

PARLIAMENT REASSEMBLES.

Mr. Parnell, Serene and Self-Confident, Assumes the Irish Leadership.

CRISIS IN BRAZIL.

The Entire Cabinet Resign and Minister of War Constant Is Dead.

FOR THE AMERICAN HOG

In the German Reichstag an Effort Is Made to Remove the Prohibitions.

PARLIAMENT IN SESSION.

MR. PARNELL GIVES NOTICE OF HIS INTENTION TO HAVE THE CRIMES ACT UP AGAIN.

[BY THE COMMERCIAL CABLE TO THE HERALD.] The Herald's European edition publishes to-day the following, dated:

LONDON, Jan. 22, 1891.—In spite of their victory at Hartlepool the liberals failed to look jubilant over the opening of Parliament to-day. It is possible the presence of Parnell had a depressing effect. He sat between Sexton and Justin McCarthy and probably felt or looked more comfortable than either of his ex-followers. They had nothing to say. He gave notice of his intention at an early day to call attention to the administration of the Crimes act in Ireland.

He loses no time in taking the initiative, and his opponents must wake up if they want to deprive him of the leadership. They may say he is deposed. Tilden was elected, but Hayes got the office. O'Shea will not down. He insists on knowing why McCarthy said Lockwood could have put a different complexion on the divorce suit had he cross-examined O'Shea. Lockwood denies having said so. McCarthy denies saying Lockwood did. I have always understood that McCarthy got his information on the subject from Parnell, and I know he made Parnell writhingly by divulging it.

William Leedersdale, governor of the Bank of England, was presented with the freedom of the city in a gold box to-day by the Common Council for averting the commercial crisis by aiding the Barings.

Manager Hayman sails on the Trave to-morrow. He will soon produce "The English Rose" in America and has engaged Leonard Boyle and Olga Brandon, of the Adelphi east.

The Duke of Bedford's suicide will be made the subject of Parliamentary inquiry, because the Coroner did not inform the police—and was accountable for the account of the pathetic death scene, the slowly sinking pile, while he was surrounded by sorrowing friends, which appeared in the Times. Even the respect felt for an income of over half a million sterling is unable to prevent an investigation.

BRITISH POLITICS.

PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLES—GLADSTONE JOY OVER THE HARTLEPOOL VICTORY.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.] LONDON, Jan. 22, 1891.—Parliament reassembled to-day with a scanty attendance. The Speaker, the Right Hon. Arthur Wellesley Peel, presided in the House of Commons.

During the course of the early business in the House Mr. Parnell gave notice that he would call attention to-morrow to the administration of the Crimes act and would offer a resolution asking the government to facilitate the discussion of the subject.

Mr. Justin McCarthy and Mr. Thomas Sexton introduced Sir John Popham, the new nationalist member for North Kilkenny, who recently defeated Mr. Vincent Scully, Mr. Parnell's candidate for that seat. Sir John was greeted with long and loud liberal and anti-Parnell cheers. The Parnellites made no counter demonstration.

It is impossible to exaggerate the joy and enthusiasm of the Gladstonians over the victory of their candidate, Mr. Parnell, yesterday over the liberal nationalist candidate, Mr. Gray, in the election held at Hartlepool to fill the seat in Parliament made vacant by the death of Mr. Thomas Richardson, liberal unionist. Coming, as it did, just before the reassembling of Parliament and just after the Irish controversies which have done so much to weaken the Gladstonian party, the victory of Mr. Parnell at Hartlepool has cheered up the spirits of Mr. Gladstone's followers to an immense degree. The Gladstonians will now enter into the coming fray with colors flying and victory marking them on to battle.

Mr. Gladstone has telegraphed a reply to a correspondent at Hartlepool who wires Mr. Gladstone his congratulations upon the victory of the Gladstonian candidate, Mr. Gladstone wired:—"The election is, from the time and circumstances, by far the most important since 1886. The limits of a telegram preclude giving my full meaning, but all must see that the simple figures of the poll reduce to dust and ashes the declarations of Lord Salisbury, Sir Henry James, Mr. Goschen and the Duke of Westminster upon what they call recent events."

THE IRISH "STATUS QUO." DUBLIN, Jan. 22, 1891.—The Express to-day announces that Messrs. Parnell, O'Brien, Dillon and McCarthy have simply come to an agreement in regard to maintaining a status quo until the next general election.

There is widespread distress in the district of Conamara. Galway. Men, women and children are on the verge of starvation. In fact, unless the poor people obtain relief shortly deaths from starvation are sure to result.

MR. PARNELL ASSERTS HIMSELF. During a conversation in the lobby of the House of Commons to-day Mr. Parnell declared his intention to assert his authority as the leader of the nationalist party and engage actively in work during the present session of Parliament.

It is claimed that the motion in regard to the administration of the Crimes act made by Mr. Parnell at to-day's session of the House cuts the ground from under Mr. McCarthy's feet, an obtaining precedence of McCarthy's motion concerning the trial of William O'Brien.

CABINET CRISIS IN BRAZIL. DEATH OF THE MINISTER OF WAR, BENJAMIN CONSTANT.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.] LONDON, Jan. 22, 1891.—Advices received from Rio de Janeiro state that the entire Ministry has resigned.

THE OUTGOING MINISTRY. Following are the names of the Cabinet officers who have retired.

Public Works, Commerce and Agriculture—Dr. F. de Sá.

Foreign Affairs—General G. ROYACOVA. Finance—Dr. R. BARBOSA. War—BENJAMIN CONSTANT. Interior—Dr. C. DE FARIA ALVIM. Justice—E. DE CAMPOS SALLES. Marine—E. WANDERKOLK, vice admiral.

MINISTER CONSTANT DEAD. RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 22, 1891.—M. Benjamin Constant, Minister of War, died to-day.

In political circles here the belief is generally expressed that the Ministerial crisis is about over and that a satisfactory arrangement will soon be effected.

THE DEAD MINISTER. Benjamin Constant was a native and Brazil was born about 1818. He was an earnest student from his youth upward and acquired a fine education. When the revolution broke out in 1889 Pro-

for his illness a State Council meeting appointed for to-day could not be held, and a reception and banquet which were to be given at the palace to-morrow have been postponed for the same reason.

[COPYRIGHT, 1891.] VIRCHOW ON KOCH'S LYMPH.

INSTANCE OF ERRONEOUS DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT ILLUSTRATED.

[BY THE COMMERCIAL CABLE TO THE HERALD.] The Herald's European edition publishes to-day the following from its correspondent:—

BERLIN, Jan. 22, 1891.—In the discussion on Dr. Koch's method which was resumed in the Berlin Medical Society yesterday evening Professor Virchow showed a preparation made from the corpse of a patient who had been treated by the new method for pulmonary tuberculosis and pleurisy, whereas the preparation showed symptoms of general military tuberculosis. Virchow did not venture any definite opinion, however, on the question whether death was in consequence of mistaken treatment.

Dr. Ewald expressed great satisfaction with the therapeutic successes he had obtained by Koch's method in the case of patients to whom he had applied it in the Angusta Hospital and whom he had been able to send home long ago. Their condition, on the whole, was very satisfactory, and he was convinced that Koch's remedy would do more toward the cure of consumption than anything previously known. At the same time he admitted that he had not yet seen any complete cure. He urgently advised his colleagues not to treat all pulmonary patients indiscriminately by Koch's method, but to discriminate very strictly in order to avoid unpleasant accidents.

Professor Weber, of Halle, publishes a report in to-day's number of the German Medical Weekly attributing little value to Koch's fluid for the diagnosis of internal tuberculosis, and advising, as other authorities have done, that at all events very small doses should be applied at first.

EXPERIMENTS IN KOCH'S LYMPH. A CURIOUS OPERATION WITH THE KNIFE FOR THE PURPOSE OF INJECTION.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.] BERLIN, Jan. 22, 1891.—At the Charity Hospital to-day Professor Sonneburg exhibited a consumptive patient whom the doctors had cut open in order that Koch lymph might be injected in the cavity in a diseased lung. The professor said that the patient, who was in an advanced stage of the disease, had been making rapid progress toward recovery since the operation was performed. This is the first case in which a patient has been operated upon with the knife for the purpose of injecting the lymph.

TRYING THE LYMPH IN ST. LOUIS. ST. LOUIS, Jan. 22, 1891.—The first public trial in St. Louis of Professor Koch's curative lymph was made yesterday on the person of William A. Walter by Dr. Max C. Starkoff at the Missouri Pacific Railway Hospital. The patient has been threatened with tuberculosis for the last month, but no cavity in the lungs has as yet appeared, thus making the conditions for the trial of the new germicide particularly favorable. The case is being watched by many prominent physicians.

CHICAGO GETS ME LYMPH. CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 22, 1891.—The Chicago Polytechnic has been treating a number of patients with Dr. Koch's lymph, but has been greatly hampered by the limited quantity of the lymph which they have been able to procure through private sources. The officers were greatly elated yesterday by the receipt of the following letter from Washington:—

MY DEAR SIR: The President directs me to send you one vial of Dr. Koch's lymph, which has been forwarded by the American Minister from Germany, for such use as you may see best. The vial is packed in ice and goes to-day by express. Very truly yours, E. H. HALFORD.

THE PRECIOUS PACKAGE ARRIVED PROMPTLY THIS MORNING.

MEISSONNIER SERIOUSLY ILL. [BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.] PARIS, Jan. 22, 1891.—Jean Louis Ernest Meissonnier, the distinguished French painter, is seriously ill. He is suffering from an attack of bronchitis, and considerable anxiety as to his condition is expressed by his friends. It is announced to-night that he is improving.

DYNAMITE IN GLASGOW. [BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.] GLASGOW, Jan. 22, 1891.—On Thursday last two men were injured by the explosion of two large gasometers on corporation premises in this city. The accident has since been the subject of investigation by experts, who state to-day that the explosion was probably caused by the use of dynamite.

THE DUKE OF BEDFORD'S DEATH. HE WAS CRIMATED, AND THERE WAS MUCH MYSTERY ABOUT THE WHOLE AFFAIR.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.] LONDON, Jan. 22, 1891.—The Coroner's jury which has been investigating the death of the Duke of Bedford has formally rendered a verdict to the effect that the Duke died from a bullet wound through his heart and that he committed suicide while suffering from temporary insanity during an attack of pneumonia.

The whole affair is shrouded in mystery. Five days elapsed before the Duke's death was registered, and the newspapers join in censuring the attempts of the various public officials concerned to hush the matter up. The body of the Duke was cremated after the inquest, which was conducted in secret. To such an extent was the policy of secrecy followed that even some of the members of the Duke's family were not aware of the real cause of his death until the facts were published in the newspapers.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST. At the inquest it was ascertained that the Duke was entirely alone when he committed suicide, having dismissed his nurses just a moment before firing the fatal bullet.

The Coroner states that the inquest was held at the late residence of the Duke and that nothing of the usual course occurred. The jury was chosen in the usual manner and the house was open to the public. The Coroner added that he did not know whether reporters were present at the inquest or not.

A DAY'S NEWS FROM FRANCE. RELATIONS WITH ITALY—FRENCH COLONIZATION—A REPORT ON THE PARIS OPERA.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.] PARIS, Jan. 22, 1891.—M. Ribot, Minister of Foreign Affairs, made an announcement in the Chamber of Deputies to-day to the effect that France had not the slightest designs in regard to Tripoli and that any rumors to the contrary were unworthy of attention. M. Ribot, in conclusion, remarked:—"What Signor Crispi's inspired journals say is no business of ours." This utterance of the Minister of Foreign Affairs was greeted with cheers from all parts of the Chamber.

The Echo de Paris says that the Italian government has determined to expel from Italy M. Maret, editor of the Paris newspaper, Le Radical. M. Maret is at presentjourning at Rome, the plea for his stay in that city being that his health is in a precarious condition. The Italian government, however, charges M. Maret with devoting the time he is passing in Rome to writing special articles for Le Radical, in which violent attacks are made upon

Signor Crispi, president of the Council of Ministers, and upon Signor Crispi's policy.

THE FRENCH COLONIES. The first sitting of the new Superior Council of the Colonies took place yesterday. M. Etienne, Under Secretary of the Colonies, presided. In the opening address M. Etienne dwelt upon the increasing interest which is being taken in the colonial question throughout Europe, and expressed the opinion that the colonies ought to be governed from the mother country. Agents of the colonies, continued M. Etienne, should devote themselves to fostering the commerce of the colonies they represent, using all the means in their power to develop such commerce.

M. Etienne also advocated the granting of charters to powerful commercial companies on the condition that these chartered companies enter into an undertaking to establish plantations, cultivate the soil, construct roads and establish towns, &c. In M. Etienne's opinion the government should offer special incentives to French merchants in order to enable the latter to invest capital in the colonies themselves or in the import or export trade of the colonies. M. Etienne's remarks were received with much applause.

TO REFORM THE PARIS OPERA. The committee of the Chamber of Deputies appointed to inquire into the complaints made against the management of the Paris Opera House has rendered its report. The committee is unanimous in condemning the management for the state of affairs complained of and recommends that a fresh Board of Directors be appointed; that new regulations be drawn up and that the operative performances be given each week of the year.

The committee also recommends that six new French operas, the works of French composers, be produced annually, as well as any suitable operas by foreign composers. The enforcement of these last recommendations or proposed rules may be left to the judgment of the Board of Directors, should it be found that their enforcement would result in disorder.

ENGLAND AND CHILE. LORD SALISBURY SAYS BRITISH SHIPS OF WAR ARE IN CHILEAN WATERS.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.] LONDON, Jan. 22, 1891.—Lord Salisbury has written a letter to Mr. J. A. Duncan (Glasgow Liberal), member of Parliament for Barrow-in-Furness, in which, referring to the troubles in Chile, he says, in view of the crisis, the commander of the British Pacific squadron has left Panama with a portion of the squadron for Chilean waters. Lord Salisbury adds that the commander of this fleet is charged to protect British interests in Chile, and that it is believed that some war ships are already cruising in Chilean waters.

THE JAMAICA EXHIBITION. WHY THE UNITED STATES RECEIVED NO INVITATION FROM THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.] LONDON, Jan. 22, 1891.—Referring to the reports circulated in the United States to the effect that the British government had not invited the United States to be represented at the Jamaica Exposition, it was explained semi-officially to-day that the British government never sends formal invitations to countries to be represented at any exposition within the British dominions unless such exhibition is actually organized by the British government.

A notice simply announcing that an exposition was to be held at Kingston, Jamaica, was sent to the United States government at Washington by the British government at the same time that a similar notification was sent to the governments of other countries.

HE LOOKS LIKE PADLEWSKI. DENVER, Col., Jan. 22, 1891.—A report comes from Silverton that Padlewski, who assassinated General Seliveveroff in Paris a few months ago, or a man very closely resembling him, recently appeared here. He purchased a burro and disappeared in the mountains.

CABLE NOTES. CARDINAL SMOR, Archbishop of Gran, Hungary, is dying at this city.

Two thousand miners at Sosnowice have gone on strike. This is the first strike that has occurred in Russia. The workmen in the imperial dockyard at St. Petersburg have also struck.

The chief officials of the German Colonial Office are considering the offers made by British capitalists to build railroads in certain portions of the German possessions in Africa.

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The Anglican Cathedral in Melbourne, Australia, was consecrated yesterday with elaborate and imposing ceremonies. Bishop Hoop and a large number of the clergy took part in the ceremonies, which were witnessed by the Governor and his family.

The report telegraphed from El Paso to the effect that Governor Carrillo had been arrested here and without foundation. Carrillo and other Governors are in consultation with President Diaz and ex-President Gonzalez.

This city is full of rumors in regard to Cabinet changes in Mexico. It is reported that Diaz intends to abandon the Presidency, but no faith is placed in the rumor.

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Fourth United States Cavalry, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Mills, with the band of the Fifth United States artillery, left the base. Next came the light battery of the Fifth United States artillery, followed by the Second brigade of the National Guard of California. Led by General John Cutting and staff. The horse was escorted by the Golden Gate Commandery, Knights Templar, Commander Colonel Edwards, and the suite of the King, Colonel Macfarlane and Colonel Baker, followed the horse in a carriage. Then came General O'Brien, the Hawaiian consul, and staff, and representatives of the government, Major General Diamond and staff, Federal, State, city and county officials and representatives of the mercantile bodies. The cavalcade of private citizens came next in carriages.

The crowd of spectators gathered all along the line of march until it assumed vast proportions. Although there had been no call for closing places by the Mayor, there was a total cessation of business all along the line of march and other thoroughfares. This was done as a spontaneous expression of respect on the part of the business community.

At the foot of Market street the Second brigade of the California National Guard formed in line and presented arms as the horse and escort passed. The cavalry escort on reaching Washington street where presented arms as the horse was delivered to Admiral Brown. The Hawaiian steamer Madrona was moored at the wharf and a few hundred yards out in the stream lay the flagship Charleston. The casket containing the King's body was placed aboard the Madrona, hoisted and received by Acting Rear Admiral Brown. The Madrona then steamed out to the Charleston and the casket was transferred to the flagship and placed in the after barbettes, under a canopy formed of Hawaiian and American flags. In a few moments the Charleston's anchor was weighed and she commenced moving down the bay. White minute guns were fired from the batteries at Alcatraz and the Presidio. About five o'clock the Charleston passed through the Golden Gate and proceeded to sea.

FORCED TO PROVIDE FOR HIS WIFE. Friends Threatened to Have a Conservator Appointed and the Millionaire Wilted.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] CHICAGO, Jan. 22, 1891.—R. P. Hutchinson, "Old Hutch," no longer wields the scepter as the king of the Chicago Board of Trade. He was on the throne many years and reigned as a national authority to no one but his power and glory have departed, and hereafter he will devote himself to a prosaic commission business. Puts and calls and margins have charms for him no longer. It is also said that the once mighty fortune of the king of speculators has dwindled greatly, and that had he continued his operations for a few months longer his wealth would have disappeared altogether.

Younger men have come upon the scene and with advancing age the old monarch has lost much of his virility and business acumen. Of late Mr. Hutchinson has been engaged in speculations he would not have touched a few years ago, and every one of these ventures has been a losing one.

NOT A HOME LOVING MAN. The story prevalent around the Board of Trade is that a short time ago a self-constituted committee of business friends, who had become aware of the great speculator's loosened grip upon affairs, went to him and told him plainly it was his duty to make some financial provision for his family, which consists of a wife and an unmarried daughter and son. One daughter is married, as is also his oldest son, Charles L., president of the Corn Exchange Bank and ex-president of the Board of Trade. This son is a millionaire and one of the most successful young business men in the city. His father having given him a most generous start in life. The committee told Mr. Hutchinson that if he did not make provision for his family a conservator would be appointed. This angered the old man, but after an extended conference, it is said, he agreed to the proposition. Since then, so the story goes, he has made a settlement of \$300,000 upon Mrs. Hutchinson.

"Old Hutch" is not a domestic man in his tastes, and of late years he has not spent much time at his home. While the famous Century Club was in existence he passed the major portion of the day and night there. It has been his custom to begin the day about four o'clock in the morning.

A few years ago "Old Hutch's" fortune was estimated at \$1,000,000. What it is now no one knows, but it is said to be but a small proportion of that large figure. It is open talk that he has lost millions through bad deals and injudicious real estate investments. Mr. Hutchinson was in his office when I saw him this afternoon. Usually, he is averse to interviews with press representatives, but to-day he was in the best of humor.

"I have quit speculating," said he, "and will hereafter confine myself to a commission business. This resolution I arrived at some time ago."

Being asked in regard to family affairs he replied:—"They are my own business exclusively."

THE BODY OF THE DEAD KING HONORED IN ITS DESPATCH TO HIS REALM. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 22, 1891.—Honors, civil, military and naval, were paid to the memory of King Kalakaua to-day in the ceremonies attendant upon the departure of his body for Hawaii. The casket lay in the mortuary chapel of Trinity Church all night, guarded by a detail of regular soldiers from Presidio.

An immense crowd gathered about the church as the hour for the services approached. The long line of carriages containing the specially invited guests arrived at the church from the Palace Hotel about one o'clock, at which time also assembled General Gibson and staff, of the United States Army, in full dress uniform. A little before one o'clock Admiral Brown and staff of the Pacific squadron, United States Navy, entered the church, which was then about one-third full, and took seats a few rows back from the front. The Golden Gate Commandery, Knights Templar, under Colonel William Edwards, which had several times entertained the King and which had been invited by him to attend a grand entertainment in their honor at Honolulu during the coming summer, now entered in full regalia and took seats to the right of those occupied by Admiral Brown and party. The Knights had been requested to act as a guard of honor for the dead monarch. Carriages, meanwhile, were constantly arriving containing, besides passengers American and Hawaiian, a number of foreign correspondents, Mayor Sanderson and the Board of Supervisors, the Judges of the Federal and Superior courts, federal officers, Boards of Health and Education, county officers, delegations from the Society of Pioneers and innumerable trade organizations and civic societies. These entered and took seats on the left of the central aisle.

THE SCENE IN THE SACRED EDIFICE WAS A DEEPLY IMPRESSIVE ONE. A number of representatives of foreign governments in dress uniforms were arrayed in front of the altar, but the church itself was not decorated save in the chancel, at the back of which were draped American and Hawaiian colors. Immediately in front of which burned jets of gas artistically arranged in the form of a crown. The rails of the first three pews on the left of the central aisle, which has been set apart for the Hawaiian party, were draped in black, and the chancel was filled with large and choice floral pieces, offerings of personal friends and of societies of which the King had been a member. That of Islam Temple, of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine of the Pacific Ocean, and the Hawaiian Club, which had been admitted but a few days before his death, was among the most noteworthy, being a large and handsome offering in white and gold, with a semicircular, the emblem of the order, on a ground of purple flowers, with the word "Islam" in large letters composed of white flowers. A large crown of flowers, the emblem of the order, was placed on the altar, and the organ sounded the majestic strains of the Beethoven funeral march, the clergy, followed by the guard of honor, now proceeded slowly down the central aisle reading the burial psalms. Just behind the clergy followed a body of palm bearers, who carefully bore the coffin, draped in Hawaiian colors and heaped with flowers, to the tier within the chancel. Colonel Baker, of the King's staff, Hawaiian Consul General, and several Hawaiian residents of the city and the little party which accompanied the King from Honolulu came next and took the seats reserved for them. They were in mourning, and as the services proceeded frequently gave vent to tears. As the coffin was borne into the chancel the organ, consisting of all the masters of the Episcopal faith in the city with the exception of Bishop Kip, who was ill, and his assistant, Bishop Nichols, arranged themselves on either side and the choir intoned a chant by Felton. The doors were then thrown open to the public and a vast throng of people gathered in the chancel. There was not even standing room in the church.

THE SERVICES. A selection from Scripture was then read by Bishop Spalding, of the Hawaiian Islands, and a hymn, "Jerusalem the Golden," was sung by the choir. Rev. J. Sanders Reed delivered a short funeral discourse. He closed by addressing Admiral Brown and staff, saying:—"Officers of the fleet, speaking as I may, in the name of the city, we bid you take the remains of this man back to his native island, carrying with you assurance of our sincere sympathies." The choir then sang "Rock of Ages."

After the benediction the pallbearers slowly took the coffin to the hearse. The procession moved to the water front immediately after the conclusion of the services. In the chancel the remains of the late monarch were deposited in a furnished casket, which was found to be very necessary to restrain the great crowds which had collected.

THE FUNERAL ESCORT. The procession was headed by two troops of the

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At the foot of Market street the Second brigade of the California National Guard formed in line and presented arms as the horse and escort passed. The cavalry escort on reaching Washington street where presented arms as the horse was delivered to Admiral Brown. The Hawaiian steamer Madrona was moored at the wharf and a few hundred yards out in the stream lay the flagship Charleston. The casket containing the King's body was placed aboard the Madrona, hoisted and received by Acting Rear Admiral Brown. The Madrona then steamed out to the Charleston and the casket was transferred to the flagship and placed in the after barbettes, under a canopy formed of Hawaiian and American flags. In a few moments the Charleston's anchor was weighed and she commenced moving down the bay. White minute guns were fired from the batteries at Alcatraz and the Presidio. About five o'clock the Charleston passed through the Golden Gate and proceeded to sea.

FORCED TO PROVIDE FOR HIS WIFE. Friends Threatened to Have a Conservator Appointed and the Millionaire Wilted.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] CHICAGO, Jan. 22, 1891.—R. P. Hutchinson, "Old Hutch," no longer wields the scepter as the king of the Chicago Board of Trade. He was on the throne many years and reigned as a national authority to no one but his power and glory have departed, and hereafter he will devote himself to a prosaic commission business. Puts and calls and margins have charms for him no longer. It is also said that the once mighty fortune of the king of speculators has dwindled greatly, and that had he continued his operations for a few months longer his wealth would have disappeared altogether.

Younger men have come upon the scene and with advancing age the old monarch has lost much of his virility and business acumen. Of late Mr. Hutchinson has been engaged in speculations he would not have touched a few years ago, and every one of these ventures has been a losing one.

NOT A HOME LOVING MAN. The story prevalent around the Board of Trade is that a short time ago a self-constituted committee of business friends, who had become aware of the great speculator's loosened grip upon affairs, went to him and told him plainly it was his duty to make some financial provision for his family, which consists of a wife and an unmarried daughter and son. One daughter is married, as is also his oldest son, Charles L., president of the Corn Exchange Bank and ex-president of the Board of Trade. This son is a millionaire and one of the most successful young business men in the city. His father having given him a most generous start in life. The committee told Mr. Hutchinson that if he did not make provision for his family a conservator would be appointed. This angered the old man, but after an extended conference, it is said, he agreed to the proposition. Since then, so the story goes, he has made a settlement of \$300,000 upon Mrs. Hutchinson.

"Old Hutch" is not a domestic man in his tastes, and of late years he has not spent much time at his home. While the famous Century Club was in existence he passed the major portion of the day and night there. It has been his custom to begin the day about four o'clock in the morning.