MEISSONIER LIES DEAD.

The Great French Genre Painter Drops His Brush at a Ripe Old Age.

CAREER OF A MASTER.

An Artist of Breadth in Miniature, Imagination in Story and Science in Composition.

GOLD AT THE BRUSH TIP.

Fabulous Sums Paid for Panels and Canvases by the Peer of the Dutch Painters of Genre.

The cable brings the sad news from Paris of the death yesterday at the advanced age of seventy-eight of Jean Louis Ernest Meissonier, the greatest genre painter of his day and century and the rival and artistic descendant of the Dutch masters of genre painting—of Gerard Terburg, of Teniers the younger, Gerard Dow, of Gabriel Metzu and Pieter de Codde.

The great painter, who died at midday from the results of a bronchial affection, was in the full possession of his artistic powers and his vigorous personality, and only recently led with Carolus Duran and Gervex among others the revolt in the Société des Artistes Français which resulted in the establishment last year of the new Salon, managed by the Société Nationale des Beaux Arts, of which he was at the time of his death president.

MEISSONIER, FROM THE PAINTING BY HIMSELF.

In the aggregate the works of no modern painter have commanded the prices of those of Meissonier, and the figure, 850,000 francs ($170,000), which M. Chauchard, the recent purchaser of Millet's "The Angelus" at 750,000 francs ($150,000), gave over a year ago for his "1814" is the highest price ever paid for a picture by a modern painter. The amount, $66,000, which Mr. Henry Hilton paid at the A. T. Stewart sale in this city in 1887 for the master's "Friedland—1807," presented by him to the Metropolitan Museum, and with which went the painter's portrait of himself, was the highest price ever paid for a modern picture until the sale of "The Angelus" at the Secrétan sale for 553,000 francs ($110,600), first to M. Antoinin Proust and then, as the French government would not back him up, to Mr. James F. Sutton, President of the American Art Association, broke the record.

EARLY CAREER.

Meissonier was born at Lyons about 1813. He went to Paris while still a youth, and entered at eighteen as assistant *rapin* (color grinder) the studio of Léon Cogniet, the painter of classical and historical subjects. To his master Meissonier owed much. His correctness of drawing he has imitated and surpassed, while his color, though not as sober as that of his master, still leans more to that quality than to brilliancy.

The young artist, whose manner of painting from the first showed signs of great originality, struck out in a style of microscopic painting, of which he among French painters of his time was the first exponent. His first work exhibited in the Salon of 1836—"Little Messenger"—attracted a good deal of attention to the young artist from its combination of precision with delicacy.

EARLY EXHIBITS.

In the Salon of 1838 the artist exhibited "Religieux Consolant un Malade;" in 1840, "The Reader;" in 1841, "The Game of Chess;" in 1843, "The Painter in His Studio;" in 1845, "The Guard," "Young Man Looking at Drawings" and "The Party at Piquet," and in 1848, "The Game at Bowls," considered by amateurs one of his best works, and "The Soldiers." This year he commenced a little picture, "A Day in June, 1848," which he never finished. In 1849 he exhibited "The Smoker," well known by the etching by Rajon. "Les Bravi," a larger picture than usual for him, "Young Man Working," "Scene fr m the Decameron," "Moreau and Dessolès" and "Une Reconnaissance dans la Neige," represented him at the Salon of 1853. This, with "The Game at Bowls," "Reading" and "La Rixe" ("The Brawl"), appeared in the International Exposition of 1855. "La Rixe," "The Game of Bowls" and "A Dream," purchased by Napoleon III. for 20,000 francs ($4,000) and presented by him to Prince Albert, figure in the collection of the Queen of England.

WELL ON THE ROAD.

In the Salon of 1861 the painter had "Napoleon III. at Solferino," now in the Luxembourg; "Un Maréchal Ferrant," "A Musician," "A Painter," and a couple of portraits; in 1864, "The Emperor at Solferino;" in 1865, "Result of a Quarrel at Cards."

At the Universal Exposition of 1867 in addition to four paintings already exhibited the artist sent "Lecture chez Diderot," "The Captain," "Cavaliers se Passant Servir à Boire," "Corps de Garde," "Lecture," "The Ordinance;" "Information—General Dessaix with the Army of the Rhine and Moselle"—both in the W. H. Vanderbilt collection; his "Charge of Cavalry," "1807," which is said to have cost Mr. Stewart 300,000f. ($60,000), "1814," and a portrait of M. Delahante, the then owner of the last mentioned work. His "Cavalry Charge," of the same year, is said to have cost Mr. Probosco, of Cincinnati, 150,000f. ($30,000.)

In 1875 Meissonier painted "Avant la Bataille," and in 1877 appeared at the Salon his portrait of M. Alexandre Dumas. Since that time his work has not appeared at the salons. At the Exposition Centennale de l'Art Français, held in connection with the Paris Exposition of 1889, there appeared nine of his works—"1814," "Le Graveur à l'Eau Forte," "L'Empereur à Solferino," "Paris—1870-1871," "M. Thiers on his Death Bed," "L'Attente" and three portraits. At the first display last year of the Salon Nationale he showed "October—1806."

In 1884 a superb display of the works of the painter was made at Petit Gallerie for the benefit of the charity known as "L'Hospitalité de Nuit." It contained some 146 numbers, none of which, on account of the duty difficulty, were from collections on this side of the water.

WORKS IN AMERICA.

The following is a list with approximate values of the principal works by Meissonier owned in the United States:—Metropolitan Museum of Art, "Friedland, 1807," $70,000; "Les Deux Vaut de Velde," $20,000; "General and Adjudent—Antibes," $1,000, and a water color, $3,000; William H. Vanderbilt collection, "The Arrival at the Chateau," $50,000; "Information—General Desaix and the Captured Peasant," $55,000; "The Ordinance," $27,500; "An Artist and His Wife," $25,000; "An Artist at Work," $20,000; "Portrait of Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt," $5,500, and "Man Reading," $5,000; estate of the late Mr. Theron R. Butler, "Le Pigeon" (a card party scene), $30,000, and "The Vedette," $20,000; Mr. Albert Spencer, "A Reader," $10,000, and a two figure panel, $15,000; ex-Mrs. Mary Morgan sale, "The Vedette," $18,000, and "The Standard Bearer," $15,000; Mr. D. O. Mills, "Maréchal de Saxe," $15,000, and "The Ante Chamber," $8,000; C. P. Huntington, "The Game Lost," $25,000; ex-Stebbins sale, "Captain of the Guard," "Louis XIII." (portrait of the artist), $6,000; M. H. Arnott, "The Stirrup Cup," $10,000; estate of August Belmont, "The Chess Players," $30,000, and "Connoitier Français," $10,000; Astor Library, "Sur l'Escalier," $20,000; Mr. William Astor, "Le Fumeur," $5,000; Mr. Jay Gould, "A Musketeer," $6,500; Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, a small, single figure, $4,000; Mr. William K. Vanderbilt, "In the Library," $20,000; C. J. Osborne estate, "A Cavalier" entering a door, $10,000; Mr. William Rockefeller, "Gentleman Seated in Library," $10,000; Mr. William B. Dinsmore, "A Musketeer" in red, $20,000; Mr. T. A. Havemeyer, "A Musketeer," $10,000; Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts, "The Smoker," $10,000; Mr. H. Victor Newcomb, a single figure, $8,000; Mrs. Robert L. Stuart, "A Swordsman" (water color), $2,500; ex-Governor Leland Stanford, "Portrait of ex-Governor Stanford," $8,000; Mr. John T. Martin, of Brooklyn, "Cavalier Entering a Door," $12,000; ex-Seney collection, "The Smoker," $8,000; Mr. H. C. Gibson, of Philadelphia, "Cavalier Seated Awaiting an Audience," $10,000; Mr. William T. Walters, of Baltimore, "The Jovial Trooper," $10,000, and "Courtyard of the Artist's Studio," $3,000; Mr. E. Pope, of Chicago, an example of medium size, $12,000, and Mr. Charles Crocker, of San Francisco, "Le Commergant en Voyage," $12,000.

PRICES AT AUCTION.

Among the prices brought at auction in this country in addition to that first mentioned are:—Johnston sale, 1876, "Soldiers at Card," $11,500, and "Marshal Saxe and Staff," $8,000; Mary J. Morgan sale, 1886, "In the Library," $16,525; "The Standard Bearer," $15,000, and "The Vedette," $15,000; second Spencer sale, 1888, "The Standard Bearer," $9,200, and "A Musician," $8,800, and Stebbins sale, 1889, "The Game Lost," $26,500, and "The Stirrup Cup," $7,100. The artist painted the figures in M. François' "Parc de Saint Cloud," and did some vignettes for "Les Français' Peints par Eux Mêmes," "La Comédie Humaine of Balzac" and for an edition of "Paul and Virginia." He is also the author of etchings and lithographs which are highly prized and his illustrations on wood to "Les Contes Rémois" are delightful.

THE PAINTER'S STUDIO.

The country house of the great painter was at Poissy and contained what was really his studio. True he had also a studio in Paris, where he was to be found on stated days during the week and where he kept those of his productions which were finished or rapidly approaching completion. His studio at Poissy is a large affair, taking up fully half of the ground floor of the charming old fashioned residence. He was always happy to see visitors, and when working kept steadily on at his task, chatting pleasantly meanwhile. The painter's general appearance was not commanding, as his legs were very disproportionate in length to his body, being like in size to those of a boy. However, when once seated the full effect was felt of his magnificent head, with its massive brow, long, iron gray beard and waving gray hair, set firmly by a fine muscular neck on his nobly proportioned chest.

The deceased artist was, for a painter, a wealthy man. The reluctance of Horace Vernet and Paul Délaroche to paint on orders from Napoleon III. redounded greatly to the benefit of Meissonier. For the series of paintings he executed of battles of the Crimean and Italian wars he received about 500,000 francs.

That his fortune was not larger than it was was due to the fact that, though the reverse of extravagant in matters of personal comfort, he always spared no expense to familiarize himself thoroughly with the details of any subject he was about to paint. A couple of examples will illustrate this habit. During the time he was occupied in painting his well known "Battle of Solferino" he gave a number of fêtes remarkable for their brilliancy to the generals who were to appear on the historic canvas. Again, while after the Franco-German War he was engaged in painting his famous "Charge of Cuirassiers at Reichshoffen," he paid the expenses of maintenance of a couple of companies of cuirassiers, who were placed for two weeks by the government in order that he might study them charging, retreating, reforming, &c. The painter was for some time Mayor of Poissy, and discharged the duties of his office with much satisfaction to his fellow citizens.

The following story is told, in which Meissonier, who was decorated by many monarchs, received from the Emperor Alexander II. of Russia the order of St. Andrew. When the Russian Emperor, who possessed many of Meissonier's paintings, came to Paris during the Exposition of 1867 as the guest of Napoleon III. the painter was presented and very cordially received by the Emperor. When the artist was about to withdraw the Czar said to him, it is said, somewhat diffidently,

"Will you do me a favor, monsieur?"

"Certainly, sire."

"I don't know whether you will care to do it, but I should be very thankful to you for painting my companion, Mantun."

"Who is Mantun?"

"Ah, there is the trouble, monsieur; Mantun is my pet dog."

Meissonier seemed slightly taken aback. Battle chargers in plenty he had painted, but never a dog. The Czar opened a side door, and in response to his name in bounded Mantun, a magnificent Newfoundland. Meissonier painted the dog, and the panel stood in the late Emperor's private cabinet at St. Petersburg.

M. Meissonier was much interested in the Muybridge discoveries as to animals in motion and had a studio train built to run on a short track to study horses in rapid movement.

Meissonier received a medal of the third class in 1840, one of the second in 1841 and two of the first in 1843 and 1855, and grand medals of honor in the universal expositions of 1855 and 1867. He had a rappel of the medal of honor in 1878. He was decorated with the Legion of Honor in 1846, raised to the grade of officer in June, 1855, to that of commander on June 29, 1867, and to that of grand officer in 1878. He was elected member of the Academie des Beaux-Arts in 1861 as a successor of Abel de Pujol. He was one of the few honorary Royal Academicians of England.

M. Meissonier was twice married, first to a sister of his old comrade the artist Steinheil, and then but a few years ago to an old friend, Mlle. Besançon, and has several grown up children by his first wife. His son, Jean Charles Meissonier, was his pupil, and so were Détaille and Lucien Gros.

ARCHBISHOP CROKE'S DENIAL.

Archbishop Croke has denied in the *Freeman's Journal* of Dublin a statement published in that paper that Banker Eugene Kelly, of this city, had cabled him £1,000 for the Famine fund. Mr. Kelly himself could not be seen yesterday on account of ill health, but his son said that Mr. Kelly had not cabled him that amount.

LAST TRIBUTES TO SECRETARY WINDOM.

His Funeral to Take Place on Monday, at Noon, from the Church of the Covenant.

TO REST IN ROCK CREEK CEMETERY.

President Harrison Asks Congress to Extend the Ten-Day Limit for Choosing His Successor.

ATTORNEY GENERAL MILLER'S ADVICE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

HERALD BUREAU, CORNER FIFTEENTH AND G STREETS, N. W., WASHINGTON, Jan. 31, 1891.

The body of the late Secretary Windom lies to-day in the darkened parlor of the family residence tenderly watched by close friends of his own and of his widow and children. Except for the coming and going of these few persons admitted to the chamber of death to-day and to-morrow the cold clay belongs to his own kith and kin.

Mrs. Windom had for most of the day regained her self-possession and is able to discuss such details of the funeral ceremonial as are brought before her. The President and Mr. Wanamaker have really made all the arrangements which have been carried out to-day under Mr. C. M. Hendley's direction, the latter of whom bore the most affectionate relations to his late chief, as well as to the members of the family.

This afternoon the cards of invitation to the church service on Monday were printed, and they will be distributed to-night and to-morrow.

THE FUNERAL.

The funeral services will be held at the Church of the Covenant, on Monday, at twelve o'clock. Rev. Dr. Hamlin and other clergymen will officiate. A private service will be held at the house before the remains are taken from it, at which only the family and that of the President, Vice President and the Cabinet will assist.

The last ceremony of all will be the burial at Rock Creek Cemetery. The President yesterday selected a plot near the one he bought himself a year ago. Rock Creek Cemetery is just across the road from the cemetery at the Soldiers' Home. It lies on the crest of a picturesque knoll and the little church, which still stands, has sheltered congregations for at least one hundred and fifty years. Many of the oldest families of Maryland, as well as of this District, have generations of their ancestors lying under its green sod.

It is with these historic surroundings and in a situation where the charm of woodland scenery makes a restful picture that the body of the late Secretary Windom will be returned to its parent dust.

WHO WILL BE SECRETARY?

UNCERTAINTY AS TO WHEN MR. WINDOM'S SUCCESSOR CAN BE APPOINTED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

HERALD BUREAU, CORNER FIFTEENTH AND G STREETS, N. W., WASHINGTON, Jan. 31, 1891.

President Harrison purposes taking his time in securing a successor to Secretary Windom. He appreciates the fact that the appointment is the most important within his gift. He will select if possible a Western man whose sentiments are in accord with Eastern thought upon financial questions. But above and beyond all geographical considerations is the further requirement that he shall be fully up to the standard of the late incumbent of the office.

President Harrison has been consulting Attorney General Miller as to the legal limit of time the office may remain vacant. The Attorney General's opinion, accompanied by a letter from the President, was laid before both Houses of Congress to-day. President Harrison quotes the Attorney General as saying that no one can be designated to act as Secretary for more than ten days. The Attorney General finds that the time in previous cases has been extended to twenty and even to thirty days, but he regards this as being in direct contravention of law. In express terms President Harrison characterizes the ten days' limit as "unwise and necessarily involving undue haste and even indelicacy." The President should not, he argues, be required to consider this question before the last office of affection and respect has been paid to the dead.

"If," he writes, "the proprieties of an occasion as sad as that which now overshadows us are observed, possibly one-half the brief time allowed is gone before—with due respect to the decencies of life—the President and those with whom he should advise can take up the consideration of the grave duty of selecting the head of one of the great departments of the government."

He next refers to the obviously hasty action of the Senate passing upon the nomination, and furnishes a possible hint that he may go far west for a successor in the suggestion that geographical limitations are also imposed by the necessity of selecting some one who can reach the capital and take the oath of office before the expiration of the ten days. He asks Congress, in view of these facts, so to amend the law as to permit one of the assistant secretaries to act until a satisfactory successor to Mr. Windom can be found.

POSSIBLE CANDIDATES.

The most frequent topic of conversation at the Capitol to-day was as to the personality of the next Secretary of the Treasury. Aldrich, of Rhode Island, has already ceased to be considered. He would make in many respects the most suitable successor that the President could select. He is built on the same mental and physical lines as the late Secretary. Like the latter, he has been for years a close student of financial and economic questions; and so generally is he regarded as the strong active force on the Senate Finance Committee that it is to him rather than his older associates, Messrs. Merrill and Sherman, that business men who desire a hearing before the committee usually apply. His Eastern residence, however, is regarded as an insuperable objection to his selection, and if this were not sufficient he would be still further estopped by the fact that the Rhode Island Legislature is democratic and that his withdrawal from the Senate would be followed by the election of a Representative of that political faith.

Mr. Spooner, of Wisconsin, is still the favorite, but there is really little excuse for the mention of his name, except for the personal intimacy between the President and himself. So, too, with the report that Secretary Tracy may be transferred to the Treasury and a new appointment made in the Navy Department.

The President, I am told, would be glad to confer the Treasury portfolio upon John Jay Knox, for many years the Comptroller of the Currency. Mr. Knox is essentially a Western man in every thing but his ideas of finance. Like Secretary Windom he was originally from Minnesota, and his appointment ought to be acceptable both in the East and the West, since his retirement from the Treasury Department seven years ago Mr. Knox has been at the head of a large New York banking establishment, and it is doubtful if he would resign for the cares and annoyances of a Cabinet office, with an almost absolute certainty of going out of power with his party in '93.

Mr. McKinley, of Ohio, as I telegraphed you yesterday, is not seriously regarded in connection with the place. Mr. McKinley is a Presidential possibility and a strong one at that, but the path of his promotion runs through the Executive mansion of his own State.

A shrewd observer of politics, especially as it affects finances, is of the opinion that Assistant Secretary A. B. Nettleton will be promoted to be the head of the Treasury Department. He is from Minnesota, and is thoroughly inspired with Mr. Windom's ideas on finance and familiar with his plans. He is the assistant designated to act as Secretary in absence of the chief. His appointment would be a natural one, and could probably be made with less embarrassment than any other.

SLOW WORK ON THE WORLD'S FAIR.

PRESIDENT PALMER IS AROUSED AND DECLARES THAT SOME HING MUST BE DONE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 31, 1891.—President Thomas W. Palmer, of the National Commission, was very angry to-day when he dropped into town and found World's Fair matters in the same old rut. He at once proceeded to give the local directors a piece of his mind, and his language was flowery and emphatic.

"I am not a fault finder," he said, "nor am I disposed to do anything that will cause discussion that will lead to controversy, but I have no hesitancy in saying that there is not enough actual labor being done at the present stage of the game. I came over to skirmish. If necessary I propose to call a meeting of the Board of Reference and Control and stir up things. There seems to be a lack of concentration here. There are too many departments crowing daily in executive importance, and nothing can be done unless one man has the entire control of affairs and makes it his duty to see that some actual progress is made at the end of each day."

The members of the Government Board of Exhibit returned to Washington to-night, having accomplished every purpose of their visit. They visited Vice President Bryan and impressed upon that official the immediate necessity of starting work at Jackson Park. Mr. Bryan assured the Board that no further delay would be countenanced, and that the work of grading would commence within two weeks.

BLOWING UP THE WRECKS.

HOW THE VIZCAYA AND HARGRAVES WERE REMOVED FROM THE PATH OF STEAMERS.

The receipt of orders to blow up the wrecks of the steamer Vizcaya and the four masted schooner Hargraves, sunk in collision off Barnegat light, found the Yantic ready for duty, and at half-past six on Wednesday morning the ship left the Navy Yard bound for the scene of disaster. The Yantic arrived at the wrecks at half-past six the same evening, after dark, and was obliged to come to an anchor and await daylight.

The only thing visible of the steamer Vizcaya was the mainmast, anchored by its rigging and floating heel up. Soundings showed thirteen fathoms of water, with nine fathoms over the wreck, the heel of the mainmast showing about twelve feet above the surface, and was the only obstruction to safe navigation over the wreck. About one thousand feet north of the steamer Vizcaya lay the wreck of the schooner Hargraves, the jiggermast and portion of its topmast, the foremast, with its entire topmast, both with rigging intact and projecting about thirty feet above the surface. The mainmast and mizzenmast were broken off and awash. The mainmast was heel up and anchored by its rigging, which was of wire and very heavy. The topmasts of both masts were broken off, but still attached to their respective lower masts by rigging.

The jiggermast of the schooner Hargraves was the first attacked next morning, and a torpedo, secured to mast hoops around the mast, was sunk to the deck at a depth of eighty feet and exploded, cutting the mast off close to the deck and carrying away the cabin house, the wreckage rising and floating off clear. The second torpedo was sunk in the same manner by a hoop around the foremast to a depth of twelve fathoms (seventy-two feet) and exploded. The explosion cut the mast close off at the deck of the wreck and carried away a portion of the topgallant forecastle. The third torpedo was secured to a hoop around the mizzenmast and sunk to a depth of forty feet. The explosion blew the mizzen topmast to fragments and cut off twenty feet of the mizzenmast. The fourth torpedo was sunk attached to a hoop around the main topmast to a depth of twenty feet to the point of intersection of the three masts and there exploded.

At daylight on Friday morning the working parties again set forth. The first torpedo was sunk, attached to a hoop around the mainmast of the Vizcaya, to a depth of three fathoms, where it met with some obstruction. As this was not deemed sufficiently deep another torpedo connected in series to the first was sunk thirty feet below the first, or fifty feet below the surface, and held in place by a line attached to a mast hoop and to an anchor sunk on the deck of the wreck. The torpedoes both exploded simultaneously, blowing the mainmast entirely out and carrying away a portion of the hull of the Vizcaya, freeing a large quantity of oil.

The remains of the mizzenmast of the schooner Hargraves was next attacked, and a torpedo was sunk attached to a mast hoop around the mast to a depth of five and a half fathoms. The explosion carried away the entire mast, shown by one of the pieces showing the tenon of the step. This being all that could be done, everything being clear, the boats sounded over and carefully examined the ground, and finding nothing less than thirteen fathoms of water returned to the ship, after which the ship steamed in and over the wrecks and finding everything clear, set her course for New York.

THE NEWARK ACCEPTED.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31, 1891.—The Secretary of the Navy to-day formally accepted the cruiser Newark and ordered that she be put in commission at Philadelphia Monday.

A LARGE CASTING.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., Jan. 31, 1891.—Engineer in Chief Melville and Lieutenants McElwell and Perry, of the United States navy, witnessed the pouring of a seventy-five thousand pound casting for the manufacture of government armor and plates at the Bethlehem Iron Company's ordnance works here this afternoon. The casting is the largest ever made. The officials are delighted with the success of the operation.

INVESTIGATING THE MINE DISASTER.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 31, 1891.—The legislative commission appointed to investigate the Mammoth mine disaster to day went into the shaft and found that the roof had caved in. The theory was arrived at that the falling of the roof caused a rush of gas from pockets where it had been confined. The gas being ignited an explosion followed.

Commissioner P. J. Farrell thinks fire damp caused the explosion. He says the mine laws are not properly enforced. The Commission will sit in Greensburg on Monday to take testimony.

No additional bodies have been discovered. The families of the deceased are being well cared for. The company will have difficulty in securing new men to work at Mammoth.

OBITUARY.

JONATHAN D. MILLER, U. S. N.

Medical Director Jonathan Dickinson Miller, on the retired list of the navy, died on Thursday evening at his home, Mount Airy, near Philadelphia. He was a native of New York, was commissioned assistant surgeon December 6, 1836, and assigned to the North Carolina, in the Pacific squadron. He was examined for promotion, passed in 1841 and was attached to the Naval Hospital, Brooklyn. In 1843 he was ordered to the brig Perry of the East India squadron. He was promoted in 1847 and ordered to the Gulf of Mexico. He served continuously till November 6, 1872, when, after thirty-six years of active duty, he was placed upon the retired list.

DR. GEORGE S. NORTON.

Dr. George S. Norton died at his home, No. 154 West Thirty-fourth street, yesterday, of pneumonia. He had been in poor health for some weeks past. The disease of which he died developed a week ago last Thursday. Dr. Norton was born at Great Barrington, Mass., in 1851. He was graduated from the New York Homœopathic Medical College and had always practised in New York, making a specialty of ophthalmic diseases. He was a lecturer on ophthalmology at the New York Homœopathic College, and senior surgeon and lecturer at the New York Ophthalmic College and Hospital. Dr. Norton established and edited the *Journal of Ophthalmology*. He was married and leaves a widow and two young children. The funeral will be from his late home at two o'clock Monday afternoon.

ADRIAN V. KNEVELS.

Mr. Adrian V. Knevels, who had recently lived at Flushing, L. I., died suddenly of apoplexy on Friday afternoon on his farm near Fishkill on the Hudson upon returning from a short drive. Mr. Knevels was a son of the late John W. Knevels. He was born in Fishkill, was wealthy, and had been active and prominent in town affairs. For a number of years he was a vestryman of St. Luke's Church in that town. He leaves a son and two daughters. He was a brother of Mr. Verplanck Knevels, of Fishkill.

DR. MAX SOHRAUER.

Dr. Max Sohrauer died of pneumonia on Friday last at St. Mark's Hospital. He was born in Silesia in 1863. He was educated at the Universities of Berlin and Breslau, and was afterward admitted to the Berlin Society for Modern Languages. He was also a member of the Modern Language Association of America.

THE REV. ALBERT HALE.

The Rev. Albert Hale, D. D., well known throughout Central Illinois as "Father Hale," one of the pioneer Presbyterian preachers of this State, died yesterday. He was ninety-one years old. "Father Hale" was for twenty-seven years pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Springfield, and had been a resident of that city since 1839. For many years he opened the sessions of the Illinois Legislature with prayer.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Fred N. Barker, a buyer in the employ of Adams & Co., merchants of this city, died of heart disease on Friday last at his home, No. 126 West Twenty-second street. He was a native of London, England.

Samuel D. Robins, a well known sporting man, died yesterday at his home, No. 199 Hancock street, Brooklyn. He was thirty-five years old and for many years, under the firm name of Fiske & Robins conducted a restaurant in lower Broadway in this city. He leaves a widow and three children.

RECIPROCITY KILLED BY REED AND M'KINLEY.

How They Strangled Mr. Blaine's Favorite Scheme in Return for His Anti-Tariff Speech.

NO CHANCE THIS SESSION.

Mr. Aldrich Admits That the Force Bill Is Dead and Will Not Call It up.

OWENBY ARRESTED IN CHICAGO.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

HERALD BUREAU, CORNER FIFTEENTH AND G STREETS, N. W., WASHINGTON, Jan. 31, 1891.

It came out unexpectedly to-day and in one lump that reciprocity is dead so far as this Congress is concerned, and that Reed and McKinley have killed it as a blow at James G. Blaine.

There will be no surprise at the development that the Speaker and Mr. McKinley have used the first opportunity to knock Mr. Blaine's pet scheme a fatal blow. It has been understood all along that they would do that if they could, for both are bitterly opposed to the somewhat exuberant Secretary of State. Mr. McKinley hates him because he came in with the reciprocity scheme after the McKinley bill had been formulated and presented and knocked the author of that piece of patchwork out of all the glory of his production. Besides, Mr. McKinley has not forgotten that hat incident, when Mr. Blaine denounced the McKinley bill and smashed a new ten dollar tile in the fierceness of his execration.

That little phrase of the Secretary, that there wasn't a line in the bill that would enable a farmer to sell another bushel of wheat or another barrel of pork, clings in the memory of the Ohio tariff raiser. He has reason to remember it, for it met him often enough in his last campaign.

Mr. Reed, on the other hand, doesn't love either Mr. Blaine or reciprocity for a good many reasons. In the first place reciprocity is a step toward free trade, and Mr. Reed being a tremendous protectionist, for revenue or otherwise, hates anything that looks like restricted commerce. In the next place if he didn't have much share in the drawing of the McKinley bill, he dragooned it through the House, which gives him a feeling almost paternal for it. Last of all, Mr. Reed was a promising candidate for the Presidency before he disappeared from sight in the great slump of November 5 and as such harvested a large crop of enmity from Mr. Blaine's friends in Maine.

The case came up to-day in a rather sudden fashion while the House had under consideration the regular Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill. After the prosy debate had gone on for an hour or two up rose Congressman McCreary, of Kentucky, and woke the House out of its lethargy by a singular statement. He is the ranking member on the democratic side of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and, of course, is the fast friend of reciprocity and everything else that will take a shekel or two from commercial intercourse. Congressman Hitt, of Illinois, a personal friend and warm admirer of Mr. Blaine, is the chairman of this committee, and, of course, a republican.

Mr. McCreary said that the committee had prepared for passage at this session of Congress seventeen bills, most of them providing for reciprocal commercial relations between this and foreign countries, in accordance with the provision added to the McKinley bill by the influence of Mr. Blaine and the views which he expressed at the time he smashed that hat. Among the countries with which reciprocity was to be established were Canada, Mexico, Hawaii, some of the West Indies and the South and Central American republics.

Mr. McCreary said that the Committee on Foreign Relations, having approved these measures, had applied to the Committee on Rules, which is doing the steering for the House at present, to name days on which the measures might be considered and passed. Greatly to the surprise of the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Rules had refused to permit more than one day to be named for the consideration of all these seventeen bills. No amount of argument or appeal could shake the decision on this point.

As the day the Committee on Rules was willing to allow was to-day it was perfectly evident that there would be no steps taken toward reciprocity by this Congress. To thoroughly understand all this means you must bear in mind that Speaker Reed, Mr. McKinley and Mr. Cannon constitute the republican majority of the Committee on Rules and they have the power now to promote or kill any projected legislation just as they see fit.

Mr. Blaine had the better of Mr. McKinley in the late elections, but Mr. McKinley has the better of Mr. Blaine in the present House and reciprocity is as dead as a door nail.

SENATOR ALDRICH SAYS THE FORCE BILL IS DEAD AND WILL NOT TRY TO REVIVE IT.

Senator Aldrich pronounced the doom of the iniquitous Force bill to-day. It is true that public opinion as well as a number of his republican colleagues forestalled him by some days in reaching that conclusion, but his declaration to me to-day that the bill was undeniably dead was none the less important by reason of those facts. The closure resolution, the adoption of which was designed to cut off debate, and the Force bill were legislative running mates. The former was as necessary to the latter as the ligament which bound Chang and Eng was necessary to the life of the Siamese twins. Without the closure the bill could not have been passed. Aldrich championed the closure and Hoar the bill.

Both received their death blow on Monday last, when eight republicans joined with the democrats to set aside the closure and proceed to the consideration of other business. Although the democrats, as well as all other lovers of justice and fair play, were jubilant at the result, they were assured by Mr. Aldrich that he had not yet abandoned the contest, and so long as this threat hung over their heads they were left in a condition of uneasy uncertainty.

To-day Mr. Aldrich, who has been absent in Rhode Island, returned to Washington. When I spoke to him about the Force bill he frankly replied:—

"Oh, the bill is dead without any hope of a resurrection. As soon as Mr. Hoar, who had direct charge of the measure, returns I shall probably make a public announcement to that effect. I am satisfied that the eight republicans who joined the democrats against the bill will not abandon their position, and we can do nothing so long as they retain it. The business of the session from this time will go on rapidly, and I am confident we will pass all the appropriation bills before the 4th of March."

Mr. Aldrich assured me that had debate on the closure continued another day it would have been passed in defiance of the democrats, and that being accomplished the Force bill would have speedily followed.

CONTINUING THE SILVER POOL INVESTIGATION—OWENBY ARRESTED IN CHICAGO.

J. M. Donald, cashier of the Hanover National Bank of New York, appeared before the Silver Pool Investigating Committee this morning and testified that he had paid Owenby $250 for information with regard to the progress of silver legislation last session, but that Owenby had not furnished any earlier information than was published in the newspapers.

John W. Hedenberg, the Chicago real estate dealer whose name has been connected with speculation in silver, testified that it was his intention to go into the purchase of silver on a large scale, and in proof of this he submitted a letter from August Belmont's banking house in relation to arrangements being made to purchase silver for witness in London. It was his purpose to get some business associates in Chicago to aid him in carrying the metal. Of course, as a wise man, he did not want to act ignorantly; and he had sought information from all quarters. For this reason he had made it a point to find out if there was a silver pool, of the existence of which the street and newspapers were full of rumors.

ON A FRUITLESS SEARCH.

The best information that he had been able, with all his inquiries, to obtain was through the house of S. V. White & Co. Mr. White was an ex-Member of Congress and witness believed would have as good information as any one. He, therefore, called there. Mr. White was absent, Mr. Hopkins, the other member of the firm, told witness the terms on which they would buy silver for him.

Witness told Mr. Hopkins distinctly that he wanted to get information, and that as the head of the House had been in Congress he (Hedenberg) thought he might have better information than others. Witness told Hopkins he was going to Washington, and would see him again before going and might leave an order.

Continuing, witness added:—"I raised the point at once with Mr. Hopkins whether or not they were not buying for Congressmen. Mr. Hopkins said he did not think they were buying silver for Congressmen; that their orders came through their Washington dealer and that they did not know for whom they were buying. When I reached my hotel I found it desirable to go to Washington immediately on private business not connected with silver. I wrote White & Co. a letter stating that I was going and would be glad to be put in communication with their representative in Washington, and that I might want to buy silver. I got a letter from Mr. Hopkins in which he said he was surprised at my inquiry and thought it better to drop correspondence on the subject. I wrote a reply apologizing and stating that I did not desire to know anything about their private affairs. That was the strongest evidence of the existence of a pool which I could obtain. I was at the time fortifying myself to buy silver largely, and that made me anxious to find out about any pool which might exist."

Mr. Hedenberg said that he had no knowledge whatever of any Senator, Representative or other government officer being engaged in the silver speculation; that he had never suggested to any of them to go into such speculation, and that none of them had ever suggested it to him.

OWENBY ARRESTED.

The committee to-day received a message from the special deputy sent after Owenby stating that he had taken Owenby into custody and would have him here Monday. As it will be necessary to first bring Owenby before the bar of the House the committee adjourned until two o'clock Monday afternoon.

HOW SENATOR HISCOCK PROCURED THE EXPENDITURE OF $200,000 AT PLATTSBURG.

Senator Hiscock showed himself a great tactician to-day, and every citizen of Plattsburg ought to rise up and call him blessed. Several weeks ago Mr. Hiscock attempted to secure unanimous consent in the Senate for the consideration and passage of the bill which Representative Moffitt cleverly got through the House last session, appropriating $200,000 for the enlargement of the military post at Plattsburg. Plumb, of Kansas, chanced to be in an unusually grouty mood just at that time, and he growled out that he "didn't know about that." Then he went up to the clerk's desk, and after looking the bill over critically uttered the words, "I object."

That settled it, and Mr. Hiscock laid it away for a more favorable opportunity. The opportunity came this afternoon during the temporary absence of Mr. Plumb and two other Senatorial objectors, Cockrell and Vest, from the chamber. In one minute Mr. Hiscock had the bill read by the title, and in another minute it passed by a viva voce vote without a dissenting voice.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The House to-day considered the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill. It calls for an expenditure of $1,664,925.

Among the bills reported from committees and placed on the Senate calendar were the House bill to authorize the construction of a tunnel in New York Bay between Middletown, S. I., and New Utrecht, L. I.

The National Executive Silver Committee has prepared an address to Congress and the people in regard to the pending financial legislation, which makes an argument in favor of the increased use of silver as money.

The President has consented to preside at the opening ceremonies of the celebration of the beginning of the second century of the American patent system by inventors and manufacturers at Washington April 8, 1891.

Secretary Noble is taking active measures to expedite the adjudication of claims in the Pension Bureau, particular attention being given to those cases which are not represented by attorneys and to cases which, for one reason or another, have been pending in the bureau for a long time.

The Military Academy Appropriation bill was passed by the House.

The Senate has passed the Army Appropriation bill. The Fortification Appropriation bill was taken up, but laid aside informally.

BEHRING SEA FISHERIES.

CANADA'S MINISTER OF MARINE SAYS THERE IS DANGER OF SEALS ABANDONING THEM.

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 31, 1891.—The Ottawa correspondent of the *Mail* sends an interesting interview with Hon. C. H. Tupper, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, on the subject of the seal fisheries in Behring Sea. Mr. Tupper has made a careful study of all the facts in connection with this subject, and the information which he has thus acquired has enabled him to throw new light on the proposal that sealing operations should be wholly prohibited for a number of years for the purpose of restocking the Pribyloff Islands.

He admits that there is danger, not of the extinction of seal life, but of the abandonment of the islands by seals. But while there is no evidence whatever to show that the Canadian sealers, who do their hunting in open waters, are responsible for this state of affairs, it can be proved that improper methods are adopted by the lessees themselves, and that the ravages of American poachers and others have much to do with it. The fact appears to be that while the United States authorities have been chasing Canadian vessels all over Behring Sea for hunting in the open, they have exercised no restraint upon the improper operations of the lessees of the islands, and have paid little attention to the protection of the rookeries from marauders.

The fault, he says, is theirs if there is danger of the abandonment of the islands by the seals. According to Mr. Tupper, the true reason for the demand that all sealing operations be stopped for a term of years is not that the number of seals is being decre