THE QUESTION OF SEALING.

Mr. Herman Liebes Gives the Herald Some Interesting Facts.

THE CHILEAN INSURRECTION

Demand for Balmaceda's Resignation—The Insurgents Control the Situation.

AMERICAN PORK DEFEATED.

In the Reichstag the Vote Sustains the Prohibitions.

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THE SEALING QUESTION.

OPINIONS AND FACTS OBTAINED IN AN INTERVIEW WITH AN EXPERT.

[BY THE COMMERCIAL CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

HERALD BUREAU,
No. 49 AVENUE DE L'OPERA,
PARIS, Jan. 23, 1891.

The HERALD's European edition publishes to-day the following:—

The European edition of the HERALD publishes an interview held at Cannes with Herman Liebes on the Behring Sea question. He approves Blaine's course and asserts that the seals are being hunted to death and will be exterminated unless prompt measures are taken. England will then suffer also, as five thousand persons in London live by preparing the skins. The poachers with whom England sides are not English. The crews of the Canadian sealers are American seamen. Last year fifty-one vessels were engaged in poaching. Next season if England gives her protection one hundred and fifty ships will be in the business. This means destruction to the seals.

Liebes, Mills and Tevis pay the government $11 for every seal they kill and supply the inhabitants of the leased islands with medical attendance, fuel and schools. The inhabitants are Indians from Alaska, numbering four hundred. But for the sealing they would starve. Mr. Liebes says that his firm would be willing to abstain from killing the seals for five or six years in order to give the animals a chance, provided the others were forbidden also. The reason the seals are exterminated is that those that are killed are mostly females with young. Out of fifty-three thousand skins brought to London this season by poachers ninety-nine per cent belonged to females. Mr. Liebes does not believe there is any danger of war in the matter. It is too small for England to fight about.

Last season thirty-nine Victorian vessels killed over forty thousand seals, while fourteen American ships killed under fourteen thousand. He holds that America's rights in the sea are unquestionable, as those of Russia were never questioned. As Russia shoots all poachers caught on her side of the sea, there is no poaching there.

THE CHILEAN REVOLUTION.

SUCCESS OF THE INSURRECTS AND POSSIBLE DOWNFALL OF BALMACEDA.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Jan. 23, 1891.—A despatch from Buenos Ayres received in this city states that information has been received there from Chile to the effect that Valparaiso, Iquique, Coquimbo and Pica continue in a state of blockade. The despatch 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 Chile, according to the advices received at Buenos Ayres, seems to be that unless President Balmaceda promptly resigns the whole of the military forces of Chile will rise in revolt against his authority. It is added that foreigners residing in Chile are safe from molestation except the Italian residents, who are accused by the Balmaceda party of having openly and secretly encouraged the revolutionists.

BALMACEDA THREATENS TO RESIGN.

CITY OF MEXICO, via GALVESTON, Jan. 23, 1891.—A special despatch received here from Chile says that President Balmaceda threatened to resign, but that his adherents advised him not to do so.

NO COMMUNICATIONS.

W. R. Grace & Co. stated last evening that they tried to cable Valparaiso on Thursday, and received information that all communication was cut off from all points to within 150 miles of that place on the north. They immediately sent a second cablegram to a point supposably within the accessible territory, but up to a quarter to five last evening no response had been received.

LITILE NEWS OF THE WAR.

Señor Prudencio Lazcaño, the Chilean Minister at Washington, arrived from that city Thursday night. He came to make a personal visit to friends, and is stopping at the Clarendon Hotel. I saw him there last night regarding the trouble in Chile. "I know practically nothing about the trouble," said he, "as my despatches have contained so little information. I do not believe, however, that it will amount to much."

Señor Don Manuel Vega, Secretary of the Chilean Legation, is with him. They will return to Washington to-morrow.

NO USE FOR AMERICAN PORK.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

BERLIN, Jan. 23, 1891.—In the Reichstag 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 preceded the vote Dr. Windthorst said he regarded the prohibition as a sanitary measure, but otherwise he would uphold the motion for repeal in order to lower prices of meat. Dr. von Boetticher followed, referring to what he considered the evil results of the government opening the Russian frontier 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 very strict in controlling cattle importations.

Herr Marquardson (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 very great. The pig breeding done by small traders was no reason to refuse 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.

BRITISH POLITICS.

THE BEHRING SEA QUESTION MENTIONED IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Jan. 23, 1891.—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 Fergusson, had been made at the instance of Canada and upon the advice of American lawyers.

Mr. Alfred Webb, member for West Waterford, gave notice that Mr. Justin M'Carthy would, a month hence, call attention to the administration of the Crimes act, and would move a resolution in connection with this act.

Mr. Henry H. Howorth, member for South Salford, gave notice of a question as to whether the election of a candidate employing non-unionists who promised in the future to employ unionists only infringed the Corrupt Practices act.

Mr. Morgan gave notice of a motion to disestablish the Welsh Church.

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 union laborers only.

The Marquis of Hartington, in reply to inquiries concerning the contradiction between the views of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Lord Derby and other unionists as to whether 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 to specially 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 M'CARTHYITE MEETING.

DUBLIN, Jan. 23, 1891.—A meeting of the committee of the M'Carthyite section of the Irish members of Parliament took place in this city to-day and was largely attended. Mr. Timothy D. Healy presided. During the course of an address Mr. Healy said that Mr. Justin M'Carthy and Mr. Thomas Sexton had gone to meet Mr. John Dillon and Mr. William O'Brien at Boulogne-sur-Mer. Mr. Healy added that the object of the visit of Messrs. M'Carthy and Sexton to Boulogne was to effect a settlement of the trouble existing in the Irish Parliamentary party on the basis of Mr. Parnell's retiring from the leadership. No other condition, said 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 meeting finally agreed to postpone the formation of the new federation pending the result of the Boulogne conference.

IRISH POLITICAL NOTES.

The government has chartered a number of small steamers in order to enable the fishermen inhabiting the Arran Islands to send their fish to Galway.

Messrs. M'Carthy and Sexton have gone to Boulogne-sur-Mer, where the final conference between them and Messrs. O'Brien and Dillon will take place.

The government has sent 250 tons of potatoes and meal to be distributed among the suffering poor of Kildysart. It is hoped that these provisions will relieve the distress existing in that district.

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 parties.

The Dublin *Freeman's Journal* publishes an article in which it says that Archbishop Walsh is unfair and forgetful in attacking the *Journal's* contention that England should not be allowed to dictate who should be the Irish leader. Continuing, the *Journal* says:—"We have always defended Archbishop Walsh in contending that Irish and not English opinion should decide who should be Irish bishops."

The Dublin *Irish Catholic* is impatient and 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 nor have they 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 telegraphs to Dublin from Boulogne-sur-Mer to the publishers of the recently established *Insuppressible* 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."

MORE MONEY WANTED.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 23, 1891.—Mr. James Mooney, ex-president of the Land League, received the following cablegram 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. (Signed),

DILLON,
O'BRIEN,
HARRINGTON,
REDMOND.

In accordance with this urgent appeal Mr. Mooney, who is an ex-president of the Land League and has the confidence of the Irish leaders, 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 Mr. Alfred Webb, No. 43 Upper O'Connell street, Dublin, Ireland.

NEW BRAZILIAN MINISTRY.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

RIO JANEIRO, Jan. 23, 1891.—A new Ministry has been formed. It is constituted as follows:—

Senhor UCHOA, President without a portfolio.
Senhor CAVALCANTE, Minister of the Interior.
Senhor CHERMONT, 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 LUCINA, 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.

THE CASE OF EYRAUD.

EFFORT OF COUNSEL TO OBTAIN CLEMENCY FROM PRESIDENT CARNOT.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

PARIS, Jan. 23, 1891.—The advocate of Michael Eyraud, the condemned murderer of Notary Gouffé, has presented to President Carnot the petition for the commutation of the sentence of Eyraud which was signed by the jurymen who tried him shortly after the case had been ended. Mme. Carnot has refused to grant an interview to Eyraud's daughter, who is endeavoring to interest the wife of the President in the appeal for clemency in her father's case.

SENSATION IN BRUSSELS.

Sudden Death of the Heir to the Belgian Crown.

SINISTER RUMORS ABROAD.

The Case Is Compared to That of the Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

BRUSSELS, Jan. 23, 1891.—Prince Baudouin, nephew of King Leopold and heir to the throne of Belgium, is dead. He died in this city at three o'clock this morning. The cause of his death is alleged to have been an attack of bronchitis.

The death of the Prince has caused a tremendous sensation and creates consternation in all classes in Brussels. There are all sorts of rumors circulating, as the public was entirely unaware that the Prince was ill.

Funeral decorations in the shape of crape, black flags and other mourning emblems are being displayed everywhere through the city.

ALLEGED CAUSE OF DEATH.

During the course of the afternoon further details concerning the death of the young Prince were furnished from official circles. According to these details Prince Baudouin had for some time past been suffering from influenza, but in spite of the remonstrances of his physicians he insisted upon passing his nights recently at the bedside of his sister, Princess Henriette. On Monday last, according to the story, the Prince insisted upon going for a drive some accounts say, for a ride on horseback if others are to be believed. In any case it would seem that the Prince's foolhardiness caused him to catch a fresh cold, and on Wednesday he was forced to take to his bed. Yesterday the condition of the Prince had become more serious, but at the same time does not seem to have been such as to cause any alarm, for his indisposition was not known to the general public.

During the afternoon of Thursday an unfavorable change was noticed in the Prince, and as the evening drew near his condition caused his attendants grave apprehensions. Finally toward night time the last sacraments of the Roman Catholic Church were administered to the Prince. Following the administration of the sacraments Prince Baudouin was attacked by high fever and was in danger of lapsing into delirium. King Leopold and Queen Maria were summoned to the Prince's bedside. They did their utmost to console the royal sufferer, though both the King and Queen were overcome with grief. Finally the Ministers and chiefs of the royal household were sent for. They were in attendance during all the latter part of the night.

At ten o'clock the Prince was subjected to the operation of cupping, but with no result. Shortly before midnight the attending physicians pronounced the Prince to be dying and the worst was expected at any moment. Little by little Prince Baudouin's respirations became weaker and weaker until a sudden flow of blood from the lungs suffocated the royal sufferer. The exact hour of the Prince's death is announced to be a quarter to two A. M. and not three A. M., as at first stated.

The Princess Henriette is said to be in a worse condition this evening than during the earlier hours of the day.

In addition to the Ministers and chiefs of the royal household the Governor of Brabant and the Burgomaster were present at the palace of the Count of Flanders while the official statement as to the cause of Prince Baudouin's death was being drawn up.

SINISTER RUMORS AFLOAT.

The sudden death of Prince Baudouin has caused the most alarming rumors to be circulated on all sides, and these rumors grew in import as the day progressed. It was openly asserted that the death of the popular Belgian prince was a repetition of the sad circumstances surrounding the death of the Archduke Rudolph, the heir to the Austrian throne, who met his death in such a mysterious manner on January 30, 1889. It was added that a beautiful German governess, who had been recently banished from the Belgian court by order of King Leopold, had been in some way connected with the death of Prince Baudouin. Rumor also had it that there had been an intrigue, lasting a long time, between the governess and the Prince, and the result of their liaison is said to have been the birth of a child. In any case the death of Prince Baudouin is surrounded with mystery and speculation.

The court physicians in the death certificate announce that Prince Baudouin's death was caused by hemorrhage, following a severe attack of bronchitis. The physicians also assert that the Prince caught a chill while watching at the bedside of his sister, the Princess Henriette, who has been ill for some time past. But these statements are far from convincing the people that the real cause of the death of Prince Baudouin has been given to the public, and the startling rumors already referred to are popularly believed to be founded on a solid basis of fact of some description.

Telegrams and messages of condolence with the royal family of Belgium in this their great sorrow are already reaching Brussels from all parts of Europe, among the despatches received being words of sympathy from Queen Victoria and the Prince and Princess of Wales.

The brother of Prince Baudouin, Prince Albert Leopold Clement Marie Meinrad, who was born April 8, 1875, is now heir to the throne of Belgium. Prince Albert is studying under the direction of a number of tutors in preparation for passing his examinations previous to entering upon a military career.

ALL SORTS OF STORIES.

The latest and most probable version of the cause of Prince Baudouin's death is that it was due to a complication of smallpox, bronchitis and hæmaturia.

The populace are enraged at what they term the blundering of unsuspecting doctors.

It now transpires that Prince Baudouin was upon the point of being betrothed to his cousin, Princess Clementina, the third and youngest daughter of his uncle, King Leopold. The Princess Clementina was born at the Castle of Laeken on July 20, 1872.

The official bulletin issued by the court physicians this evening states that Prince Baudouin died of congestion of the lungs, caused by a chill, which he contracted while watching at the bedside of his sister, the Princess Henriette.

The remains of the Prince now lie in state on the bed in which he died, surrounded by tall wax candles in golden candlesticks. The body of the Prince is attired in the handsome uniform of a captain of the Royal Belgian Carabineers. In one hand the dead Prince grasps his sword, and the other hand holds a handsome rosary, from which is pendant a golden cross.

The features of the Prince are calm, pale and placid, and apparently not in the slightest degree changed by death. Guarding the death bed, the death chamber and the palace is a guard of honor from the carbineer regiment to which the Prince belonged. Officers of that regiment in full uniform and with drawn swords will guard the Prince's body until it is finally laid to rest in the burial vaults of the royal family of Belgium.

Intense excitement prevails in Brussels and throughout the provinces. Crowds of people are parading the streets or gathered in knots at street corners eagerly discussing the situation. On all sides the warmest expressions of sympathy with the royal family in this their fresh trial are heard. Prince Baudouin's popularity and brilliant talents and the bright hopes centred by the Belgians on his future career make them feel the Prince's loss in the keenest manner possible.

The news of the Prince's death was withheld from his sister, the Princess Henriette, a beautiful girl, about twenty years of age, who is dangerously sick from inflammation of the lungs.

The palace of the Count of Flanders, where the Princess resides, is surrounded by a strong force of police, who are doing their utmost to prevent the unusual noise in the streets from arousing the suspicions of the suffering Princess.

All the theatres and public institutions are closed and will remain closed until after the funeral, which will take place from the royal palace at Laeken, in South Brabant, about two miles north of Brussels. Parliament has also adjourned.

IN THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Premier Beernaert on behalf of the Ministry expressed the sentiments of the House in regard to the death of Prince Baudouin. He said that the members shared in the grief of King Leopold and his family over the sad affair.

The President of the Chamber and the leaders of the Right and Left concurred in the expressions of regret and sympathy, and the House then adjourned as a sign of mourning for the dead Prince.

The body of Prince Baudouin has been embalmed and now lies in state in the palace.

DEATHBED SCENE.

The extreme danger of Prince Baudouin first became known at noon yesterday, when he had a hemorrhage of the kidneys. At six P. M. the physicians in attendance compiled a bulletin saying the case was one of dangerous pleuro-pneumonia which had reached its fourth day, and that there had been a complicated hemorrhage. The bulletin was not issued, however. The members of the royal family were summoned. The King and Queen were overcome with grief and wept together, the Queen being finally obliged to retire, in consequence of the violence of her grief. The Prince tried to reassure those at his bedside, saying, "I shall be better to-morrow."

The physicians were still hopeful till ten P. M., when the patient was cupped. At midnight the Prince motioned Dr. Melis to approach his bedside and thanked him for his kindness. His voice was then almost inaudible. At one o'clock he motioned to his parents to come closer to his bed. He raised himself with difficulty and embraced them in farewell. Both were weeping. The brother and sister of the dying man then knelt at his bedside. The Prince recognized them and feebly reached out his hand and touched their foreheads. Soon after he had a fresh hemorrhage and died at a quarter of two A. M. The physicians who were in attendance are homœopathists. The royal family have full confidence in them.

SKETCH OF PRINCE BAUDOUIN.

Prince Baudouin Leopold Philippe Marie Charles Antoine Joseph Louis, son of King Leopold's brother, the Count of Flanders, was born in Brussels June 3, 1869. He was a captain in the Belgian carbineers and also captain in the Prussian cavalry attached to the Second regiment of Hanoverian dragoons. King Leopold's only son, the Duke of Brabant, died in 1869. His daughters do not under Belgian law inherit the throne. They are Princess Louise, wife of Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha; Princess Stephanie, widow of the Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria, and Princess Clementine, unmarried. Prince Albert, second son of the Count of Flanders, who is fifteen years old, now becomes heir apparent to the throne.

THE AUGUSTA VICTORIA.

EMPEROR WILLIAM WILL PRESENT THE SHIP WITH A PORTRAIT OF THE EMPRESS.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

HAMBURG, Jan. 23, 1891.—Emperor William yesterday visited the twin screw steamer Augusta Victoria, of the Hamburg-American Packet Company. The steamer was lying at the historical old pier, "Alte Liebe," at Cuxhaven, Hamburg's dependency at the mouth of the Elbe, prepared to start on a pleasure cruise through the Mediterranean, which is to last two months and for which over 225 first class passengers have been booked. Director Ballin, of the company, received the Emperor, who stayed on board for a long time, inspecting the whole vessel.

His Majesty expressed his admiration for this magnificent vessel in the most flattering terms and was greatly impressed with the splendor of the saloons, the elegance of the cabins and the general comfort of all the passenger arrangements. He remained for some time on the bridge, paying particular attention to the many new appliances with which the steamer is supplied. There was a dress parade and the ship's band played.

The Emperor was so greatly pleased with all he had seen on board the ship named after the Empress that he decided to honor the Hamburg-American Packet Company by presenting to them a life size painting of the Empress to be placed in the grand saloon of the Augusta Victoria.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

A SEMI-OFFICIAL RUSSIAN VIEW OF THE ENTENTE CORDIALE.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

PARIS, Jan. 23, 1891.—The *XIXme Siècle* to-day publishes an interview with General Lansdorf, the Czar's confidential Court Chamberlain, during 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 only reap 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 most closely connected by force of circumstances and similarity of interests. Finances were most 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.

For some of the abounding plans for giving New York real rapid transit see the illustrated page upon the subject in the SUNDAY HERALD.

FOREIGN NEWS NOTES.

The engagement is announced at St. Petersburg of the Grand Duchess Xenia, the Czar's eldest daughter, to her cousin, Grand Duke Alexander Mikhailovitch.

The Queen of England will leave Windsor Castle on March 24 for a trip to Italy. She will be accompanied by Prince and Princess Henry of Battenburg.

It is proposed in Paris to do away, as far as possible, with lunatic asylums and to place insane persons who are not prone to violence in the homes of country people, who will be suitably remunerated by the State.

Queen Victoria has presented a richly caparisoned Indian elephant to the Emperor of Morocco.

Emperor William of Germany is said to have demanded the resignation of the manager of the Court Theatre, Berlin, owing to the faulty manner in which the "Prince of Homburg" was recently represented there.

It is rumored that the Pope intends to renovate Michael Angelo's celebrated fresco, "The Last Judgment," which is the glory of the Sistine Chapel.

The Court of Appeals at Paris has decided that Victor Hugo's daughter, Adèle, is entitled to all the profits that may accrue from his literary works.

CANADA FOR LIMITED RECIPROCITY.

KINGSTON, Ont., Jan. 23, 1891.—Hon. 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 said that those who argued that Canada must surrender her growing industries to the United States are 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 this side of the line. Canada wants to deal with the United States as nation with nation.

A HUNDRED DESTITUTE FAMILIES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

ATCHISON, Kan., Jan. 23, 1891.—Prayers were said at a union prayer meeting in this city yesterday in behalf of the Rawlins county sufferers. One hundred families, or half the county's population, are destitute. The State is shipping coal from the penitentiary mine and charitable people are sending other supplies. A carload of flour was sent from here to-day.

EX-SENATOR TABOR'S GREAT LUCK.

HE BOUGHT CLAIMS FOR $100,000 THAT ARE REPORTED WORTH $15,000,000.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

HELENA, Mont., Jan. 23, 1891.—E. A. Sweet, who works as a telegraph operator here in winter and prospects in summer, recently located a placer claim in Lemsi county, Idaho, and bought up adjoining claims till he had acquired 1,600 acres. He has sold all to ex-Senator Tabor for $100,000. It is now reported that the property is worth $15,000,000.

Henry Cabot Lodge will begin a series of remarkable historical papers in the SUNDAY HERALD.

DIED.

CANTRELL.—January 23, EUGENE, aged 34 years, son of Mary A. and the late Samuel Cantrell.

Funeral services at four o'clock, Sunday, 25th inst., at 489 Hancock st., Brooklyn. Burial at convenience of family.

DUNN.—At her late residence, 120 High st., Brooklyn, HONORA, relict of the late Michael Dunn.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, January 25, at two P. M. Interment in Holy Cross Cemetery.

[*For Other Deaths See First Page.*]

A.—
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.—Prof. Koch Recommends
THE SODEN PASTILLES
(Troches made from the natural waters of Soden, Frankfurt, Germany) for sore throat, catarrhs, 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 through use of Soden Mineral Pastilles."
The genuine Soden Pastilles must have the testimonial and signature of Sir Morrell Mackenzie around each box.

Alaska Sealskin Garments, Leading fashionable Furs; prices marked down. C. C. SHAYNE, Furrier, up town, 124 West 42d st.; down town, 103 Prince st.

A.—Fire.—Brooks' Fine Boots and Shoes, damaged by water. About $10,000 slightly damaged laid out on sale at half price. 1,198 Broadway, corner 29th st.

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

A Boston Idea—but a Good One.—The Polishing Parlor, 837 Broadway. Only CRAWFORDS polished. No charge.

Barry's Tricopherous Will Positively Restore hair to bald heads; nothing in the world equal to it.

Gold Medal Paris, 1878.
BAKER'S W. BAKER & CO.'S
BAKER'S W. BAKER & CO.'S
BAKER'S BREAKFAST COCOA.
BAKER'S BREAKFAST COCOA,
BAKER'S from which the excess of oil has been removed.
is absolutely pure and it is soluble.
BREAKFAST NO CHEMICALS
BREAKFAST NO CHEMICALS
BREAKFAST are used in its preparation. It has more
BREAKFAST than three times the strength of Cocoa,
mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar,
and is therefore far more economical,
COCOA. costing less than one cent a cup. It is
COCOA. delicious, nourishing, strengthening,
COCOA. EASILY DIGESTED, and admirably
COCOA. adapted for invalids as well as persons in health.
SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE.
W. BAKER & CO., DORCHESTER, MASS.

Sealskin Sacques, Jackets, Capes, Muffs, &c., at half cost of manufacturing; want money. BURKE, 164 Broadway.

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

The Charm of Beauty Is Beautiful Hair. Secure it with PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM. PARKER'S GINGER TONIC cures inward pains.

The Spasms So Common During Teething are prevented by MOSELL'S TEETHING CORDIAL. 25c.

Z.—Use Brown's Camphorated Saponaceous DENTIFRICE for the teeth. Delicious. 25 cents.

EUROPE.

A.—A.—A.—

The price of
"PIPER HEIDSIECK, SEC,"
will shortly be advanced, as
that of other wines has
already been.
Keep a good supply on hand
of this famous brand.

AN AGENT OF COPENHAGEN SEEKS AGENCIES for first class houses who have good chance for exportation to Denmark. Address A. 522, A. I. WOLFF & CO., Copenhagen, K.

ANTONINI & CO. ITALIAN SALAD OIL. THE FINEST FOR SALADS.

DO YOU DINE?
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DO YOU DINE?

If yes, your dinner should begin with soup. Soup can be most easily, most economically and most expeditiously made with

LIEBIG COMPANY'S
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EXTRACT OF BEEF.
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Be sure and get the genuine, with signature of Justus von Liebig in blue across the label.

IN THE GOODS OF MATILDA SMYTH OR SMITH late of Belfast, deceased.
James Smyth or Smith formerly of Killead, county Antrim, Ireland, brother of above deceased and grandson of the late Andrew Boyd of "The Isle" Ballyveasy in same county, or any child or children of said James Smyth or Smith or other person or persons claiming to be next of kin of above deceased will hear of something to his or their advantage in reference to the assets of above deceased on applying, before 1st April 1891, to
HYNDMAN & DICKSON
Solicitors, 6 Chichester st., Belfast, Ireland.

ON AND AFTER DECEMBER 20, 1890,
THE REUNION COACHES,
THE "COMET" AND "METEOR,"
NICE TO CANNES AND CANNES TO NICE,
WELL EQUIPPED ROAD COACHES,
will run from the Place Massena at NICE to CANNES, forming a double service daily, Sundays excepted.

"THE COMET."
NICE TO CANNES.

Out.		Back.	
Nice	A. M. 10:10	Cannes	P. M. 2:00
Le Var	10:32	Golfe Jouan	2:23
Cagnes	10:55*	Antibes	2:34*
Val Claret	11:25	Val Claret	2:50
Antibes	11:32*	Cagnes	3:20*
Golfe Jouan	11:50	Le Var	3:43
Cannes	12:15	Nice	4:05

*Change horses.

"THE METEOR."
CANNES TO NICE.

Out.		Back.	
Cannes	A. M. 10:00	Nice	P. M. 2:00
Golfe Jouan	10:25	Le Var	2:22
Antibes	10:43*	Cagnes	2:45*
Val Claret	10:50	Val Claret	3:15
Cagnes	11:20*	Antibes	3:22*
Le Var	11:43	Golfe Jouan	3:40
Nice	12:05	Cannes	4:05

*Change horses.

Fares—Single, 10f.; return, 15f. Box seat—Single, 20f.; return, 25f.
Parcels and game carried at low rates.
The guards will give tariff for intermediate fares.
Seats can be booked at—
The CERCLE DE LA REUNION, Cannes.
M. DELPIANO, 80 Rue d'Antibes, Cannes.
The NEW YORK HERALD office, Nice.
The coaches take passengers at Cannes opposite Rumpelmayer, and start from the Hôtel Splendide.

THE ROYAL CONSERVATOIRE OF MUSIC IN Leipzig.—On Wednesday, April 1, at 9 A. M., the examination for admission will take place. The instruction comprises the following subjects:—Harmony, composition, playing from score, the history and æsthetics of music, Italian declamation and dramatic instruction. Besides chorus and solo singing, a most thorough training for the opera is given. The following instruments are taught:—Piano, organ, violin, viola, violoncello, double bass, flute, oboe, clarinet, bassoon, horn, cornet, trombone and harp. Practice in solo, duet, quartet and orchestral playing is given, with opportunities of public performance. Opportunity is offered to learn pianoforte technique on the new Janko keyboard. The fee for the whole course of instruction is 300 marks (£18) per annum, which must be paid in advance at the three terms of Easter, Michaelmas and Christmas in sums of 120 marks (£6) each. Besides this an entrance fee of 10 marks (10s.) has to be paid on admission. A prospectus containing full explanations is furnished gratis by the Board of Directors and may be obtained of all booksellers and music dealers here and abroad. DIRECTOR OF THE ROYAL CONSERVATOIRE OF MUSIC (Dr. Otto Gunther).
LEIPZIG, January, 1891.

WANTED—AN AGENT FOR SALE OF NORTH OF England products. Apply CLAPHAM & SHAW, Queen st., Newcastle-on-Tyne, England.

EUROPE.

THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE (IRELAND) PROBATE and Matrimonial Division Principal Registry, Dublin. To Thomas Hennessy, Anne Hennessy and Anastatia Hennessy whose residences are unknown. Take notice that a citation has issued whereby you are cited to appear within 30 days after the publication of this notice and accept or refuse Letters of administration of the personal estate of Jeremiah Hennessy late of Pollough in the county of Kilkenny farmer deceased who died on the 10th day of April 1886 or show cause why the same should not be granted to Thomas Eaton the lawful son of a sister of said deceased who predeceased said deceased with an intimation that in default of your appearance the said administration will be granted to said Thomas Eaton.
H. M. PILKINGTON
Chief Registrar.
A. GLADWELL BOYD,
Solicitor
62 Mid Abbey Street Dublin.

VENTNOR, ISLE OF WIGHT (ENGLAND).—HILLside Boarding Establishment, formerly the residence of the late Captain Nowall, standing in its own grounds, south aspect; fine sea view; liberal table; every comfort; terms from 28s. to 2½ guineas weekly; private sitting rooms; bathroom, &c., &c. Apply to Mr. or Mrs. MITCHELL.

WHEREAS BY AN ORDER OF THE HIGH COURT of Justice Chancery Division made in a cause of "Veitch against Edye" and dated 26th January 1889 an enquiry was directed to be made "who are the persons entitled to the funds in court to the credit of "Veitch v Edye James Borthwick's account in Master Graves' office" and in what shares and interests" Alexander Gray Peter Gray and Robert Gray children of James Gray and Jean (otherwise Janet) his wife and John Gray William Gray and Mary Gray children of William Gray and Nancy his wife or (if dead) their legal personal representatives and the legal personal representatives of Euphemia Tibbets (formerly Gray) who died on the 1st day of April 1884 another child of the said William Gray and Nancy his wife are by their solicitors on or before the 1st day of July 1891 to come in and prove their claims at the chambers of Mr. Justice Chitty at the Royal Courts of Justice Strand London England or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order. Monday the 6th day of July 1891 at eleven o'clock in the forenoon at the said chambers is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims.
Dated this 12th day of December 1890.
GEO. A. CROWDER, Chief Clerk.
Messrs. Head and Hill of 65 and 66 Chancery lane in the county of Middlesex England solicitors for the petitioners.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A.—

BALLS OF THE PAST WEEK.

GRAPHIC REPORT OF

THE GRAND FRENCH BALL,
THE OLD GUARD BALL,
FRENCH PASTRY COOKS' RECEPTION,
CLINTON ASSOCIATION,
RAWLINS POST,
AMERICAN LEGION OF HONOR,
UNITED LODGES OF FORESTERS,
JEFFERSON CLUB, 22D DISTRICT,
FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION
AND MANY OTHERS

IN TO-MORROW'S SUNDAY MERCURY.

IN TO-DAY'S DOUBLE NUMBER OF THE

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EEE V EEE N NN II N NN GG

TTTT EEE L EEE GG RRR A MM MM
T E L E G G R R AA MM MM
T EE L EE G RRR AA M M M
T E L E G GG R R AAA M NN M
T EEE LLL EEE GG R R A A M M M

YOU WILL FIND

CONGRESSMAN QUINN'S WASHINGTON LETTER DESCRIBING IN AN ENTERTAINING MANNER THE LITERARY TASTES OF SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES.

WORK OF NEW YORK ARTISTS; REPRODUCTIONS OF PAINTINGS FROM THE MASTERS' EASELS; STUDIES OF THE NUDE; HOW TO OBTAIN COLOR AND CONTOUR.

SKIRTS FOR HIGH KICKERS—AN AMUSING TALK WITH A PRETTY ACTRESS ABOUT HER LACE TRIMMED COSTUMES.

WORK OF THE BROOKLYN BAR—SKETCHES OF THE WELL KNOWN LAWYERS ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE BIG BRIDGE.

LATEST NEWS IN THE DOMAIN OF SPORT, INCLUDING BASEBALL, BICYCLING, BOWLING AND RACING.

TALK HEARD IN THE THEATRE LOBBY AND IN THE F