WORTLEY'S DISASTER CAUSES SIX DEATHS.

Terrible Scenes in the Dressing Room, Where Flames Caught the Children.

AN ENGLISH MANSION DESTROYED.

The Seat of Lord Lymington Burned, with His Library and Picture Gallery.

EXPLOSION AT HAMBURG

A Number of Laborers Killed in Noble's Nitro-Glycerine Factory.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Jan. 2, 1891.—Further particulars received to-day from Wortley, near Leeds, show that the terrible scenes witnessed at the school fête there were in no way exaggerated, though the cause of the disaster was not the falling of a string of Chinese lanterns, as at first supposed.

The school fête referred to was a charity bazaar held under the auspices of the parish of Wortley. The building used for the fête was the church school adjoining the Wortley Episcopal Church. Part of the programme of the bazaar's attractions was a series of *tableaux vivants*, in which a number of the young girls and boys of the parish took part. For this display a small stage was erected in the schoolroom and to the right of the stage and opening uponit was a room used as a dressing room or greenroom by the children, who had for weeks past been preparing for and looking forward to the event which was to result in such a terrible finale.

Inside this dressing room, just before the disaster, a crowd of joyous children were gathered, all the girls of the party being in light, gauzy attire, and many of them covered in addition withcotton wool, used to represent snow. In addition several of the children carried, dangling on sticks above their heads, lighted Chinese lanterns. The *tableau vivant* then preparing was intended to symbolize the winter frolics of the "mummers" in days gone by. The parents and friends of the children were assembled in the schoolroom, forming a happy, chatting audience, prepared to admire and applaud everything said or done by their dear ones.

Suddenly shrieks of terror issued from the little dressing room and the audience sprang in alarm from their seats, the male portion of the assemblage making a rush for the schoolroom stage. The gentlemen were horror stricken to see a number of children rush upon the stage with their costumes on fire. In a moment the air was filled with cries of terror from the children and ladies in the audience, many of whom knew their little daughters to be in danger of their death. Several ladies fainted, thus adding considerably to the confusion.

The gentlemen promptly seized the burning children, threw them upon the stage and smothered the flames which enveloped their garments with curtains, mats, window blinds—anything they could lay hands upon in the emergency. Several of the gentlemen tore off their coats and used them to save the lives of the panic stricken children. While the little ones were being rescued shrieks of terror and groans of agony rang throughout the building, the horrors of the disaster being almost beyond description, but easily imagined by parents. Finally, suffering children, to the number of about twenty, were taken to the Wortley Infirmary, while others were attended to at their own homes. Up to the present there are four deaths recorded as the result of the disaster and several of the injured children are not expected to recover.

An investigation into the cause of the disaster shows that while the children were gathered in the dressing room preparatory to making their appearance on the stage, one of the little girls, who was playing with a lighted lamp, accidentally set fire to her clothes. She uttered a cry of terror, tried to extinguish the flames with her hands and rushed toward a door leading to the stage. Her cry and the sight of the flames caused a panic among the other children, who also made a rush for the door mentioned. The result was that a crowd of children were crushed around the child, whose clothes were already in flames, and thereby ignited the clothing of twenty or thirty other children. The parents of the injured and dead children severely censure the people who had the management of the bazaar for not taking precautions in the dressing room to avoid such a disaster as the one which has just plunged Wortley into gloom.

LATER.—Two more of the victims of the fire have died, making the number of deaths six.

AN ENGLISH MANSION BURNED.

DESTRUCTION OF HURSTBOURNE PARK, WITH ITS LIBRARY AND PICTURE GALLERY.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Jan. 2, 1891.—Lord Lymington's mansion, Hurstbourne Park, Whitechurch, Hants, and the contents of his priceless library, together with some most valuable works of art, have been destroyed by fire. Lord Lymington is member of Parliament for North Devonshire.

The fire had burned itself out by eight o'clock this morning. Owing to the heavy snowfalls the roads in the region about Hurstbourne Park were almost impassable, and the fire brigade which answered the alarm were delayed in reaching the scene, and after their arrival it was found that their coming was well nigh useless because of scarcity of water.

The plate stored in the house and a number of valuable books were saved. The paintings which adorned the mansion, including one by Raphael, were burned. The origin of the fire is a mystery.

AN ANCIENT FAMILY.

Viscount Lymington is the eldest son of the Earl of Portsmouth. The family name is Wallop, which was derived from that of a small river in Hants and antedates the Norman Conquest. Lord Lymington's mother was the sister of the late Earl of Carnarvon. Besides Hurstbourne Park the family have another seat, Eggesford House, Wembworthy, county Devon.

NITRO-GLYCERINE EXPLOSION.

SEVERAL WORKMEN KILLED AT NOBEL'S FACTORY IN HAMBURG.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

HAMBURG, Jan. 2, 1891.—To-day while a party of laborers were digging a trench for a nitro-glycerine conduit at Nobles' factory, a frightful explosion occurred by which several of them were killed.

Owing to the stokers' and coal trimmers' strike, which began here yesterday, five loaded steamers are lying at their docks unable to sail for their destination.

A FAMILY ASPHYXIATED.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

BRUSSELS, Jan. 2, 1891.—In the town of Cincy, near Namur, the wife, brother-in-law and three children of a gamekeeper who was recently killed by accident have all been found asphyxiated in their beds. There is no evidence to show whether the deaths were caused by accident or design, and the terrible affair has occasioned considerable excitement among the people of the town.

LONDON BABY FARMING.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Jan. 2, 1891.—The metropolis is constantly being horrified by the discovery of "baby farms," where infants are treated in the cruelest manner possible. But in spite of the metropolitan police these disgraceful institutions flourish, and apparently are only discovered by accident. At Brixton, a portion of this city, on the Surrey side of the Thames, a woman, who gave the name of Mrs. Reeves, and who is known to have figured under several aliases, was arrested on the complaint of her neighbors for carrying on the illegal business known as "baby farming." When the police searched her residence they found eight emaciated, filthy, sickly babies crowded into one small, ill ventilated room. Apparently the infants were in a starving condition. In spite of the fact that the poor children were immediately given the best of medical attention, and that they were removed to healthier surroundings, it is feared that some of them will die from the effects of the course of neglect and starvation to which they have been subjected by the woman.

Mrs. Reeves, in any case, will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law, and should one of the children die, the charge of murder may be made against the "baby farmer." The police are doing their utmost to find the parents of the unfortunate infants. Should the search of the authorities prove successful further arrests will follow.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

THE PARNELL-O'BRIEN CONFERENCE TO BE RESUMED ON TUESDAY.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

DUBLIN, Jan. 2, 1891.—It is stated by the *Freeman's Journal* that the accounts of what is supposed to have taken place at the Boulogne conference are not founded on fact. There is nothing to say, says the *Journal*, in regard to the conference except that it was an uninterrupted one of nine hours on Tuesday and of several hours on Wednesday. The opinion can only be repeated that when Messrs. Parnell and O'Brien confer in friendliness there is great hope that all men can do to induce a settlement and secure the safety of the Irish cause will be done.

Mr. Parnell has arrived in this city and is holding a long conference with Mr. Timothy D. Harrington, M. P., and with Dr. Joseph Kenny, M. P. It is understood here that the conference between Messrs. Parnell and O'Brien will be resumed at Boulogne-sur-Mer on Tuesday next. Messrs. Harrington and McGill, and probably Mr. Sullivan, are expected to be present at the conference.

The report that Archbishop Croke had started for Paris is untrue. His Grace is still in this city.

At the City Hall yesterday, after Lord Mayor Meade had been installed, the "gallery gods" sang an improvised song to the effect that it would be advisable to "Hang Tim Healy on a sour apple tree." This musical suggestion was repeatedly cheered to the echo by the so-called Hillside men who were present at the installation ceremonies.

DOWNPATRICK PRISONERS.

A prisoner who has just been released from confinement in Downpatrick Prison gives the following account of the daily occupations in jail of his fellow prisoners who belonged to the Dublin secret society known as the "Invincibles." Joseph Mullett, he says, supervises the book bindery department and has charge of the prison library; McKaffrey works in the laundry; Fitz Harris, Laurance and Hanlon pass their time in attending to business in the tailoring department. O'Brien and Maroney are interested in the workings of the shoemaking department; Dan Delaney is a feature of the carpentering department, and James Mullett is variously occupied in doing odd jobs about the prison.

NO BOYCOTTING AT CASTLECOMER.

KILKENNY, Jan. 2, 1891.—Three priests and eighteen prominent laymen of Castlecomer have signed a letter, which has been sent to the *Freeman's Journal*, denying the statement made by the *Journal* as to the existence of organized boycotting during the recent election in North Kilkenny. The signers of this letter also challenge the *Freeman's Journal* or the government to prosecute them.

A NEWSPAPER PROPHECY.

THE LONDON DAILY TELEGRAPH PREDICTS THE DOWNFALL OF HOME RULE.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Jan. 2, 1891.—The *Daily Telegraph* (conservative), in its issue of to-day, invites the followers of Mr. Gladstone to recognize manfully the distasteful fact that home rule for Ireland is defunct. The present policy of the liberal party, the *Telegraph* thinks, is certain to give way to a different programme, while the party itself will at the same time have to make new combinations.

"After the next election," says the *Telegraph*, "home rule will be barely represented in Parliament and will sink to the level of radical fads—socialism, total abstinence and the anti-vaccination craze. Crochetmongers we always have among us, but as the English party in the largest sense of the word is coextensive with the two great political connections which have divided Parliament between them since the beginning of the constitution period, the home rule party has forever perished. The party going to the country on the home rule platform would court disaster."

The same paper further urges the Gladstonians to "discard vain imaginings and to return to the ancient ways of liberalism" and advocates the "rearranging of the Parliamentary groups into a great national party on one side of the House of Commons—a single, compact phalanx of patriots with a common faith—in rational progress tempered by loyalty toward order, good government and legislative honesty; on the other a minority of restless, powerless Irish separatists and English socialists and those advocating headlong revolutionary changes, destruction, disorder and spoliation, either by act of Parliament or by municipal decree."

MR. DILLON AND THE CRANK.

SOME FALSE RUMORS AND AN ECCENTRIC VISITOR LAID TO REST.

An absurd statement was published in some of the evening papers yesterday about the movements of Messrs. Dillon and O'Connor and a supposed communication to the press on the Boulogne Conference that Mr. Dillon was writing.

Mr. Dillon told me last night that the statement in the evening papers was incorrect, even to the allegation that "he arose early." He regretted to say he arose late, if that was a matter of interest to anybody.

Mr. Dillon said that if anything definite came of the conference between Mr. Parnell and Mr. O'Brien, to be held on Monday, he might be called upon to say something. At present there was nothing to be said.

The Irish envoys have not escaped the "crank." One of the genus called on Mr. Dillon a day or two ago, and said he was authorized by Mr. Parnell to make a statement "four columns long," and generally "chinned" Mr. Dillon to his heart's content. The crank used the name of an acquaintance of Mr. Dillon, a gentleman whom Mr. Dillon was expecting and who finally arrived. Subsequently the same crank inflicted himself on the HERALD, but not to the extent of four columns.

Mr. O'Connor has returned to New York.

GIFTS FOR THE POPE.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

PARIS, Jan. 2, 1891.—Father Didon has commenced a series of sermons, which will be delivered in the Church of La Madeleine, with the object of soliciting subscriptions to erect a church at Rome as a present to the Pope upon the occasion of the celebration of his episcopal jubilee.

THE POPE'S WEALTHY CANE.

MADRID, Jan. 2, 1891.—The Queen Regent has forwarded to the Pope a handsome malacca cane as a New Year's gift. When the Pope touched the cane, by an ingenious contrivance, its head or top opened, emitting a shower of gold pieces. His Holiness pronounced himself highly pleased with the Spanish Queen's present.

Mr. Dana, Mr. Depew, ex-Governor Hoadly, Postmaster Van Cott, Mr. Ward McAllister, Archdeacon Farrar, Professor Max Muller, Lord Randolph Churchill and other eminent thinkers of this country and Europe describe the qualities essential to the development of the perfect man, in the SUNDAY HERALD.

ANGLO-PORTUGUESE RELATIONS.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LISBON, Jan. 2, 1891.—In the speech from the throne at the opening of the Cortes to-day the announcement was made that the negotiations being carried on by the British and Portuguese governments promise to result in the maintenance of tranquil relations between the two countries. Although the *modus vivendi* arranged for a period of six months did not prevent the occurrence of unfortunate incidents in Monicaland, the measures that have since been taken by the British government for the enforcement of the international agreement afforded a full guarantee of its observance.

The Delagoa railway question, it was also announced, has been referred to arbitration. The garrison at Mozambique will be reinforced in order to insure the effective occupation of Portuguese territory in East Africa.

Semi-officials journals here announce that it is probable that a definite agreement with England in the matter of the South Africa difficulty will be signed here before the English Parliament meets.

"IRRELIGIOUS FRENCHMEN."

CATHOLICS TO ORGANIZE AGAINST FREEMASONS AND FREETHINKERS.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

PARIS, Jan. 2, 1891.—Bishop Freppel, at a reception which he gave yesterday to the clergy of the diocese of Angers, made an address to his guests in which he declared that the campaign of irreligious Frenchmen against the Church, although now less glaringly conducted, was still continued. The form of the government, he said, had nothing to do with the matter. He was of the conviction that Catholics must organize, not as a party, but under the direction of their bishops, and "wrest from Freemasons and Freethinkers the rights and liberties of which they have been deprived."

SHEFFIELD'S EXPORT TRADE.

HOW IT HAS BEEN AFFECTED BY THE WORKING OF THE M'KINLEY TARIFF.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Jan. 2, 1891.—According to trade statistics published to-day £28,000 worth of Sheffield cutlery was exported during the past quarter, as against £74,000 worth during the previous quarter. This decrease is stated to be owing to the workings of the new United States tariff. It is expected, however, that an improvement in Sheffield's export trade will be shown when American firms have worked off the large stocks of cutlery which they imported in anticipation of the higher duties.

SENTENCED TO BE HANGED.

AN IRISH MURDERER WHO LOOKED FOR JUSTICE IN THE NEXT WORLD.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

DUBLIN, Jan. 2, 1891.—At the Nenagh Assizes to-day Bartholomew Sullivan, a farmer, was placed on trial charged with complicity in the murder of Patrick Flahive, at Ballyhague, in the county Kerry, in August last. It was alleged that the actual murderer, Patrick Kennelly, had escaped to America. The motive for the crime was the announcement made by Flahive of his intention to cut the crops on a farm from which the tenants had been evicted.

The jury deliberated over the case for two hours and finally returned with a verdict of guilty. In reply to the question of the Judge as to whether he had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced upon him the prisoner said:—"I am not a bit in dread of the Highest Judge, my Lord, the next Judge won't condemn me for it." Sullivan was then sentenced to be hanged in Tralee on February 2.

MR. JEROME IMPROVING.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Jan. 2, 1891.—Mr. Leonard Jerome, of New York, is lying sick at his hotel in this city. Inquiries as to his condition were responded to by the statement that he was much better this evening.

CABLE FLASHES.

The so-called Anarchist Congress is announced to meet at Alicante during the present year.

It is understood that the new French government loan will be announced to-day. The Bourse expects that the issue price will be 92.75.

A despatch from Bochun, Westphalia, announces that a disastrous explosion has taken place in a coal pit at that place. The total number of lives lost is unknown. The bodies of two men killed, and nine injuried men have been recovered from the pit, but it is feared that a number of other miners have perished.

Ex-Prime Minister Tisza, in a speech at Pesth, congratulating Premier Szapary on behalf of the liberal party, eulogized Count Szapary's services and promised him support in his projected liberal reforms. Herr Tisza condemned the symptoms of religious intolerance which have appeared, and said that the liberals would not permit the State preserving institutions which Count Andrassy created to be destroyed. Herr Tisza added that any attempt to weaken the liberal party would be futile.

BUENOS AYREAN POLITICS.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

BUENOS AYRES, Jan. 2, 1891.—An imposing demonstration in favor of re-electing General Mitre to the Presidency took place here yesterday.

OFF FOR PONAPE.

A CONSUL AND MISSIONARIES EN ROUTE FOR THE CAROLINE ISLANDS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

CARTHAGE, Ill., Jan. 2, 1891.—Herbert L. Rand, of this city, lately appointed Consul to Ponape, in the Caroline Islands, has departed for Honolulu, to remain a few weeks before proceeding to his consulate. His brother, Rev. Frank Rand, with other missionaries now *en route* to Ponape, have learned that the Spaniards have burned all the missionaries' buildings and homes.

Frank Rand and Miss Jennie Fletcher, of this city, have been missionaries to Ponape for many years. Rand was captured by the Spanish and imprisoned a year or two ago, but was released. He and Miss Fletcher have been visiting their old homes here for the past year or more.

New School for Figurantes, a novel New York venture, described and illustrated in to-day's EVENING TELEGRAM.

SURGEON GENERAL HOLT BURIED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 2, 1891.—The funeral of Dr. Alfred F. Holt, many years Surgeon General of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, took place at the Prospect Street Congregational Church to-day. There was a large attendance, including Governor Brackett and his staff and ex-Governors Ames and Robinson, under both of whom Dr. Holt served as chief of the medical staff.

WONDERFUL AS A CONDENSER.

Never print a paid advertisement as news matter. Let every advertisement appear as an advertisement—no sailing under false colors.—*Charles A. Dana's Address to the Wisconsin Editorial Association, Milwaukee, July 24, 1888.*

Alexander Cumming, lawyer and republican, of Binghamton, says:—"Mr. Dana, as an editor, is a wonder of condensation and directness and courage. He has had no experience in legislation, and he stands no chance of election."

BLAINE AGAIN REJECTS ARBITRATION WITH ENGLAND.

And Lord Salisbury Intimates That Any Seizure Will Meet "Immediate and Forcible Resistance."

MR. HARRISON'S QUANDARY.

Too Timorous to Bring on Actual War He Finds It Hard Oth rwise to Arouse Anti-English Feeling.

CANADIAN SEALERS ASSURED PROTECTION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 2, 1891.—I understand that the British Minister at Washington received a few days ago Mr. Blaine's long heralded note, declining the latest proposal of Lord Salisbury to refer the Behring Sea question to arbitration.

The note is said to be couched in such terms as to dissuade the British government from renewing its efforts for a settlement or arrangement prior to the opening of the next sealing season, and the government of the United States will therefore be left to devise its own measures for forwarding or protecting its interests comformably to its own views of the situation.

The representatives of the British Columbian sealers have been officially informed, in reply to their renewed inquiries, that their constituents may proceed with their arrangements for the approaching season in full confidence that an adequate imperial naval force will be on the ground to extend to them full protection in the lawful pursuit of their calling.

This information is based on personal assurances given by Lord Salisbury to Sir Charles Tupper, Canadian High Commissioner at London, and to Sir John Thompson, Canadian Minister of Justice, last autumn and officially renewed since then by despatches from the Colonial Office to the Governor General.

Beyond the fact that the number and strength of the vessels on the Pacific station will be materially augmented with a view to any forcible measures in contemplation by Mr. Blaine, it is impossible to obtain at present any information respecting the arrangement to be made by the Admiralty for the protection of British vessels and seal fishers in Behring Sea. The reports of the naval attaché to the Legation at Washington will, it is supposed, be utilized by the Admiralty in determining the strength and composition of the addition to be made to the naval force in the North Pacific.

Whatever is done by the naval administration is to be regarded, however, as merely precautionary, there being not the slightest expectation here or at London that the American government means to attack any British sailing vessel outside the territorial waters of Alaska after its repeated rejection of the overtures of the British government for a friendly and fair adjudication of the several points at issue. The fact that the government of the United States has taken no notice of the active and notorious participation of its present lessees of the Pribyloy Islands in the marine sealing prosecuted by British vessels and hunters from Victoria last summer, is regarded as one of many indications that Mr. Blaine is conducting his side of the negotiations at Washington with other views than the preservation of the fur seal and the regulation of the seal fishery.

Some curiosity is felt respecting the use he intends to make of a set of instantaneous photographs, taken at the Seal Islands by officers of the revenue cutter Rush, before the arrival of the main body of the seals and while only the advanced guard of bull seals were stretched upon the rookeries awaiting the arrival of the cows, yearlings and bachelors. It would surprise nobody here to find these photographs lithographed in a Congressional Blue Book to prove the awful destruction wrought upon Uncle Sam's seal property by those beastly Canadian poachers.

LORD SALISBURY'S WARNING.

IMMEDIATE RESISTANCE TO ANY SEIZURE OUTSIDE THE THREE MILE LIMIT.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

HERALD BUREAU,
CORNER FIFTEENTH AND G STREETS, N. W.,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 2, 1891.

A shadow falls upon the message that the President is understood to be penning for Congress on the Behring Sea question.

He has in his possession, as a part of the State Department brief or "précis" of the case, a minute by Mr. Blaine to the effect that Lord Salisbury has caused it to be confidentially made known to him that in the existing position of the case Her Majesty's government could not permit a single British sealing vessel to be searched or seized in Behring Sea, beyond the admitted territorial jurisdiction of the United States, without an immediate and forcible resistance to such a proceeding.

If the President withholds this positive intimation from the knowledge of Congress, he will find himself in an unenviable position should it become known next summer that he had procured protective seal legislation on a deceptive or misleading statement of the present situation. Should he now communicate his knowledge to Congress, it is not to be expected that Congress would content itself with voting measures calculated simply to provoke a conflict of arms without at the same time arranging for a full and vigorous prosecution of the war so invited.

But to enter upon a course of war legislation without appropriate action by Congress upon the several British proposals for a mixed commission to devise a system of international protection of the seal fishery and for an impartial abritration of the entire controvery would be a course most unlikely for Congress to pursue.

FOR ANTI-BRITISH VOTERS.

President Harrison, it is claimed, does not wish for a British war, but only for an anti-British agitation to work for his own re-election. And his delay in going on with his plans for such an agitation is due to the difficulty he finds in making Congress the unwilling instrument of his personal motives. He expected Mr. Blaine to bring out a strong Russian demonstration against Behring Sea sealing by British vessels, instead of which Mr. Blaine has only succeeded in paving the way for a diplomatic controversy with nearly all Europe over the international character of Behring Sea.

At this moment Mr. Blaine is the laughing stock of every foreign diplomat at Washington with enough command of English to read his published notes to Sir Julian Pauncefote and the ridiculing comments of the American press upon them.

It is understood in official and diplomatic circles that the report from Ottawa is true; that the note of Mr. Blaine rejecting the Salisbury proposal for Behring Sea arbitration was delivered to Sir Julian Pauncefote several days ago.

This note, together with the accompanying papers, it was said at the State Department on Monday last, was then ready for the action of the President, and it was confidently believed that the document would be sent to Congress immediately. Unless the President's delay in communicating the correspondence to Congress is due to the holidays, it must be charged to difficulties inherent in the task that the President has taken upon himself.

It is necessary for him to explain to Congress in a manner that will bear the strain of popular opinion and the searching analysis of the independent press why he has rejected the tender of arbitration and invited Great Britain to a trial of hostile strength or endurance over a maritime jurisdiction that Mr. Blaine has not yet succeeded in placing upon any indisputable ground.

CONGRESS HAS THE POWER.

However bellicose President Harrison may be in his own person he can assail the British government with nothing more forcible than paper pellets from the State Department unless Congress shall appropriate money for more warlike missiles and authorize their employment in the manner contemplated at the White House.

In advising Congress to make an effective grant of money and authority for war purposes President Harrison will encounter a very material obstacle.

He will not be able to inform Congress that he has obtained the promise from Russia of the cooperation of a single armed vessel or a single seaman or ruble, to be used in the suppression of British sealing in Behring Sea, although nearly, if not quite, one-half of the seals which the President proposes to place under the military protection of the United States are Russian property traversing the high seas to and from the Russian rookeries in Behring Sea, not greatly distant from our own seal islands.

The Russian seals are indistinguishable from our own and swim with them indiscriminately over a great part of the area within which marine sealing is prosecuted in Behring Sea. The Russian government has participated in the various abortive attempts made at an international regulation of the seal fishery, but has failed to lift a little finger in aid of Mr. Blaine's herculean efforts to regulate the fishery by his own authority and according to his own notions. This coldness of Russia, as the President perceives, must have a cooling effect upon Congress when the representatives of the people are invited to challenge Great Britain to single combat largely in defence of Russian rights and interests.

Art novelties in ice cream designs explained and illustrated in the SUNDAY HERALD.

ONLY A LITTLE REVOLUTION.

AN ATTEMPT TO MAKE PIEROLA PRESIDENT OF PERU PROMPTLY SQUELCHED WITH RIFLES.

PANAMA, Dec. 24, 1890.—The port of Bocas del Torro has been declared open and free to commerce without customs hindrances, the same as at Panama and Colon.

The Pacific Mail Company's steamer Newport, Captain Lima, which arrived at Colon on December 17, reports about fifteen miles north of Navassa, on December 15, she spoke the barkentine James H. Hamlin, of Halifax, lying becalmed and in distress. A boat was sent to her and it was found that nearly the entire crew were ill with fever and unable to work the ship. Captain Lima lay by the ship for several hours, sending his doctor with ample medical stores and some delicacies and fresh provisions. Offers of help were also made, but were declined.

Advices from Peru state that the government has accepted the resignation of Señor Carlos G. Candamo, the Envoy and Minister of Peru to Great Britain and France.

The death has occurred in Lima of Colonel Pedro José Saanedra, who had been a member of different cabinets, a Congressman, Prefect of Callao, Mayor of Lima, a conspicuous member of the Peruvian press, a doctor in medicine and a colonel in the army, and in which he had seen much active service.

A SHORT LIVED REVOLUTION.

Another revolutionary effort was made in Lima on December 2 on behalf of ex-Dictator Pierola. When Pierola was recently imprisoned in Lima, the Prefect of that capital was Colonel Arturo Morales Toledo, who in past years had been on most intimate terms with him. The consequence of this renewal of friendship was that when Pierola escaped Toledo was arrested as an accomplice to the prisoner's escape. By the direct influence of General Caceres, Toledo was released.

Toledo, accompanied by friends, presented himself on that night at the door of Santa Catalina, the artillery barrack of Lima, with revolver in hand and proclaiming Pierola, made his entrance into the fortress, the guard at the gate having been tampered with.

A battalion of infantry was stationed in the fort and one company, seizing their rifles, prepared to resist the few invaders. Orders to fire were given and at the first discharge Toledo and two of his companions fell mortally wounded. Other conspirators were at the rear of the barracks, with the intention of seizing the extensive depot of rifles and ammunition stored in the fort, and, unaware of the fate of their leader, proceeded to the accomplishment of that object, but with a similar failure.

Pierola, with a few followers, was at the farm of Santa Beatrice, near the Exposition, awaiting the signal to aproach, which was to have been the firing of a cannon. Defeat was so immediate that no signal could be given, and the ex-Dictator was again disappointed. The mortality is reported at twenty-six, mostly officers and on the part of the assailants.

The American astronomical party sent out here by the University of Harvard has removed its observatory from Chosica, near Lima, to Vincocaya, in the neighborhood of Arequipa, a place 4,300 metres above the ocean. There they will soon be joined by a new expedition from the same university provided with the most improved instruments.

AMERICANS THANKED.

The following is a list as published by the Tegucigalpa (Honduras) *Nacion* of foreign citizens, the majority of whom are Americans, and who have been thanked by the government for services rendered during the suppression of the recent revolt:—Captain F. M. Imboden, Major E. A Burke, Henry Smith, Avery McClellan, H. O. Jeffers, John Brown, H. H. McMurdo, J. L. Hill, H. C. Barnhart, Link Snyder, Charles Amendt, Marcial, Richards, W. W. Zollikoffer, Thomas Brady, Thomas Richards, Alexander Williams, Alfred Wainwright, J. P. Imboden, Charles Jeffs, W. W. Parker, Fred Harrison, W. P. Clarke, Jack Andrews, William Tollen, William Mock, Orville Wagner, G. W. Gibson, F. H. Imboden, John Smith, David Hyden, John Reed, Samuel Mansell, J. P. Taylor, Robert Atcheson, C. A. Cadalzo, J. D. Stevens, P. W. D. Brooks, Robert Cleaves, Charles Beyer, Jr.; Captain H. M. Payne, Mike Nellan, W. A. Thatcher, John Flanagan, Charles Mugridge, Charles Gifford, W. J. Smith and James Fernandez.

HEAVY WEATHER AT COLON.

SHIPS FIND THE BAY TOO ROUGH FOR SAFETY AND PUT TO SEA TO MEET THE NORTHER.

PANAMA, Dec. 24, 1890.—A "norther" of the old fashioned sort has been raging at Colon since the 18th. The night closed in with rain and tempest, and the vessels in the harbor made preparations for heavy weather. The United States steamer Enterprise was at anchor, and her commander, advised of the coming danger, had ordered all hands on board and had steam up ready for movement if necessary.

By the early morning the sea had increased considerably and was still rising.

The steamers Albinjia, Mount Edgecumbe, Newport and Enterprise got under way about seven o'clock and went outside. The Newport subsequently returned and anchored under the lee of Point Toro. The steamer Canada put in about four o'clock, but the condition of the bay, with the sea breaking almost entirely across, was not reassuring, and she stood about and went to sea again.

Pier No. 5 early showed signs of weakness, and about nine o'clock the whole outer portion of the superstructure was swept off the piles and broken up, the immense mass of débris sweeping down against the Pacific Mail wharf. Here it did some damage, breaking half a dozen or more of the outer row of iron piles.

So far as known there is no loss of life reported. In the morning a boat capsized near the entrance to the canal, and three men who were on board swam to the large buoys at the canal entrance, to which they were able to cling until rescued.

A large crowd had assembled on pier No. 11 to witness the rescue, when the wharf gave way under their weight, and a number of people were treated to a free bath.

DEATH OF A CUBAN BANDIT.

SIXTO VEROLA KILLED IN AN ENCOUNTER WITH SPANISH TROOPS.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

HAVANA, Cuba, Jan. 2, 1891.—The famous bandit Sixto Verola has been killed in an encounter with troops.

Another bandit was badly wounded and the soldiers captured a quantity of arms and ammunition.

During the fight the horse of the bandit Manuel Garcia was killed.

CANADA AS A WOOER.

MINISTER FOSTER RETICENT AS TO HIS MISSION TO THE WEST INDIES.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 2, 1891.—The Hon. George E. Foster, Canadian Finance Minister, has returned from his official mission to the West Indies after an absence of two months. He says that he has no doubt that the trade question which he brought before the West Indian colonists will receive a candid and careful consideration. He will neither admit nor deny that his mission has been a success or failure, but whatever the result he has no doubt that his visit has been productive of largely increased interest in Canada, her resources and her trade. When asked if there was any truth in the report that his visit was to talk upon annexation to or federation with Canada he said:—

"The story has not the slightest foundation. My sole mission was one of observation and conference with reference to trade relations. I had no business with the question of annexation to Canada and not on a single occasion was it mentioned."

CHARGES OF BANK WRECKING.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 2, 1891.—At Utica to-day a bill in equity was filed by Receiver Hayes, of the defunct First National Bank of Auburn, in a suit against General John V. Knapp and others, directors, to recover $600,000 due to depositors. Mr. Hayes charges that the depositors were defrauded through most reckless and wasteful management, and that the National Banking law was grossly violated. The bill alleges that in January, 1880, the bank was fairly solvent, and that the directors neglected to perform their official duties. It is charged that for a period of nearly eight years the officers and directors allowed the bank's money and property to be loaned and intrusted to insolvent and irresponsible persons and its funds and property to be wasted and misapplied by untrustworthy persons whom they had placed and whom they retained in office as executive officers of the bank, without requiring any security from them for faithful performances of their duties, so that on the 21st day of January, 1888, the deficiency then existing in the good assets of bank as compared to its liabilities was not less than $600,000, or about sixty-seven per cent of the said liabilities.

SMALLPOX NEAR THE BORDER.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 2, 1891.—An epidemic of small pox has been raging several months along the Texas and Mexican borders, as well as in several towns in the interior of Texas. Advices from San Antonio, Texas, this morning, state that yesterday the Mexican government took the matter in hand, and sent a corps of physicians to Guidad Porforio Diaz, across from Eagle Pass, to vaccinate the people and isolate those stricken with the dread disease. Strict quarantine has been enforced on the American side, no one being allowed to cross the border from either side without a passport. Thirty days ago there were four hundred cases in Porforio Diaz, but by stringent quarantine and skilful medical attendance they have been reduced to half that number. The Mexican government will use the soldiery to compel Mexicans to submit to vaccination if objection is made.

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When baby was sick we gave her CASTORIA.
When she was a child she cried for CASTORIA.
When she became a miss she clung to CASTORIA.
When she had children she gave them CASTORIA.

A.—Professor Koch Recommends the SODEN MINERAL PASTILLES (Troches, made from the Soden Springs, Frankfurt, Germany), FOR SORE THROAT, CATARRH, COUGHS AND COLDS, as the best and most effective remedy. Dr. Koch said:—"A cough for which I tried many other medicines, which had not the slightest effect, soon became better, and has now entirely disappeared by the use of the SODEN PASTILLES." The genuine have the testimonial and signature of Sir Morell Mackenzie around each box. Price 50c.

As a Dressing and Color Restorer Parker's HAIR BALSAM never fails to satisfy. PARKER'S GINGER TONIC alleviates suffering.

Ask for Huntley & Palmer's Nursery BISCUITS, made at Reading, England. Wholesale by McDOWELL, PIERCE & CO.

A.—Headquarters for Furs. A. JAECKEL, 11 East 19th st., near Broadway.

Deerfoot Farm Sausages, in Two Pound packages. See trade mark (a deer's foot) is stamped on wrapper in red ink. Beware of imitations.

Every Day Increases the Popularity and sale of CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. The reason is that when once used relief is sure to follow. Don't forget this.

Furs!—Genuine and Reliable Furs at half actual value. BURKE, Manufacturer, 104 Broadway, near Cortlandt st.

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BREAKFAST / BREAKFAST / BREAKFAST / BREAKFAST — NO CHEMICALS / NO CHEMICALS are used in its preparation. It has more than three times the strenght of Cocoa, mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, EASILY DIGESTED, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as persons in health.

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Keep's Shirts to Measure, Six for $9. None better at any price. 809 and 811 Broadway.

Monell's Teething Cordial Relieves Children while teething. Price 25 cents. Sold everywhere.

"The Leader" the Best Water Cracker in the world; nitrogenous and phosphatic; no yeast or soda; a powerful builder up of tissue. HEALTH FOOD CO., 61 5th av., and all grocers.

Z.—Use Brown's Camphorated Saponaceous DENTIFRICE for the teeth. Cooling, delicious. 25c.

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One pound of this Extract of Beef equal to 40 pounds of lean beef of the value of $7 50.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A.— "SONGS OF IRELAND." "SONGS OF IRELAND."

Sixty-six of the most popular Irish Airs, new and old, carefully arranged, with piano or organ accompaniments