

FRENCH ELECTIONS.

Ballots Will Have to Be Taken Again in Many Places.

All the Cabinet Officers Re-elected—The People as a Rule Indifferent.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—It is now known that the results of the elections in 155 districts. The results of these elections will mostly be favorable to the Republicans, whose gains now reach a total of sixty-three seats. The majorities given the several ministers in their respective districts aggregate nearly 25,000 more than their combined majorities when standing for election to the Chamber in 1889. In this last general election the Boulangists returned thirty-five members. Yesterday they only elected three. The defeat of the Boulangists is causing much significant comment, and it is predicted that this means the ultimate extinction of that party. Their strongholds have been wrested from them by the Republicans, who are jubilant.

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The Chamber of Deputies is now composed of 584 members and is elected every four years by universal suffrage. The re-elections will be held September 3.

The last chamber was elected in 1889, in the midst of a Boulangist crisis. The struggle was fierce, and in every part of the country public excitement was at a white heat. M. Constans was at the head of the government, and the pressure he brought to bear was of a kind until then unknown in French politics. The result was that the Boulangists were completely defeated. In the present elections complete calm reigned throughout the length and breadth of France. Were it not for the many colored electoral posters that cover every available inch of wall, no one would have known who the men were who were to be elected, and the representatives of the country. The indifference of the public as to the result was almost complete, except in a few departments. The Deputy ministry, although exercising as much influence over public opinion as it can, has not resorted to the means employed by Constans in 1889. Everywhere in the district of Vaux, however, meetings were held at which all the parties attacked Clemenceau with accusations of having sold himself to England.

France would like to see new men in power, but wants them to be good republicans as the men who are now managing the Government. As the form of government of the country is not at stake the mass of the people take no interest in the struggle. The election was free from disorder and even excitement. Excepting a slight disturbance in the Vaux, where M. Clemenceau, the radical leader, had a hot fight, no trouble was reported. In the poll, although much larger than usual, was a republican radical; Desce Barodet, republican radical; and M. Deschamps, editor of *Le Libre*, and Lacroix sat in the last chamber.

Charles Floquet, who resigned the presidency of the chamber because he was beleaguered by the Panama scandal, headed the list but did not win. He was obliged to try his fortune in a ballot.

Ex-Premier Goblet, described by himself as a radical socialist, polled the largest number of votes in his district, but like M. Floquet must await the final decision of a rebalot. His principal opponent is Guyot, radical, and member of the last chamber. Mandrieux, ex-pretect of police and chief of police in the Panama scandal, polled more votes than any other candidate in his district. In his case also a second ballot is necessary. In his district of the Vaux, M. Clemenceau received the largest number of votes. A rebalot will be necessary.

Paul Louis Perzival was elected in Bordeaux; Jean Labat, Bonapartist, was elected in the district of the Gironde; M. De Villers was elected for Coochin China; Baron De Meaux, member of the last chamber of the Argentine district of Orne, has been returned. One of the most notable results in the defeat of Constans, the minister of the Interior, and formerly an ardent Boulangist in the following of the Count of Paris. In the last chamber he represented the second Pontifical district of Marignan.

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All of the cabinet officers have been re-elected, none meeting with serious opposition. M. Wilson, son-in-law of the late President Grevy, and who was implicated in the Legion of Honor scandal, is elected by a large majority in the Lozère district of the Indre et Loire.

M. Delahaye, who was prominent in the Panama Canal exposure, is defeated in his district of the Indre et Loire.

The result in Lille is regarded as particularly significant. There Mr. Lozer, a Catholic, who belongs to the so-called party of "the Right," was elected over a socialist by over 2,000 votes.

Felix Jules Mallin, the French McKinley, who, in the last chamber, represented a district in the department of the Vosges, was re-elected by 11,291 votes. Charles Ferry was returned from the same department.

Later returns from the eleventh Arrondissement show that Lacroix will not be elected, and that a new ballot will be necessary.

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In the twelfth M. Platon of La Justine will probably be elected on the re-balot. A re-balot will be necessary in the nineteenth.

STOCKS IN NEW YORK.

But Little Business Doing and the Market Somewhat Depressed.

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FRANCE AND SIAM.

Arranging for the Transfer of the Indemnity Money—France Accused of Breaching Faith.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—A special despatch to the Times from Bangkok says that the first meeting between M. De Villa, the French special envoy, and Prince Krom Luang Devanwongse Varoprak, Siamese foreign minister, took place yesterday. The object of the meeting was to arrange terms of settlement between Siam and France. In accordance with the terms of the French ultimatum and its acceptance by Siam, the Government of the latter country has deposited two and a half million francs' worth of silver dollars to the order of France, and the French warship *Arctique* will carry half a million of francs' worth of silver dollars from Bangkok, for deposit in the bank of Indo-China at Saigon, to complete the 3,000,000 francs demanded by France to the French indemnity. The despatch adds that the French have violated the Franco-Siamese treaty by occupying the town of Chantabun without any pretext whatever. The French consuls at Bangkok, although the town was not named in the ultimatum, it was nevertheless intended to be included in the occupation of the Chantabun river.

UNCLE SAM AND HAWAII.

Special Message on Blount's Report Likely to Be Sent to Congress by the President This Session.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Secretary Gresham and Minister Blount had another long conference over Hawaiian affairs this morning at the State Department. They entered into a practical discussion of Mr. Blount's several reports. Secretary Gresham asking full explanation of the various topics treated and Mr. Blount giving his views in a manner plain and direct. He was allowed by his instructions to assume the position of a disinterested observer. It is learned that at the conference yesterday, Mr. Blount was told by the secretary, or that the two agreed, that there was no necessity of the Hawaiian going to Gray's building to consult with the President. The situation will be considered by Mr. Gresham and Mr. Blount until the return of Mr. Cleveland, which will be in a few days. A decision as to the recommendations of the administration. From the speed with which the question was taken up after the return of Mr. Blount, it is believed that the President will send Congress a special message, giving his views on the subject of the relation of the United States should be to Hawaii, before the present session comes to a close. It is said that the administration has come to a conclusion with regard to the policy it will recommend.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—Several newspapers publish this classification of the results of the French elections: Republicans, 312; Socialists, Radicals and Socialists, 30; the "allied" 13; Conservatives, 56.

The Chamber of Deputies is now composed of 584 members and is elected every four years by universal suffrage. The re-elections will be held September 3.

The last chamber was elected in 1889, in the midst of a Boulangist crisis. The struggle was fierce, and in every part of the country public excitement was at a white heat. M. Constans was at the head of the government, and the pressure he brought to bear was of a kind until then unknown in French politics. The result was that the Boulangists were completely defeated. In the present elections complete calm reigned throughout the length and breadth of France. Were it not for the many colored electoral posters that cover every available inch of wall, no one would have known who the men were who were to be elected, and the representatives of the country. The indifference of the public as to the result was almost complete, except in a few departments. The Deputy ministry, although exercising as much influence over public opinion as it can, has not resorted to the means employed by Constans in 1889. Everywhere in the district of Vaux, however, meetings were held at which all the parties attacked Clemenceau with accusations of having sold himself to England.

France would like to see new men in power, but wants them to be good republicans as the men who are now managing the Government. As the form of government of the country is not at stake the mass of the people take no interest in the struggle. The election was free from disorder and even excitement. Excepting a slight disturbance in the Vaux, where M. Clemenceau, the radical leader, had a hot fight, no trouble was reported. In the poll, although much larger than usual, was a republican radical; Desce Barodet, republican radical; and M. Deschamps, editor of *Le Libre*, and Lacroix sat in the last chamber.

Charles Floquet, who resigned the presidency of the chamber because he was beleaguered by the Panama scandal, headed the list but did not win. He was obliged to try his fortune in a ballot.