5.—Although Sword Bearer has been around the agency for a short time, no attempt to arrest him was made until to-day. The following was received by the GLOBE correspondent to-night at 10:30 from the agency: A fight took place at 12:20 p. m. at the Crow agency between Gen. Roger's command the Medicine man's band of 150 braves. Corp. Sampson, of Company K, First cavalry, was killed, and one private slightly wounded. The medicine man was killed and one of his braves wounded. About thirty Indians left and went South. The rest of his band came in and gave up. No further trouble is anticipated. The result of the killing is gravely questioned by some, who seem to think that the worst may yet come in consequence. They argue that Deaf Bull, a powerful chief who was a firm supporter of Sword Bearer, the Indian killed, will take revenge on the whites as soon as opportunity affords. He is to be arrested, and if he resists may get the fate of the dead chief. It is hoped by many that he will. An event of this kind would set the minds of many ranchmen and others at rest. A majority of the people, however, look upon the conflict as ended, regardless of Deaf Bull or any other Indian, and all trust it is so.

FURTHER DETAILS.

Special to the Globe.

FORT CUSTER, Mont., Nov. 5.—The Crow troubles are about settled. Sword Bearer, the leader of the refractory Indians, was killed, with three of his followers. The others took to the hills. The troops are now in hot pursuit. The remainder of the Indians are quiet and at the agency. A council was held this morning and Gen. Ruger gave them one hour and a half to give up those that were wanted for the outrage at the agency. At the expiration of the time the troops started to make the arrests and were fired upon. Corp. Sampson was killed and one private wounded. No other severe casualties.

The Warlike Sioux.

Special to the Globe.

MANDAN, Dak., Nov. 5.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of this place was held here to-night, and it was unanimously decided to form a volunteer military company for defence in case of trouble with the Sioux Indians. Five thousand of these Indians are now located fifty miles south of here, and it is rumored here to-night that Sitting Bull has ordered them to don the war paint. A committee of five was appointed to call upon the governor and secure arms and amunition.

Another Bomb Fiend.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 5.—John Jambor, of this city, was found guilty at Racine this afternoon of the charge of having attempted the life of ex-Mayor M. M. Secor on the night of June 16, 1885, by placing a dynamite bomb in the carriage way of Mr. Secor's residence. The prisoner wept bitterly when the verdict was announced. The case, which has been dragging along for many months, has attracted widespread interest. Jambor had long been in Mr. Secor's employ, but had been discharged and moved to Milwaukee. His consequent enmity to Mr. Secor was therefore supposed to have furnished the motive for the crime, and at the trial just finished testimony was produced showing that he had purchased explosives, thus materially strengthening the chain of circumstantial evidence which had previously been woven about him. By the premature explosion of the bomb the man who set it was injured, and Jambor was subsequently found at the house of a friend suffering from injuries supposed to have been caused by the explosion.

Not Enough Names.

Special to the Globe.

SIOUX FALLS, Dak., Nov. 5.—The Argus-Leader to-night threw a bombshell into the camp of the Prohibitionists by publishing a statement to the effect that the petition which was presented to the county commissioners, and upon which the local option election was called, has not the requisite number of legal signatures, and that, therefore, the election on Tuesday next will be illegal. The petition contains 1,395 names and 1,145 only are necessary. But an investigation shows that 279 names are those of men whose names are not on the poll list of the last election, and who, therefore, have no legal right to be petitioners. There are also twenty-four names which are on the poll list, but which appear from two to four times on the petition. The petition is, therefore, fifty-three names short.

Killed by the Cars.

Special to the Globe.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 5.—While David Whitson, a farmer eighty-one years of age, and an old lady named Charlotte Lawrence, were crossing the Chicago & Northwestern railroad bridge over Lake Monona this afternoon, they were run down by a section of a freight train going at full speed Mrs. Lawrence was thrown into the lake and picked up dead, with both arms broken. Whitson was thrown on his face on the rocks, and was picked up in a badly mangled condition. He was brought to the hospital, but will undoubtedly die. Both legs were broken and he was otherwise injured. The engineer claims that the wind blew the smoke in front of the cab and rendered it impossible to see persons on the track.

INDEMNITY LANDS.

Commissioner Sparks Tells a Dakota Citizen What the Law is.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The law of 1887, referred to in the letter from Sparks to Ulness, of Glover, Dak., has been referred to the attorney general for an opinion and construction of the law. Meantime the views of Mr. Sparks in construing the law are contained in the following letter written and mailed to-day. The letter contains the official construction of the general land office upon the laws of the department of the interior:

General Land Office Washington, Nov. 5.—To E. P. Ulness, Esq., Glover, Dak., Sir: It appears by the publication of the office letter to you, of Oct. 15, 1887, that the position of this office in the matter of purchases from railroad companies of certain public lands of the United States have been misunderstood. It was intended to say to you that actual settlers on restored lands within railroad indemnity limits, who have purchased land from railroad companies can secure title from the United States to not exceeding 160 acres, under the settlement laws of inqualified to make entry. The provisions in the act of 1887, allowing bona fide purchasers from railroad companies to purchase from the United States at government price lands within the limits of railroad grants not conveyed to or for the use of railroad companies, but which were excepted from the operation of the grants, are construed by this office to relate exclusively to lands in the granted limits and not to lands in the indemnity limits. The latter class of lands are not granted lands, nor are they lands excepted from the operation of grants and purchasers in good faith in a legal sense. The same title vests in a railroad company to granted lands by virtue of grant, but no such title vests in indemnity land. These must be patented or certified before a railroad company has anything to convey in respect to such lands. Consequently persons who purchase lands within indemnity limits before they have been patented or certified to the company do so at their own risk and must look to their vendors for remedy against want of title and not to the United States. Purchasers of patents, whether of granted or indemnity lands are protected by the act of 1887, whether settlers or not. Purchasers of lands within the granted limits where the lands were excepted out of the grant, and were not occupied by settlers at the date of purchase and which have not beet settled upon subsequent to Dec. 1, 1882, by persons claiming to enter the same under the settlement laws of the United States, may, under the act of 1887, purchase such lands from the United States at government prices. Under the act of Jan. 13, 1881, the actual settlers on any lands that have been withdrawn for railroad purposes, whether within granted or idemnity limits and who have exhausted their homestead pre-emption or timber culture privileges, are allowed, at any time within ninety days after restoration, to purchase from the United States, land settled upon and improved by them, not to exceed 160 acres at $2.50 an acre. WILLIAM A. J. SPARKS, Commissioner.

Watertown Events.

Special to the Globe.

WATERTOWN, Dak., Nov. 5.—Court adjourned after a session lasting until midnight till Wednesday next. Hoyt, of Henry, was fined $100 and costs for selling liquor without a license. More indictments were found. Judge Spencer has won the respect and confidence of every one for his fair and impartial decisions and rulings. He is very popular here now.

Great preparations are being made for the opera house opening. The choice of seats was contested for by auction. The boxes sold for an average of $55. About $10,000 worth of seats for the opening night and season have been sold. Special trains will leave the city after the entertainment is closed each evening.

Pensions Granted.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 5.—The following Minnesotians were granted pensions to-day: Mary T., widow of Edward B. Brooks, Banks. Mexican war—George S. Chiefly, Brown's Valley. Original—Jeremiah Bass, Austin. Increase—Charles A. Jeffrey, Winona; Richard S. Atkins, Minneapolis; Arbana Wade, Mine Prairie; Joseph L. Brigham, St. Paul; Patrick Ingo, Ryan; Charles H. Grogins, Lewiston.

Judge Francis.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The chief clerk of the department of justice says:

The letter calling for the resignation of Judge Francis, of Dakota, has not been cancelled nor withdrawn. Ordinary common sense might indicate what will be the outcome of a matter of that kind. Charges and complaints poured into this department for more than a year before the resignation was requested. I have no personal knowledge, but ordinary common sense might dictate the result.

Mrs. Onstad at Home.

Special to the Globe.

FERGUS FALLS, Minn., Nov. 5.—Mrs. J. K. Onstad, who deserted her husband, returned to-day in custody of the sheriff, who secured her at Minneapolis. She claims she only took $200. The rest of the $1,300 supposed to have been taken by her she says she left in the house. Tom Olson, who was supposed to have joined her, has not been found.

The Mill is Idle.

Special to the Globe.

WASHBURN, Wis., Nov. 5.—The Rood & Maxwell mill is again idle and will remain so until other arrangements are made. The attorney for the Third National bank refused to allow it to run this morning. The information given your correspondent in regard to releasing the attachment on the mill proves to have been an error. It has never been released.

Hastings Tobogganers.

Special to the Globe.

HASTINGS, Minn., Nov. 5.—At the meeting last evening the toboggan club was temporarily reorganized. It was decided to build a slide, with J. J. Rhodes, R. C. Libbey, Albert Schaller, John Van Slyke and F. E. Estergreen as a committee to decide upon its location.

Appointed a Deputy.

Special to the Globe.

FARGO, Dak., Nov. 5.—Treasurer Raymond has appointed Banker E. C. Eddy, of this city, deputy territorial treasurer, probably with special reference to the seizure of the Northern Pacific engines to be sold for unpaid taxes of that railroad.

Sent to Jail.

Special to the Globe.

HASTINGS, Minn., Nov. 5.—Ben Kreger, said to have assaulted a person on the train a fortnight ago, was committed to jail to-day by Justice O'Brien, for twenty days, in default of $10 and costs.

Killed by the Cars.

Special to the Globe.

RED WING, Minn., Nov. 5.—John Benson, of Winona, an employe on the Milwaukee work train, was almost instantly killed here at 6:30 o'clock this evening, either through falling between two cars or coming in contact with some projection.

Postal Changes.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The postoffice at Cramer, Potter county, Dak., was discontinued to-day. Frank P. Smith was appointed postmaster at Faulkton, Faulk county, Dak., vice James H. Wallace, removed.

MEN ON HORSEBACK.

The Irish Leaguers Devise a New Scheme to Baffle the Police.

Mounted Sympathizers, if Dispersed, Will Seek Other Places of Meeting.

The British Political Situation as Viewed by the Globe's Correspondent.

The French Scandal--The Latest News From Stanley in Africa.

By Cable to the Globe.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—The cabinet council held on Thursday, besides hearing Mr. Balfour's report on the state of Ireland, and discussing the most important of current foreign affairs, decided that the coming session of parliament should see the introduction of a land purchase scheme for Ireland. There had been considerable doubt in the minds of many of the ministers as to the expediency of producing such a bill till Ireland should become quiet, especially as the Gladstonians are counting with extreme confidence on the overthrow of the government on this measure. But the counsel of those most favorable to the immediate action prevailed and the introduction of the bill is practically settled. One of the circumstances having great weight in inducing the belief that the Liberals are contemplating a coup, is the fact that Earl Spencer in a recent speech stated that he had postponed his visit to India because he didn't desire to be far distant from his leader when his services should be required, and this utterance is construed to indicate that

THE LIBERALS BELIEVE

that Mr. Gladstone will soon be restored to power. The Spectator, as though seeing the difficulty confronting the government, and realizing the danger already imminent and still increasing that the ministry must inevitably face, remarks:

The strange power of attraction which for six centuries has enabled Irishmen to make all who come among them, whether conquerors or friends, more Irsh than themselves is again at work, and rapidly disorganizing and degrading English opinion. It would be unquestionably wiser for the government to introduce a land purchase bill. If only it be complete, and give it immediate effect, than to wait for that calmer condition of the public mind which until the land tenure is evolutionized will in Ireland never come on the subject of land purchase.

ARNOLD FOSTER'S SCHEME.

presented in the current number of the Nineteenth Century is meeting with serious attention even from friendly critics, while many persons consider it a sound and statesmanlike basis for a government bill. The Spectator sees in it only one serious drawback—the possibility that a portion of the tenants will repudiate the payment of quit rent. The scheme formulated by Mr. Forster also exhibits such a thorough grasp of the subject and so acute a sense of the needs of both landlord and tenant that it has created a general desire that he should have a seat in parliament at the earliest moment that a vacancy occurs in a district from which he could be elected. What is certain, however, in regard to the coming session is this: It will be impossible to carry through both a land purchase and an English government bill, and any difference of opinion that may arise in the Tory party will result from discussion of the question as to which measures shall have precedence. It is reliably stated that parliament will reassemble about Jan. 20, and the debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne, and the discussion over new rules of procedure, will fully occupy the time till Easter and perhaps later, so that until these matters are disposed of no practical legislation will be possible.

The Dublin Freeman publishes in its issue to-day an alleged Tary

HOME RULE SCHEME

combined with a system of gradual land redemption. It is anonymous, however, and on this account excites little attention, though many believe it to be the creation of some Conservative leader anxious to make a repution as the discoverer of the true method of pacifying Ireland.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, though fully restored to health, was absent from the first of the series of Tory councils for the purpose of laying out the lines of the government's parliament policy. It is said that he will not accept a cabinet portfolio at present, and the reason assigned for his disinclination to resume office is that his seat for West Bristol is not sufficiently secure to permit him to take the chances of going before his constituents for the re-election his position as a cabinet minister would require. Both Mr. Beach and Lord Randolph Churchill have expected that they would be provided with office before the reassembling of parliament, but neither is likely to receive an invitation, at best, within the next few months.

RENEWED RUMOR

of differences in the Gladstonian camp point to the transfer of the leadership of the Liberal party in the house from Earl Granville to Earl Spencer, and the retailers of this kind of gossip also see in Lord Roseberry's recently excusing himself from speaking at any important political gathering on the ground of indisposition, his inability to go the length of Mr. Gladstone's recent utterances. There is, however, no ground for the assumption that Mr. Gladstone is in advance of his colleagues in his opinions concerning the Irish situation, though there is little doubt that Mr. Dillon's advice to tenants to refuse to accept even reasonable offers from their landlords, is causing qualms in the bosoms of some of the Gladstonian following, who are nervously inquiring whether Mr. Gladstone is prepared to indorse Mr. Dillon's views as to retaliation on coercion by means of a practical refusal to pay any rent at all, the plan of campaign having brought the landlords to their knees and put the tenants in a position to dictate their own terms. National league meetings will be held throughout Ireland to-morrow, and addressed by John Dillon, Michael Davitt and other leaders as yet without the bars of the Irish jails. In order to avoid a collision with the police a novel experiment will be tried in one of the proclaimed baronies of Cork county, and, if successful, will no doubt be generally adopted. The plan is to have 1,000 men

MOUNTED ON HORSES

hold the meeting, and if interfered with by the police gallop, at the word of command, to a place at some distance away and resume the proceedings, repeating the movement as many times as may be necessary. This will enable the programme of the mutiny to be carried out in full, while there will be no appearance of openly defying the police. The Nationalist papers continue to publish reports of meetings of suppressed branches of the league, but there are no signs of their prosecution.

The Gladstonians are arranging to send successive parties of English members of parliament to deliver speeches in Ireland throughout the winter, and if Wilfred Blunt is shut up in jail he will very likely have congenial company. The governor of Tallamore jail, in his letter asking instructions regarding the treatment of Mr. O'Brien, expressed in strong terms his objection to doing any dirty work for the Dublin executive, and in reply received a telegram summoning him to an interview with the Castle authorities. He promptly obeyed the summons, but has not since returned to his post of duty.

THE UNIONISTS

are making preparations to give Lord Hartington and Mr. Goschen a grand reception in Dublin and 200 gentlemen have already joined the committee having the matter in charge, but fears are expressed of dangerous demonstrations on the part of the Catholics of the Irish capital who regard Lord Hartington as mainly responsible, by consent for the coercion policy of the government, and the enthusiasm of the admirers of the two renegade Liberals is therefore considerably subdued.

LORD LYTTON'S APPOINTMENT

as ambassador to Paris is meeting with almost universal, though in some quarters suppressed condemnation. The Spectator says it is a decidedly bad move and declares that Lord Lytton may any day take some impulsive step that will embarrass the government beyond its powers to extricate itself. Vanity Fair asserts that the appointment is due to a long pursued intrigue, the prime movers of which are "Ouida" and M. Blowitz, the Paris correspondent of the London Times, and declares that Disraeli's maddest appointment, that of Lord Lytton to India, is capped by Lord Salisbury's still madder step. Vanity Fair has for its weekly cartoon in the current issue a caricature of Mr. Gladstone accompanied by a fierce denunciation of all his works.

EGYPT

is again attracting general attention and fears are expressed that the garrison at Wady Halfa is not strong enough to repulse an attack. The latest dispatch received by the government from the commander of the garrison says: "In this position we are perfectly safe. We are not sufficiently strong to attack the rebels, but they are afraid to attack us; they want to draw us into the open, which they cannot do." The preparations Italy is making at Messowah indicate the speedy beginning of a serious campaign, the object of which is supposed to be to occupy and fortify Karen, and open trade with the Soudan. The arrival of a supposed English mediation commission at Messowah is interpreted in some quarters as denoting the collusion of England in the Italian project, because, it is agreed, the preparations of Italy have gone too far to permit meditation.

DARWIN.

The Pall Mall Gazette publishes a review of the biography of Darwin and says the book is really an autobiography, since it was written partly by Darwin himself for the use of his children and with the object of making public the remainder of his letters to his most intimate friend, in which he reveals himself in all simplicity and frankness. "The noble single-mindedness of the man," the Gazette adds, "is the prevailing impression throughout and the one the book will make upon every reader.

THE WEEK ABROAD.

A Review of Events in Europe by the Globe's Special Cable Correspondent.

By Cable to the Globe.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—The cabinet at its meeting this week considered the business for the next session and also a further measure for the enforcement of law in Ireland. Mr. Goschen has the question of land purchase more at heart than any other member of the cabinent, but as he expressed himself as convinced of the impracticability of setting aside English legislation in its favor, no one else insisted unduly on its claims to priority. His submission on this point has been received with general satisfaction by the Conservatives, for outside a small official circle and the few Irish supporters of the government, whose personal interests are affected, the land purchase proposals have no friends. There is not a single Conservative member who does not dread the effect which the introduction of a land purchase bill may have on the minds of his constituents. The

LAND PURCHASE SCHEME,

however, is not to be shelved for next season. The government will allow the procedure of the house to resume its normal course next year—that "private members" at all events during the early part of the session will be allowed the enjoyment of their rights, and the land purchase bill will be introduced and allowed to take its chance on government rights alternately with measures of general interest. Of course, if it fails to get through, "the responsibility will not rest with the opposition." Lord Hartington and his friends are unable to divest themselves of the idea that the settlement of the agrarian difficulty will get rid of the agitation for home rule, desired the government to make the experiment without delay, and a compromise was effected by which the measure was allowed to take the above course. The matter was left to a committee of the cabinet, consisting of the prime minister, Mr. Smith, Mr. Goschen, Mr. Balfour and Lord Ashbourne to prepare a scheme or to weigh the merits of the various schemes which have already been drafted.

THE DETAILS

are not likely to be settled much before the meeting of parliament. Lord Hartington and his followers pledged themselves to support the government vigorously in any action it may see fit to take, within the limits of the crimes act, for the suppression of the league. Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour are disposed to lend an ear to the counsels of the Irish landlords, and the so-called loyalist leaders, who are pressing the government very hard to enter upon a life and death struggle with the league, and are once more threatening to take matters into their own hands, unless the Dublin executive acts vigorously in their behalf. But there is an influential section of the government itself and a still more influential section of the ministerial following, which is in revolt against the idea of permitting the Irish tories to dictate the conservative policy. Many of the conservative members, who have once more begun to haunt the political clubs, complain bitterly that the evictions in Ireland and the indications the government has given of sympathy with the landlords, have done more harm than all the acts of their political opponents. "These Irish landlords will ruin us if we give way to them," is the openly expressed opinion of a member of the government, who has been often talked of for cabinet rank, and who is generally regarded as an old tory, into the bargain. Although it is true that Mr. Balfour's house of commons reputation has much increased, it is not less a fact that he is unsuccessful, even in the opinion of some of his friends, in the difficult place he holds at Dublin castle. Mr. Balfour is clever and high-minded, but he is constitutionally unfit for the laborious work of a department. The best chief secretary for the present business would be a thick-skinned, plodding, resolute man, who would keep pegging away upon the lines of the government policy.

BALFOUR CHAFES TOO MUCH,

ever since he has succeeded in getting his most troublesome enemy, Mr. O'Brien, into jail, and if he is not careful, will not bear the strain of the winter's work. Practically, however, Lord Ashbourne is his colleague in the office, and the attorney general is the joint agent; so that at present, in fact, though not in name, the office of chief secretary is in commission. Among the recent conversions to the creed of disestablishment, none is more remarkable than that of Sir William Harcourt, who, himself the son of a rector and the grandson of an archbishop, used to pride himself upon being the soundest Erastian in the church of England, the late Archbishop Tait being a good second. The adhesion of Mr. Gladstone to the policy of disestablishment with regard to the Welsh church and the sympathy he expressed with total disestablishment in Scotland will undoubtedly be attended by far-reaching and long-enduring consequences. It has already gained many converts to the cause. If only the clergy of the threatened establishments could be wise in time they would make terms with Gladstone, secure him as their best friend and commit their interests to his keeping. Religion is, after all, the greatest force in human life, and Mr. Gladstone's authority rests in no slight degree upon the religious habit of his mind. Throughout his public life the interests of religion have been among the main factors of his policy. When he is in authority religion "lifts her mitred front in courts and parliaments," and even his opponents realize that, however little they may like his dealings with the forms and trappings of religious establishment, "the inner part or thing signified" is safe in his hands. This general recognition of Mr. Gladstone as a genuinely religious man would give him a special fitness for the work of disestablishment and a peculiar authority in dealing with it. They would recognize in Gladstone reverence for the past and his constitutional learning exactly the combination of gifts necessary for the adequate discharge of so great and delicate a work. During the last years of the Irish establishment that institution had no more valiant or skillful champion than a certain Archdeacon Stopford. This acute and learned churchman fought Mr. Gladstone's designs by pen and tongue, by private influence and public agitation, and was the protagonist of the doomed establishment. But the general election of 1868 was ended, the arch deacon saw that the time was up, and instead of prolonging a useless resistence to the inevitable he made overtures to the victorious politician, and devoted the whole of his energies to securing the best possible terms for the church about to be disestablished.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL'S VISION

of the future perplexes his club critics as much as it does other politicians. No one seems to understand how it can be that Mr. Gladstone is, in the event of a defeat of the government, to dissolve parliament. If there is one thing absolutely certain, it is that should Lord Salisbury's health enable him to continue at the helm he will be the minister upon whose advice her majesty will dissolve this parliament. No politician of authority, except Lord Randolph, has ever supposed that Mr. Gladstone would return to power until after the next appeal to the country. Mr. Gladstone is confident that the Irish question as to social order and self government could be settled in a single session, and would submit to no prorogation till the bill was passed. The house of lords would not and could not force the appeal to the country which Lord Randolph suggests. If the lords were to reject the bill twice, it would be presented again in the same session by adjournments. The rule that the same motion may not be made after rejection in the same session does not apply to bills which are in fact never rejected, but only postponed. If the government should fall over the Irish land purchase next season, as Lord Randolph and others predict, and an election in the autumn was to give Mr. Gladstone a sufficient majority, there is no reason to doubt that he would pass a home rule bill in the session of 1889.

BOULANGER'S LUCK.

Whether Gen. Boulanger be the architect of circumstances or the favorite of fortune, very few will determine; but that the latest move of his enemies has been the luckiest for him that has been made in his game for popularity, many unhesitatingly assert. The constructive imprisonment of the man who is the incarnation of La Revanche, and the opinions of the German press on the action taken by Gen Ferron, have endeared him more closely to the French people, and there are a number of leading French politicians who assert that, were President Grevy to resign, these would be the means of electing Gen. Boulanger to the presidency, the office he has long been laying for. One frank criticism, they say, by a competent and truthful enemy, is more useful than a thousand gushing flatteries in a case of this kind. The ill-concealed jubilation of the German newspapers over what the editors have tried to persuade themselves was the downfall of Boulanger speaks volumes for the power and influence of the man. So long as Boulanger was kept in obscurity he ceased to be a dangerous person. Perhaps the very fact that his enemies have failed to leave him out of their calculations is but a proof that his genius destines him to a splendid fate. However this may be, sufficient has happened in the career of Boulanger to convince those who do not willfully blind their judgement that the latest coup of Gen. Ferron has dangerously increased the popularity of the apostle of La Revanche.

Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria is, with unexpected wisdom, acting upon the policy of quieta non movere. He recognizes the fact that it is Russia's turn to move next. The popular elections resulted by a decided majority in his favor. He is the ruler of Bulgaria by the choice and will of the Bulgarians. Meanwhile the much talked of conference of the powers still hangs fire owing to the decision of the czar never to send a representative to any international conference again, unless a previous agreement has been arrived at on the points to be brought under consideration.

THE CZAR DECLINES

to enter into the proposed conference at Madrid, in which it is proposed to bring about the neutralization of Morocco, because the whole of the proceedings and results are not already in stereotype, The failure of the Egyptian conference in London is the reason which the czar assigns for his determination to have nothing to do with any but cut and dried conventions. He will accept no propositions which do not place the Bulgarians under the rule of Gen. Ernroth. The powers decline to accede to the Russian sine qua non. Turkey begs to be excused from the occupation of the principality. Prince Ferdinand rules and Russia must move. There are diplomats who assert that Russia would have moved some months ogo had it not been for the ill health of the German emperor and the desire of the czar not to do anything that would prevent a peaceful ending of the life of his im

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