# THE QUEEN OF HAWAII.

## THE ROYAL CONSIDERATION SHE RECEIVED WHILE IN LONDON.

KALAKAUA'S SUBJECTION TO THE AMERICAN ELEMENT IN THE SANDWICH ISLANDS—THE PROFITS MADE FROM THE SUGAR TREATY—POSSIBLE SALE OF THE KINGDOM.

Washington, Jan. 23.—King Kalakaua, who died at San Francisco on Tuesday, came to this country for medical treatment. He had suffered for some time from a kidney complaint. His successor is his sister. She is a woman of fairly good education and some character. She has visited both this country and Europe. She is friendly to the American element, which at present controls the business affairs of the Sandwich Islands. The present Queen was in London during the Jubilee year. Her visit at first occasioned much discussion in court circles as to how she should be received. In the end she had the footing of a royal personage and was entertained as a guest. She had quarters in one of the royal palaces and was invited to all of the stately official ceremonies of that year. At every entertainment she was conspicuous through the richness of her dress and the look of ecstacy upon her face in being permitted to occupy a place among the many great rulers of Europe who then were in London. It was the first time that she had had a real taste of royal splendor. In the Sandwich Islands, controlled by people from this country, the royal personages are considered somewhat in the light of a joke; their surroundings are not luxurious and the petty revenues of the kingdom support in only a small degree anything like ceremony.

At the various royal banquets given in London during that year, this colored Queen was always the object of nervous attention, and was the subject perhaps of as many stories as the Shah during his visits. Some of the court officials, among themselves, spoke of her in a most irreverent fashion. There was always a great difficulty in finding some one high official complacent enough to be her escort to the table. The question of "who shall take out the darkey Queen to-day?" was at times a serious one. The Duke of Cambridge was once designated for this honor, but he peremptorily refused. Nothing of this, however, reached the Queen, and her cup of bliss was made full to running over all through her stay. She was lodged in a real palace, in the company of the greatest in the European royal world. She had real soldiers for her guards. When she went out to ride, she had one of the royal carriages with footmen and outriders, followed by a stately mounted escort of English guardsmen. If she could only have appeared in the capital of her own home with such magnificent surroundings her contentment would have been complete. I saw her to the best advantage at the Jubilee ceremonies in Westminster Abbey. This great church was packed with an audience made up of the rank, the beauty and fashion of Europe. The broad nave was carpeted, and guarded by the picturesquely dressed members of the Yeoman's Guard. It was down this broad walk that all of the visiting royalties came, dressed with the formality and splendor required for the highest official ceremony. There was no one in the royal procession who showed such exuberant contentment and happiness as this colored Queen. She was attended by two maids of honor, who were equally dusky and radiant.

The Queen then seemed to be about forty years of age. She was of medium height, with a well-rounded figure. Her complexion was a light chocolate brown, her features were regular, her eyes were dark, her nose was nearly straight, while her mouth was not as large as the general type of her race. Her hair, which had something of the crinkly curl of the Africans, was long and was twisted in a careful coil upon her well-poised head. Her dress was of a light mauve color, with a wilderness of dainty lace trimming. It was made by some London artist and became her well. The jewels which she wore represented the entire revenue of her kingdom for at least one year. Indeed, it was said afterward that there was a deficit in the Sandwich Island Treasury, following her visit to England. She walked in the procession with a slight swinging motion, just faintly suggesting the cake-walk of the American negro. There was no one in the entire line who attracted more attention, and I am sure there is no memory in the Queen's life more agreeable to her than her dazzling experience upon this memorable occasion.

The King visited this country some ten years ago. He was received at Washington with all the official honors. The House of Representatives received him while in session. He came down the aisle of the hall in uniform, and was formally presented to the Speaker, the House standing until the presentation was finished. The King had more the look of a negro than his Queen. He was tall and broad-shouldered, with a powerful frame. He was a giant among the people of his race. He was over six feet in height, and at the time of his visit must have weighed at least 215 pounds. He had a large head, broad forehead, dark eyes, the wide, flaring negro nose, a large, thick-lipped mouth, and a broad, full chin and face, which was smooth-shaven, with the exception of a slight black mustache and short side-wiskers. His hair was a short, crinkly wool, close-cropped and carefully parted on one side. He was a man of good manners, more than ordinary education and much more than the average intelligence. He had all the pleasure-loving qualities of his race, and never learned self-denial from white civilization. In this he was not wholly unlike many of his royal brethren in Europe.

He always was controlled by the American element in the islands. Whenever he tried to set up his individuality against it he invariably failed. One of the most notable instances of this was in the deposition of his Prime Minister, Celso Caesar Moreno. Moreno was an adventurous Italian, who took the whole world for his field. He was supposed to be a Republican patriot when he left Italy. He made some notoriety for himself in New-York a number of years ago in his attempts to break up the padrone system. He was then a magnificent philanthropist, who stormed in all languages in his exposures of the iniquities of this cruel system. Moreno was himself a giant in figure. He had a great round head, set off by short curling hair. His eyes were black, his nose was straight, his complexion swarthy, his fierce-looking face was set off by a military mustache. His teeth were white and even. He had a rich, musical voice, and really an eloquent tongue. If you could grant his sincerity, he was always interesting. He was supposed to be a former officer in the Italian Army. He was a fervent Republican of the Garibaldian type. He came to Washington and next occupied himself with a project for a cable between the Pacific Coast and Japan, touching the Sandwich Islands. He failed by the merest accident to secure a charter from Congress for this enterprise. It was this project which took him to the Sandwich Islands, and there straightway, by some magic, he captivated the King, and within the shortest possible time he was made his Prime Minister. This occurred during the Hayes Administration in this country. If Moreno had been modest, he probably would have been permitted to remain at his post, but the opportunity which he had in hand to take charge of the entire kingdom was so great that he overreached himself by his assumption of power. The American element encouraged a rebellion which could not be put down by the twenty-five or thirty men who constituted the King's army. The Prime Minister was deposed. Moreno received a short time to leave the country. He was escorted to a ship in the harbor and told that if he ever returned he would be shot. He came to Washington and set up a claim for damages because the American Minister, General Comley, opposed him, but nothing ever came of the claim.

The islands are to-day chiefly valuable on account of their sugar producing capacity and their advantage as a coaling station for naval vessels. The sugar industries of the islands are practically united in the form of a trust, controlled and owned by Claus Spreckels. The Hawaiian treaty, which admits to the United States the sugar of that country free, has made all of these men rich. The treaty amounts practically to a present of 1 1-2 cents a pound to the producers in the islands. Mr. Spreckels, when he went to the islands was a poor man. He had enough capital to open a small grocery store. He married a woman with some money, and through his marriage procured a sugar plantation. It was he who organized the sugar industry, and it was through him largely that the Hawaiian treaty was negotiated. The chief argument in favor of the treaty was that through its kindly influence we would obtain possession of the islands. The second argument was that it would cheapen sugar to the consumers in this country. Whatever point there was in the first argument, there certainly could have been nothing in the second. Sugar was not reduced in price, and the difference between our current market rate and the previous market rate for the Sandwich-Island sugar was put into the pockets of the few people who had control of that industry. Before the treaty they were all poor. This treaty, which has been in existence now nearly ten years, has given at least as many millions to the sugar-owners of the islands. They represent to-day a strong combination which controls absolutely the affairs of that country, and which would bitterly oppose its capture by any other country. It is said that the next step these gentlemen will take to secure the permanence of their valuable rights will be to negotiate with the United States Government an absolute sale of the islands. This they can do by maintaining the present form of government and sustaining the future Queen. This is the legal and unquestioned form of government in the islands. With their control of such a government, a legal deed of sale to the United States could be made if the latter should accept the purchase. With the fortunes that they have, they could well compensate the Queen for consenting to such a sale. They would no longer need a treaty with the United States for their sugar, and so their industry, which now yields millions, would be placed beyond the reach of danger.

A gentleman who has lived a number of years in the Sandwich Islands says that the funeral ceremonies of a Royal personage there are curious. They will continue at least three weeks, during which time the body of the King will lie in state. Then his body will be placed in a casket of precious woods and afterward the casket will be filled with alcohol and will be hermetically sealed. The closing ceremonies are aways at night. The natives then join in a wailing chorus, as they wave torches to and fro, following the funeral cortege to the mausoleum. This wailing continues throughout the night. T. C. CRAWFORD

## INCIDENTS IN SOCIETY.

Mrs. John Sherwood held a brilliant reception at the Windsor Hotel yesterday afternoon for Mrs. Henry M. Stanley, Mrs. Tennant and Hamilton Aide. Mr. Stanley was unable to be present, owing to a lecture engagement in another town. Assisting Mrs. Sherwood to receive were Mrs. Jordan L. Mott, jr., Miss Anna Stephens and Miss Mesier. No less than 1,000 people called in the course of the afternoon. Among those present were Mrs. F. R. Jones, Miss Beatrix Jones, Mrs. Paran Stevens, Mrs. Robert Remsen, the Misses Remsen, Mrs. J. W. Pinchot, Miss Pinchot, the Misses Turnure, Mrs. Cooper Hewitt, Mrs. Abram Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Chittenden, Miss Ruth Lawrence, Miss Evelyn Smalley, Miss Amy Baker, Mrs. Eugene McLean, Mrs. W. H. Osgood, Mrs. Bettner, Mrs. Baxter, Miss Roberts, Mrs. Augustus Field, Mrs. Wilber Bloodgood, Mrs. Bainbridge Clark, Mrs. J. C. Fosdick, Clinton Stuart, Mrs. Ballard Smith, Mr. James W. Gerard, Mr. and Mrs. George Henry Warren, Colonel and Mrs. Ethan Allen, Mrs. R. H. L. Townsend, Mrs. Henry de Coppet, Edgar Fawcett, Miss Fawcett, Mrs. Arthur Sherwood, Temple Emmet, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Pelham Clinton, Mrs. F. P. Kinnicutt, Mrs. John Kean, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Day, Miss Day, Mrs. George S. Scott, Miss Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Calvin S. Price, Mrs. Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Hillhouse, Mrs. Walter Cutting, Miss Cutting, Miss Field, Miss Dale, Mrs. Dunlap Hopkins, General and Mrs. Winslow, Mrs. J. Frederick Pierson, Mrs. George Kidd, Miss Kidd, Mrs. Grosvenor Lowrey, Commander and Mrs. Crowninshield, Mrs. E. Ellery Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew, Mrs. E. Ely-Goddard, Mr. and Mrs. Brander Matthews, Judge and Mrs. Andrews, Mrs. Eugene Kelly, Miss Leary, Mrs. Henry Day, Mr. and Mrs. Fred. Roosevelt, Mrs. Loney, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Abbott, and Dr. and Mrs. Von R. Thompson.

Mr. and Mrs. Lindley H. Chapin gave a theatre party last night at Harrigan's Theatre, and a supper afterward at their house, No. 5 West Fifty-seventh-st., for Mr. and Mrs. William Slater, of Providence.

Mrs. Frederic Goodridge gave a reception last evening with dancing at her home, No. 256 Fifth-ave.

The fancy dress ball to be given by Madame de Barrios, at her home, No. 855 Fifth-ave., which was to take place on February 9, the date of the last Patriarchs' ball, is to be changed to Friday, February 6, at the request of many friends desiring to attend both balls.

## NOTES OF THE STAGE.

The following is the distribution of characters for the production of "Guido Ferranti" at the Broadway Theatre on Monday evening:

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| Guido Ferranti | Lawrence Barrett |
| Simone Gesso, Duke of Padua | Frederic Vroom |
| Bernardo Cavalcanti, Lord Justice | Beaumont Smith |
| Count Moranzone | John A. Lane |
| Mario Petrucci | Rankin Duvall |
| Jeppo Vitelozzi | George Hazleton |
| Taddeo Bardi | Edward Vroom |
| Ascanio Cristofano | Lawrence Hanley |
| Captain of the Guard | Albert Brooling |
| First soldier | W. R. A. Morris |
| Second soldier | Herbert Pattee |
| Third soldier | George Melville |
| Dominick | Wilfred Clarke |
| Gregory | Frank Lodge |
| Hugo, the headsman | Charles Wilson |
| Beatrice, Duchess of Padua | Miss Gale |

"Judah" will be followed at Palmer's Theatre by a play written for Mr. Willard by Joseph Hatton called "John Needham's Double." Sidney Grundy's "A Village Priest," Ibsen's "The Pillars of Society," and Henry Arthur Jones's "Wealth" will be presented in due order.

The last performances of "Joshua Whitcomb" will be given at the Academy of Music to-day, and on Monday "The Old Homestead" will resume its interrupted run.

## THE THIRD NATIONAL GETS NEW CAPITAL.

CERTAIN ASSETS CHARGED TO PROFIT AND LOSS AND THEIR PLACES TAKEN BY NEW STOCK, ALL OF WHICH IS PROVIDED FOR.

The stockholders of the Third National Bank met yesterday, General John B. Woodward presiding, and by the unanimous vote of all present it was determined to effect a practical reorganization, by making a nominal reduction of the present capital stock to $750,000, but restoring it immediately to the old amount of $1,000,000 by the addition of $250,000 in new cash subscriptions.

During the last few years the bank had accumulated a number of claims which were slow of collection, and, although interest continued to be paid upon the great bulk of them, the directors yesterday recommended that all these doubtful assets should at once be charged up to profit and loss, and the capital reduced to $750,000, which amount it is said is much less than the price at which the net assets could actually be sold for cash. The directors further recommended that the capital should be forthwith restored to its original amount of $1,000,000 by providing new cash to the amount of $250,000. Both recommendations were unanimously adopted.

More than four-fifths of all the capital stock was represented at the meeting. The new stock for $250,000 will be offered to the existing stockholders of the bank at par in proportion to their present holdings.

It was announced yesterday that enough stockholders had already been heard from to insure the taking up of the majority of the $250,000 new stock. A syndicate was formed upon the spot to take up all the new stock which should not be accepted by the stockholders under the privileges, and subscriptions were received to more than the amount of all the new shares. The complete success of the plan is therefore assured, because while the old stockholders have the privilege of coming in proportionately if they desire to do so, as the majority of them will, all the stock which they may not wish to take is subscribed for in advance by others. As the assets, which have under this arrangement been nominally charged off, still exist, and there is no doubt that much the larger part of them will be gradually collected in full, there is a good prospect that from this source the bank will soon derive a considerable cash surplus, and it is therefore expected that when the reorganization is complete the shares of the bank will sell considerably above par.

The formal approval of the Controller of the Currency is necessary, but of this no doubt is entertained, as the Bank Examiner has already expressed himself as perfectly satisfied with the plan.

## ROBERT BURNS.

A TRIBUTE ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF HIS BIRTH.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: January 25 will be the 132d anniversary of the birthday of Robert Burns. It will be celebrated by Scotchmen everywhere, and once again the bowl will be wreathed in his honor, and the story of the poet-peasant be set to strains of eloquence. His sentiments will be quoted, his songs be sung, his loves be thought of; and though songs and loves have been with us over a century they are as fresh to-day as in their earliest youth. For the songs of Burns are the poetry of the heart, and "age cannot wither nor custom stale" them. The singer who appeals to and wins the affections will live long in the memory of a people. The lyrical faculty was Burns's possession and his legacy of song is as sweet a contribution as the human race has known. His verse has all the qualities that insure permanence—pathos, passion, grace, melody, naturalness. The last characteristic is not the least, for never was there so unaffected an utterance, never simplicity more charming. There is no obscurity in his verse; there can be no discussion as to meaning. All that he wrote is understood—as clear to the mind and sense as the note of a bird, the fragrance of a flower. The emotions are a common heritage. To express them with melodies and pathetic power was God's gift to Robert Burns.

What need to recall now the pathos and sweetness of "Ye banks and braes o' bonnie Doon" and "Highland Mary"; the tender regret of "Ae fond kiss and then we sever"—the following lines of which touching lament Sir Walter Scott said contained the essence of a thousand love tales:

Had we never loved sae kindly,
Had we never loved sae blindly,
Never met—or never parted,
We had ne'er been broken-hearted—

the fine rapture of "O a' the airts the wind can blaw"; the chastening influence of "John Anderson," the animating sentiment of "Auld Lang Syne," the convivial ring of "Willie Brewed a Peck of Maut"? How often have they been summoned to grace a festival or to express a human feeling!

Nor was the faculty to produce mirth denied to Burns. Readers of his wild, humorous narrative of "Tam O'Shanter," and lighter minor pieces, will recognize a jocund spirit and a graphic felicity of description, while his graver mood is seen in the homely pastoral of "The Cotter's Saturday Night." He was at home with Nature, and his poems are full of illustrations drawn from field and wood and sky—the daisy in the meadow he tilled, the twitter of a bird, the whispering of the wind. An active fancy may conjure a picture of the bright-eyed peasant, standing in the field beside his plough, his rapt gaze fixed on the flower at his feet—in his heart the poem that shall immortalize it.

It will always be remembered that Burns was lowly born. He was not lapped in luxury, and his brief life was marked by struggles and disappointments, many of them brought about by the frailties of his own nature; and yet, through all his vicissitudes, he bore himself with manly independence and sturdy honesty. But, spite of lowly birth and human weakness, burned the living fire of genius. Perhaps it is because of both birth and weakness that he enters the sanctuary of the common heart of man. That he was a peasant born makes him a representative of the people, and, as Oliver Wendell Holmes beautifully said of Layard Taylor, he had no crown save that which the sisterhood of the Muses wove for him.

I am quite conscious that there is nothing new in the mention here made of Robert Burns. It is rather late in the day to dwell upon his career and to analyze the charm of his writings. Some reference, however, to a poet whose fame lies in perennial freshness, and the anniversary of whose birth is so near, seems timely and appropriate. The thought it suggests is that poetry founded upon the affections will outlive the verse of wider understanding or the loftiest diction of scholarship. Whosoever may chance to hear on his birthday the songs of love and sentiment that are already so familiar will not think that they were written a century ago. They will seem to him as a matter of course, like his own breathing, and his heart will beat with an emotion over which time has no power, for love and truth and beauty are as changeless as the stars.

Praise to the bard! his words are driven,
The flower-seeds by the far winds sown,
Where'er beneath the sky of heaven,
The birds of fame have flown.

WILLIAM L. KEESE.

Flatbush, N. Y., Jan. 22, 1891.

RELIEF ASKED FOR KANSAS SUFFERERS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: This morning The Tribune gives an account of the suffering of settlers in Northwestern Kansas. That these statements are true we have good evidence. For the information of any who wish to aid in clothing, or otherwise, those unfortunate people, allow me to give the names and addresses of several of the missionaries of the American Sunday School Union, whose field embraces that dried-up region and to whom goods or money may be sent with the assurance that they will be judiciously distributed. Frank Kizer, Downs, Osborn County, Kan.; Olans Hansen, Guy, Sheridan County, Kan.; and Mr. Kendall T. Scotthorn, Benkelman, Dundy County, Nebraska. It is to be hoped that packages will be sent and freight prepaid, as their salary is too fund to meet such expense at that end of the line. L. MILTON MARSH,

New-York, Jan. 19, 1891. District Secretary.

POWELL CLAYTON, JR., NOT MARRIED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The dispatch from Pine Bluff printed in The Tribune of January 8, announcing the marriage of my son, Powell Clayton, jr., is untrue. A distant relative, Calmer E. Clayton, married Mrs. Nellie P. Taylor at the time and place mentioned. The lady in question, I am reliably informed, is twenty-eight years old, not thirty-five. Please have this false and injurious publication corrected. POWELL CLAYTON.

Eureka Springs, Ark., Jan. 15, 1891.

### EMPLOYES ENJOY THEMSELVES.

The musical entertainment and reception of the Mutual Benefit Association of H. O'Neill & Co.'s employes at the Lenox Lyceum last night was an extremely enjoyable affair. About 1,000 persons, of whom a large number were employes of the firm, were entertained from 8 until 10 o'clock by well-known performers. Among them were Miss Bertha Behrens, violinist; Mrs. Emma Henry-Thomas, soprano; Miss Helen Dudley Campbell, contralto; J. H. McKinley, tenor; Carl E. Duff, baritone; Mrs. J. H. McKinley, pianist; J. S. Burdette, reader; A. Nussbaum, xylophone soloist, and McAuliffe's orchestra. Mr. O'Neill and his family were present, as were also Captain Reilly, of the Nineteenth Precinct, and Inspectors Williams and Steers and their families.

Dancing began at 10:30 o'clock, and was kept up until a late hour. T. A. Kenny was the floor manager, and the reception committee was composed of G. E. Pendergast, R. D. Watson, F. Doherty, M. K. Shannon, I. L. Schoonmaker, W. G. Kelleher, E. H. Hill, G. McCaw, F. F. Lambley and W. H. Wall.

### MATINEE READINGS FOR A TRAINING SCHOOL.

The Training School for Nurses connected with the Post-Graduate School and Hospital is to have a benefit matinee at the Plaza Hotel, on Tuesday, beginning at noon. Mrs. Charles Waldo Richards, will give readings, and the musical part of the programme will be furnished by Adelina Hibbard, soprano, and Hortense Hibbard, pianist. The admission tickets will be one dollar each, and be obtained from any of the managers whose names and addresses are given in the advertisement on another page. Mrs. Richards recited a number of selections at an entertainment given at the Berkeley Lyceum on Thursday afternoon, for the benefit of the New-York Kindergarten Association. Her recitations were given in a finished and effective manner, and were thoroughly enjoyed by all who had the privilege of hearing them. Many of those who were present at that time will be glad of another opportunity to listen to Mrs. Richards's readings, and many who have not yet heard them will no doubt take advantage of the matinee of Tuesday.

### "PAT" KEENAN IS MADE LEADER.

The Tammany Hall General Committee of the XIIth Assembly District last evening carried out the programme arraigned between "Boss" Croker and ex-County Clerk "Pat" Keenan when the latter withdrew from the County Democracy and joined the Wigwam by making "Pat" the district leader. The committee met at Seventh-st. and Avenue C. George Ryan, a County Democracy follower of Keenan, was chosen temporary chairman. Patrick Keenan was elected member of the Committee of Twenty-four, and Coroner Daniel Hanly chairman of the General Committee of the district. On assuming the chair Mr. Hanly "took his medicine" bravely and expressed his "entire satisfaction" in regard to the changed condition of things by which he was compelled to make way for Keenan as leader. The usual committees were appointed and the crowd adjourned to the nearest grog-shops.

### A BRUTAL STEPFATHER'S CRIME.

Robert Coyle is a mosaic house-painter who lives in the tenement-house No. 229 West Sixty-first-st., with his wife and stepson, Willie Trainor. Coyle has been out of employment of late, and when he returned to his rooms at 6 o'clock last night he was in a state of anger. His wife endeavored to calm him, but her efforts only infuriated him. He became so violent that she hurried out to a neighbor's. When she returned she found that the man had locked the door and that he was abusing her son inside. The woman begged to be let in, for she thought that her child was being murdered. In a little while Coyle escaped from the rooms by way of the skylight. The mother found the boy lying on the bed in a pool of blood with several long gashes on his head. The boy was unconscious. A hatchet close by his side was blood-stained. An ambulance from the Roosevelt Hospital was sent for and the unconscious boy was carried there. At the hospital Drs. McDonald and Menzies examined the boy. They found that the base of the boy's skull was fractured and that two of his ribs were broken.

# AMERICAN PORK SHUT OUT.

## THE REICHSTAG SUSTAINS THE PROPOSITION BY A VOTE OF 133 TO 103.

THE SECOND DAY'S DEBATE ON HERR BARTH'S MOTION FOR ITS REPEAL.

Berlin, Jan. 23.—In the Reichstag to-day a motion was made to repeal the prohibition of the importation of American pork. After some discussion the motion was put to a vote, and was defeated by 133 to 103.

In the renewed debate which to-day preceded the vote on the motion made yesterday by Herr Barth for the repeal of the prohibition, Dr. Windthorst said he regarded the prohibition as a sanitary measure, but otherwise he would uphold the motion for repeal, in order to lower the prices of meat.

Dr. von Boetticher followed, referring to what he considered the evil results of the Government opening the Russian frontiers of Germany to pork imports. Not a single consignment, he said, had yet proved free of disease. The Americans had a system of meat inspection in their towns only, although they themselves were extremely strict in controlling cattle importations.

Herr Marquardsen (National Liberal), who also spoke on the repeal motion, announced that his party favored the repeal.

Herr Bebel (Socialist) said the discontent of the people at the high price of meat was great. The pig-breeding done by small traders was no reason for refusing to repeal the order. It was not the question of the profits of small dealers which led the Government to maintain the prohibition; it was the interest of the large owners which was served in resisting the repeal.

Dr. von Boetticher again arose, and declared that the Government had not waited for the expression of discontent of the people, but had been continually occupied with the particular question at issue. A recent case of trichinosis at Cologne, he said, was attributed to the use of American pork which had been smuggled in from Holland.

The vote on the pork question was then taken.

## SUCCESS OF THE CHILIAN INSURGENTS.

VALPARAISO AND OTHER PORTS STILL BLOCKADED—THE WHOLE ARMY LIKELY TO REVOLT.

London, Jan. 23.—A dispatch from Buenos Ayres received in this city states that information has been received there from Chili to the effect that Valparaiso, Iquique, Coquimbo and Pica continue in a state of blockade. The dispatch adds that the insurgents are masters of the situation. They have seized Tarapaca, and have sacked all the stores containing or supposed to contain arms and ammunition in Valparaiso. The insurgents will consent to allow the port of Valparaiso to be reopened to commerce, provided the foreign consuls maintain a neutral attitude.

The general opinion throughout Chili, according to the advices received at Buenos Ayres, seems to be that, unless President Balmaceda promptly resigns, the whole of the military forces of Chili will rise in revolt against his authority. It is added that foreigners living in Chili are safe from molestation, except the Italian residents, who are accused by the Balmaceda party of having openly and secretly encouraged the revolutionists.

City of Mexico, via Galveston, Jan. 23.—A dispatch received here from Chili says that President Balmaceda threatened to resign, but that his adherents advised him not to do so.

## A NEW BRAZILIAN MINISTRY FORMED.

THE DEPARTMENTS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION AND OF POSTS ABOLISHED.

Rio Janeiro, Jan. 23.—A new Ministry has been formed. It is constituted as follows:

Senhor Uchoa, President, without a portfolio.
Senhor Cavalcante, Minister of the Interior.
Senhor Clermont, Minister of Foreign Affairs.
Senhor Araripa, Minister of Finance.
Senhor Frota, Minister of War.
Senhor Vidal, Minister of Marine.
Senhor Brazil, Minister of Justice.
Senhor Lucena, Minister of Public Works.

The Ministry of Public Instruction and the Ministry of Posts have been abolished.

The new Ministry is in full accord with the President.

RUSSIA'S RELATIONS TO FRANCE AND GERMANY.

Paris, Jan. 23.—The "XIXme Siecle" to-day published an interview with General Lansdorf, the Czar's confidential Court Chamberlain, in the course of which the Chamberlain is quoted as saying that Russians and Frenchmen have so many affinities of character that the former sympathize with France, and have a profound antipathy for the people of England and Germany, whose characters are different. Russia, according to the Chamberlain, can reap only advantage from contact with the French, and hopes to develop her commercial and industrial relations with France. The latter country, said the Chamberlain, had recently shown that her wealth was greater than ever, and it was gratifying to know that the two nations were closely connected by force of circumstances and similarity of interests. Finances were exceedingly prosperous in Russia. France, he added, could bear her military burdens without fear of financial disaster, which was not the case with several other Powers. Every year armed peace sees the success of Russia and France assured, and their union renders war impossible and restrains Europe. Therefore a closer union is desirable.

A feeling of great tension recently existed between Germany and Russia. Emperor William wished to hold the German winter manoeuvres on the Russian frontier, and preparations to that end were being made. The Czar, however, informed the Emperor that, should he hold the winter manoeuvres as proposed, the Czar would mobilize the Russian First Army Corps and order important movements of troops to be made. Upon this representation being made to the Emperor, the latter abandoned his intention.

### IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

London, Jan. 23.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Morgan gave notice of a motion to disestablish the Welsh Church.

The Right Hon. Henry Matthews, Home Secretary, in reply to a question, denied that there was any difference in practice between the inquest held on the body of the Duke of Bedford and that which is held on the body of an ordinary person.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, president of the Board of Trade, stated that the Board of Trade could not interfere with the railroad strike in Scotland.

Francis Allston Channing, an advanced Liberal, made a motion to the effect that the excessive hours of labor of railway servants was a grave injustice to the men and a constant source of danger to the public, and that the Board of Trade should be empowered to direct the limitation of the working hours. The motion was rejected—141 to 124.

Sir Richard Everard Webster, Attorney-General, replied to Mr. Howorth's inquiry as to a parliamentary candidate promising to employ unionists, when he had been employing non-unionists. The Attorney-General said that if such promise was made in order to influence voters it was certainly a breach of the Corrupt Practices act. The reply was greeted with Conservative cheers.

### SIR EDWIN ARNOLD LEAVING JAPAN.

London, Jan. 23.—Sir Edwin Arnold, who has been living in Japan for some time, has started for home.

### FLAMES IN A CROWN PRINCE'S PALACE.

Copenhagen, Jan. 23.—A fire occurred here to-day in the Crown Prince's palace. Many valuable pictures and a quantity of rich furniture were destroyed by the flames.

### BIG IRON AND STEEL WORKS CLOSED.

London, Jan. 23.—The liquidator has closed the Workington Iron and Steel Works, at Workington, Cumberland, on the ground that the rate of wages being paid by the company owning the works involves a loss of five shillings per ton. About 1,400 men are thus thrown out of work.

### SARAH BERNHARDT TO SAIL TO-DAY.

Paris, Jan. 23.—Sarah Bernhardt will sail from Havre for New-York on the steamer La Champagne to-morrow. A popular demonstration will be made in her honor at Havre. Mme. Bernhardt will take with her an unpublished play by the Italian dramatist, Signor Giacone, which she intends to produce before leaving New-York.

### BRADLAUGH AGAIN SERIOUSLY ILL.

London, Jan. 23.—Charles Bradlaugh, M. P. for Northampton, the noted freethinker, who was reported to be ill a week ago, has suffered a relapse, and his friends are becoming anxious about his condition.

### A WATERLOO VETERAN DYING.

London, Jan. 23.—General Whichcote, a veteran soldier, who fought at the battle of Waterloo, is dying.

### EMIN'S PLAN NOT APPROVED.

Berlin, Jan. 23.—"The Post" announces that the Government has decided not to support Emin Pacha's plan for the establishment of a new German province on the shores of Victoria Nyanza, being convinced that the German protectorate in East Africa should be confined to coast territories.

### AN ANARCHIST DEMONSTRATION IN PARIS.

Paris, Jan. 23.—The Anarchist demonstration which was expected to take place to-day on the Place de l'Opera turned out to be an unimportant and orderly affair. The meeting was chiefly composed of destitute and homeless persons, who had passed the night in the refuge on the Champs de Mars.

During the meeting groups of persons cried out; "Hurrah for Anarchy. We want bread!" The police thereupon made an attempt to disperse the crowd, but met with considerable opposition, and succeeded in breaking up the meeting only after 400 arrests had been made. Most of the persons arrested were afterward released. Several miners, who were found to be armed, were kept in custody.

## A McCARTHYITE MEETING IN DUBLIN.

WHAT McCARTHY AND SEXTON WILL INSIST ON AT BOULOGNE—MR. FURNESS MAY BE UNSEATED.

Dublin, Jan. 23.—A meeting of the committee of the McCarthyite section of the Irish Members of Parliament took place in this city to-day, and was largely attended. Timothy D. Healy presided. In the course of his address Mr. Healy said that Justin McCarthy and Thomas Sexton had gone to meet John Dillon and William O'Brien at Boulogne-sur-Mer. Mr. Healy added that the object of the visit of Messrs. McCarthy and Sexton to Boulogne was to effect a settlement of the trouble existing in the Irish Parliamentary party on the basis of Mr. Parnell retiring from the leadership. No other condition, added Mr. Healy, would be agreed upon as a settlement. In conclusion, Mr. Healy said that if Mr. Parnell retired peace would be restored, and the reform of the League would follow the reform of the leadership. Instead of reorganizing a new government, they should be content to purify the old government upon a democratic basis.

The circular summoning the meeting of the committee of the McCarthyites here to-day declared that the object of the meeting was to establish an Irish National Federation. The meeting finally agreed to postpone the formation of the new federation pending the result of the Boulogne conference.

"The Irish Catholic" demands full disclosures as to what took place at the Boulogne and Paris conferences. It credits Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien with the noblest of motives, saying that it knows they accepted no settlement, and that they have not acknowledged Mr. Parnell's leadership. But, that newspaper adds, it is necessary that they should make a prompt declaration as to what took place.

The formation of the new national organization which is to replace the discredited National League, adds "The Irish Catholic," is nearly concluded.

William O'Brien telegraphed from Boulogne-sur-Mer to the publishers of the recently established "Insuppressible," of this city, as follows: "I have a letter pressing me to become responsible for the continued publication of 'The Insuppressible.' My cablegram from America only authorized the continued publication of 'United Ireland' on lines distinctly laid down in cabled instructions. Since I have become acquainted with the tone and contents of 'The Insuppressible' I am only restrained by motives of national policy from at once disassociating myself publicly from any responsibility for its writings. I regret that I am obliged to request that my name will not be further used in connection with the paper."

London, Jan. 23.—Messrs. McCarthy and Sexton have gone to Boulogne-sur-Mer, where the final conference between them and Messrs. O'Brien and Dillon will take place.

In the House of Commons to-day Alfred Webb, member for West Waterford, gave notice that Justin McCarthy would, a month hence, call attention to the administration of the Crimes act, and would move a resolution in relation to this act.

It is reported that a petition to unseat Mr. Furness, the newly elected Gladstonian member of the House of Commons for Hartlepool, is one of the probabilities of the near future. The petition will be made on the ground that Mr. Furness influenced votes by promising to employ only union laborers.

### THE UNIONISTS AND HOME RULE.

London, Jan. 23.—The Marquis of Hartington, in reply to inquiries concerning the contradiction between the views of Joseph Chamberlain, Lord Derby and other Unionists as to whether or not Home Rule is dead, writes to-day: "The contradiction is more apparent than real. Home Rule may be dead as a practical policy, and as far as it ever possessed any chance of the country accepting it in definite form. But the political necessity specially to retain the Irish Nationalists' support may compel Mr. Gladstone's followers for a long time to come to include it in their policy."

Lord Derby writes: "My speech was intended to warn Unionists against being unduly sanguine or relaxing their exertions."

### A BOYCOTTED FARMER'S COW SKINNED ALIVE.

Dublin, Jan. 23.—News of a terrible agrarian outrage comes from County Clare. During the night, it appears, a cow belonging to a boycotted farmer living near Kildysart was skinned alive by some unknown persons.

### AN APPEAL TO AMERICA FOR FUNDS.

Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 23.—James Mooney, ex-president of the Land League, received the following cable dispatch to-day:

Boulogne-sur-Mer, Jan. 23, 1891.

To James Mooney, Buffalo:

Pending negotiations, the position of evicted tenants is becoming extremely critical. Write entreating American friends not to delay forwarding funds to save tenants from ruin.

DILLON,
O'BRIEN,
HARRINGTON,
REDMOND.

In accordance with this urgent appeal Mr. Mooney earnestly requests committees having in trust funds contributed for the relief of the tenants to forward this money at once to Dr. Joseph E. Kenny and Alfred Webb, No. 43 Upper O'Connell-st., Dublin, Ireland.

### THE GOLD PREMIUM IN BUENOS AYRES.

Buenos Ayres, Jan. 22.—Gold closed to-day at 216 premium.

### THE BEHRING SEA NEGOTIATIONS.

London, Jan. 23.—In the House of Commons to-day Sir James Fergusson, the Political Secretary of the Foreign Office, in reply to a question upon the subject, said that the Behring Sea correspondence and discussion were taking the ordinary diplomatic course, unaffected by the application made to the United States Supreme Court. This application, added Sir James, had been made at the instance of Canada, and upon the advice of American lawyers.

### CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

Kingston, Ont., Jan. 23.—Mr. Chapleau, Secretary of State for Canada, in an address delivered here last night referred to the extended powers of Mr. Blaine, and said he believed that Mr. Blaine was, in his innermost heart, a friend of Canada. He asserted that those who argued that Canada must surrender her growing industries to the United States were opposing the wishes of the people of the Dominion. It is impossible, he declared, to have free trade with the United States and at the same time to discriminate against England. Canada was, however, prepared for free trade relations with the United States. He was in favor of full reciprocity with the United States in natural products. If at any time there was an expression of ill-feeling between the two countries it never went from the Canadian side of the line. Canada wanted to deal with the United States as Nation with Nation.

## FOR INDUSTRIAL CONFEDERATION.

DEMANDS OF THE CONFERENCE AT WASHINGTON.

Washington, Jan. 23.—The conference of the different labor organizations began yesterday was resumed this morning, the delegates having under consideration some plan of agreement by which all the organizations could unite on some satisfactory platform and form a close confederation of the State organizations for both offence and defence. The demands of the organizations as finally agreed upon and ratified are as follows:

1. We demand the abolition of National banks as banks of issue, and as a substitute for National bank notes we demand that legal Treasury notes be issued in sufficient volume to transact the business of the country without damage or especial advantage to any class or calling, such notes to be legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, and such notes when demanded by the people shall be loaned to them at not more than two per cent per annum upon non-perishable products as indicated in the sub-Treasury plan, and also upon real estate, with proper limitation upon the quantity of land and amount of money.

2. We demand a free and unlimited coinage of silver.

3. We demand the passage of laws prohibiting alien ownership of land and that Congress take prompt action to devise some plan to obtain all lands now owned by aliens and foreign syndicates; and that all lands held by railroads and other corporations in excess of such as are actually used and needed by them be reclaimed by the Government and held for actual settlers only.

4. Believing in the doctrine of