ANTI-PARNELLITES ROUTED IN LEITRIM.

Parnell's Sympathizers Break Up an Opposition Meeting.

CLERICAL ATTACKS ON PARNELL.

Severe Fighting Reported in Chili, with No Certainty as to Results.

A LABOR MEETING IN LONDON.

Brazil's New Cabinet and the Reasons for the Resignation of the Old One.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

DUBLIN, Feb. 22, 1891.—An unsuccessful attempt was made to hold an outdoor anti-Parnell meeting at Carrick-on-Shannon, the capital of county Leitrim, to-day. The Parnell sympathizers, who were out in large force, refused to listen to speeches, and finally charged upon and demolished the platform which had been erected for the speakers' accommodation. Among the prominent members of the anti-Parnell faction present were Messrs. Healy, Jordan and Matthew Kenny.

A pastoral letter from the Bishop of Cloyne was read in all the Catholic churches in county Cork to-day. In this the Bishop warns the Catholics of his diocese that the threats uttered by Mr. Parnell since the rupture of the Boulogne conference point to a design to induce the people to ignore the precepts of religion and defy the authority of the Church.

The Catholic Primate of Armagh in a sermon to-day praised the Dissenters in England for having risen as one to mark their abhorrence of the sin of impurity.

MR. PARNELL ACTIVELY AT WORK.

Mr. Parnell made a number of short speeches on his way to Roscommon to-day. The general burden of his remarks was that not even the Healyites dare say that Mr. Gladstone's assurances are satisfactory. The men to whom Ireland had looked in confidence had now sunk low enough to accept English gold in payment for their subservience to the English parties.

No opposition to Mr. Parnell was manifested along the route. The only exciting incident of the journey occurred at Knockroghery, where a man who was standing in the throng about the window of Parnell's railway carriage was dragged along the platform by the moving train and was only saved from death by the prompt action of Messrs. Parnell and Redmond, who seized him by the shoulders and held him safely on the footboard until the train reached Roscommon.

A SUSPICIOUS ATTITUDE.

Upon arriving at Roscommon Mr. Parnell was escorted to his hotel by a torchlight procession. From a window of the hotel he made a speech, in the course of which he declared that he would adopt an attitude of armed observation until he saw what solution was offered on the police and land questions.

At mass in the morning the Catholic curate appealed to his fellow townsmen to have regard for the purity of domestic life and not to attend the meeting to be addressed by Mr. Parnell.

HONORS SHOWERED UPON HIM.

In the afternoon several processions arrived from the environs and Mr. Parnell was presented with addresses in the Town Hall from the Board of Guardians, the Town Commissioners, the National League, the Gaelic Society and other bodies.

Mr. Parnell made a complimentary reply. He reviewed the circumstances of the dispute in the party, conveying the idea that he had assumed his present position on finding the destinies of the party confided to Mr. M'Carthy, a gentleman of great amiability of character, but without practical acquaintance with Ireland's wants. He dwelt at length upon the unsatisfactory nature of the Gladstonian assurances, and declared that after so bungling the land question for ninety-one years that one-half of the population was banished or starved to death and the remainder, until the League was founded, were unable to hold up their heads in the presence of the landlord or bailiff, the imperial Parliament would make another pretended settlement and declare the Irish Legislature unentitled to any power in the matter; and in the second place the imperial Parliament would keep control long enough to renew the fifteen year tenancies, so that for the first fifteen years of the Irish Parliament they would have a constabulary with rifles, swords, bayonets, &c., collecting rack rents fixed by the imperial Parliament.

A GREAT AFTERNOON GATHERING.

At three o'clock an immense mass meeting was held in the square, which equalled in size the gathering at Ennis. Mr. Hayden presided.

Mr. Parnell, who was received with loud cheers, said:—"It is now eleven years since I addressed you here. We were then parting the ways between whiggery and Irish nationality. We have no need to be ashamed of the decade's record. To-day we start another parting of the ways. On the road leading to independence you are threatened with delay. I am sure there will be no delay, but if there is we shall have the proud consciousness that we have not allowed Irish nationality to be a trading post for pettifogging lawyers—[shouts of "Down with Healy and Cummins!"]—men who would sell your birthright for a mess of pottage, and become the kept slaves of an English party. But they have reckoned without you and their plot has been spoiled.

CONFLICTING CHILI NEWS.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

BUENOS AYRES, Feb. 22, 1891.—Advices from Chili say that there was desperate fighting at Pisagua and that the insurgents were finally defeated. A battle was begun near Iquique on Saturday, the result of which is as yet unknown.

Two hundred Chilian refugees have crossed the Andes and arrived at Mendoza. They state that the Chilian insurgents, led by Urriza, hold Pisagua, Iquique, Antofagasta and Chanafal.

LABOR TROUBLES ABROAD.

THE SHIPPING FEDERATION ACCUSED OF TRYING TO FORCE THE MEN TO STRIKE.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Feb. 22, 1891.—The dockers' committee have issued a manifesto charging the Shipping Federation with committing breaches of faith and with desiring to bring about another severe struggle between labor and capital. The union men are advised by the committee not to go out on strike until they receive the signal from their leaders.

The union men made a demonstration to-day in Victoria Park. Messrs. Davitt, Wilson, Tillett, Thomas McCarthy and others addressed the meeting. All the speakers, while denouncing the course pursued by the Shipping Federation, urged the men to be patient and not to take any decisive action until a thorough organization had been effected.

The strike of plush weavers at Bradford is extending and threatens to involve 5,000 workmen.

The Belgian Counsel of Industry in Brussels, composed of masters and workmen, have sent a memorial to the government asking it to avert a general strike by extending the right of suffrage.

BRAZIL'S CABINET CRISIS.

WHY THE MINISTERS RESIGNED AND WHO WERE APPOINTED TO SUCCEED THEM.

Mail advices from Rio de Janeiro, by the steamer Sirius, indicate the cause for the resignation of President da Fonseca's Cabinet last month. It appears that the Provisional President insisted on granting a concession to a company to build a railway from Porto Alegre to Porto das Torres, with a guarantee of interest on the company's bonds. Senhor Glicerio, Minister of Agriculture, opposed granting the concession and positively refused to consent to the interest guarantee. Accordingly on January 5 he tendered his resignation, and on January 20 the remaining members of the Cabinet resigned.

The new Cabinet was organized on the 22d as follows:—

BARAO DE LUCENA, Minister of Agriculture, Commerce and Public Works, and *ad interim* of Justice.

Conselheiro TRISTEO DE ALENCAR ARARIPE, Minister of Finance.

Dr. JOAO BARBALHO UCHOA CAVALCANTE, Minister of the Interior, and *ad interim* of Public Instruction, Post Offices and Telegraphs.

Dr. JUSTO LEITE PEREIRA CHERMONT, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Rear Admiral FORTUNATO FOSTER VIDAL, Minister of Marine.

Major General ANTONIO NICOLAO FALCAO DA FROTA, Minister of War.

It was decided to reduce the number of the Cabinet from eight to six secretaries; telegraphs and post offices to be turned over again to the Department of Agriculture, while public instruction and the Department of Justice will pertain to the new Department of the Interior.

AMERICA GERMANY'S MODEL.

HERR WINDTHORST SAYS COMPLIMENTARY THINGS AT A DINNER IN BERLIN.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

BERLIN, Feb. 22, 1891.—At a dinner given by Herr Barth last evening to the members of the Reichstag Dr. Windthorst offered a toast in honor of Mr. William Walter Phelps, the United States Minister to Germany. In offering the toast the clerical leader said that America, notwithstanding the "temporary madness" shown by the adoption of the new tariff law, was still the model by the imitation of which Germany might ensure the spread of happiness and liberty among the people. This sentiment was heartily applauded by Herren Rickert, Schroder, Bamberger, Siemens and other political leaders present.

The infant son of Emperor William has been quite sick for several days.

BREVITIES BY CABLE.

Osman Digna is fleeing to Kassala.

Admiral L. H. Pinzon y Alvarez, commander in chief of the Spanish navy, is dead.

A despatch from Morocco announces that the arms factory at Fez has collapsed, several persons being killed and many injured.

The socialist Basly has been elected in Béthune, and two republicans have been elected in Roun and Avesnes respectively to fill the seats of Deputies elected to the French Senate.

Empress Frederick yesterday attended service in the Protestant chapel in the Rue Royale, Paris. Thence she drove in a carriage to the German Embassy and afterward visited the Military Riding School in the Champ de Mars. The officers of the school saluted her respectfully. In the afternoon she went to the English Church. She will leave Paris to-day.

COLONEL YOUNG'S WIFE DEAD.

ALTHOUGH REARED IN AFFLUENCE SHE DIED IN ABJECT POVERTY.

Mrs. Francis Llewellyn Young, once a famous Southern belle and a member of an old Southern family, died yesterday in abject poverty in the tenement house, No. 72 Bank street. She had been an invalid for ten years, being confined to her bed with paralysis. The disease finally caused heart failure.

Mrs. Young was the wife of Colonel William H. Young, who formerly owned the *American Sentinel*, a New York paper, and the *Spirit of the South*, a daily journal published in Louisville, Ky., in ante-bellum days. She was a writer of ability and was at one time a well known contributor to magazines throughout the South.

Mrs. Young was born in St. Augustine, Fla. Her relatives were wealthy planters in that vicinity and she was educated abroad. In 1856 she married Colonel Young, and then began a series of travels and remarkable adventures. When the company was organized in this country to purchase the Mosquito coast from Nicaragua, Mrs. Young, upon the advice of her husband, contributed $65,000 and with him went to that country with the people under H. L. Kinney.

When the colony finally broke up Colonel Young and Mrs. Young joined the celebrated filibuster, Walker. They spent several years with him and finally returned to the United States and settled in Louisville.

When the war broke out her husband organized a cavalry regiment, under the name of "Young's Kentucky Cavalry," and furnished the money with which the horses and the equipments of the regiment were purchased. This was done at the request of Secretary of War Simon Cameron. The regiment fought through several battles and was finally reorganized as the Third Pennsylvania, and since that time numerous ineffectual attempts have been made to have the money expended returned to Colonel Young. The matter is now under consideration by the government.

Up to about two months ago Colonel and Mrs. Young lived in Washington, but as the latter's condition seemed to be growing worse Colonel Young decided to bring her to this city for treatment. She could not travel on the cars, and as related in the HERALD at the time, they made the trip to this city in a wagon, spending six days on the road.

Wealthy relatives who live in this city have taken charge of the funeral, and the body will be sent back to Florida for burial.

STABBED WITH A SHOE KNIFE.

AN ITALIAN DESPERADO DRAWS A WEAPON ON A MAN WHO JOSTLED HIM.

William Corcoran, thirty-two years old, a waiter of No. 45 Whitehall street, was walking along State street about nine o'clock last night with a friend named Flannery, when he was rudely jostled by a man who was passing near the corner of Whitehall street. He turned to expostulate with the stranger, when, without a word of warning, the latter drew an enormous shoe knife from his pocket and made a vicious lunge at Corcoran.

The knife passed through his heavy overcoat and other clothing and lodged in the left groin to the depth of fully an inch. In drawing away the weapon it broke off shortly below the handle. Corcoran bled profusely. An ambulance was called and he was taken to Chambers Street Hospital, where Surgeon Bennett pronounced the wound dangerous, but not necessarily fatal.

His assailant was arrested. At the Old Slip station he gave his name as Giuseppe Urier, twenty years old. He was locked up.

SERIOUSLY STABBED WITHOUT CAUSE.

John Roach, a brassworker, living at No. 323 East Thirty-second street, walked into Bellevue Hospital shortly after nine o'clock last night with a number of stab wounds in his body.

He at first refused to state how he received his injuries, and after the wounds were dressed he was taken to the "prisoners' cage" in the hospital and detained there.

The police of the East Thirty-fifth street station were notified and Detective McCarthy responded to the call. Roach told the detective that he had been stabbed by George Williams, of No. 342 East Thirty-second street, while in the grocery store at No. 325 East Thirty-second street.

The wounds are serious. The police are looking for Williams.

SUCCESSFUL SKIN GRAFTING.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

NEWBURG, N. Y., Feb. 22, 1891.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Paul, of Garrisons, N. Y., recently underwent a skin grafting operation for the benefit of their child who had been badly burned. They bared their arms and allowed Dr. Murdock, of Garrisons, to remove considerable skin therefrom, which was afterward grafted on the injured child. The operation, though skilfully performed, was very painful to the considerate parents. The little one is improving and Mr. Paul and his wife are doing well.

THE NEW NAVY'S LIBERAL ALLOWANCE.

More Than Seventeen Millions of Dollars Appropriated.

WHAT THE NEW YORK YARD GETS

How the White Squadron Has Passed Its Time on the Gulf Coast.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

HERALD BUREAU,
CORNER FIFTEENTH AND G STREETS, N. W.,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 22, 1891.

Although only one new vessel is provided for in the Naval Appropriation bill, which was finally agreed upon by conference yesterday, the total appropriation—$16,607,060—is the largest made in many years. Another million is included in the pending Deficiency bill to meet the payments that will be due contractors between now and July 1, as the amount included in the new Appropriation bill will not become available until that date. It is estimated by the department that the work on the vessels, armor, guns and machinery will be so far advanced under existing contracts as to exhaust the entire appropriation to meet its obligations with contractors during the next fiscal year. While only one vessel has been authorized this session, the expenditures on account of the new navy will probably be greater during the next fiscal year than for some years to come.

TO BE PUSHED FORWARD RAPIDLY.

Little time will be lost by the department in preparing plans and advertising for the construction of the new cruiser just authorized. This vessel is to be substantially a duplicate of the 7,300 ton protected cruiser, or commerce destroyer, for which a contract was made with William Cramp & Sons in November last. The limit of cost of the new vessel is fixed at $2,750,000, or $25,000 more than the Cramps bid for her counterpart. This firm will probably secure the contract for the new ship also, as, having the patterns already on hand, they can afford to bid lower than any other bidder.

The Naval Appropriation bill, as finally agreed upon in conference, contains the following items of interest to the New York Navy Yard:—For a floating or tug crane for use in transportation of material, $30,000; for quay wall or cob dock, $100,000; paving and sewers around new dry dock, $21,800; small crane, $5,000; launching ships, $6,500; travelling cranes for Equipment Department, $50,000.

NO MONITOR TO BE SOLD.

The proposition to sell one of the single turreted monitors, contemplated by the Senate amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill, was stricken out by the Conference Committee. The House conferees took the ground that if these monitors could be made useful the government should undertake the conversion itself.

Naval cadets C. Allen, of Ohio; E. E. Arison, of Pennsylvania, and P. M. Bannon, of Maryland, of the second class; W. V. Logan, of Indiana, and J. C. Hooker, of Tennessee, of the third class, and R. F. Bivins, of North Carolina; H. M. Tolfree, of New York; E. C. Blandy, of Pennsylvania; H. W. Houk, of Kansas; F. C. Kress, of Pennsylvania, and B. B. McAvoy, of New Jersey, of the fourth class, have resigned from the Naval Academy.

The friends in and out of Congress of Congressman B. M. Cutcheon, of Michigan, are urging him for appointment as civilian member of the Board on Ordnance and Fortification, a position created by a provision in the recent Fortification Appropriation act.

LACQUER FOR SHIPS' BOTTOMS.

THE JAPANESE ANTI-FOULING COMPOUND TO BE TESTED IN THIS COUNTRY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 22, 1891.—There arrived from Japan by the steamer China two packages addressed to the United States Navy Department, Washington, D. C. It is learned that the contents of these packages were four plates of iron and steel, each four feet square. These plates are covered with three coats of anti-fouling and anti-corrosive lacquer. They will be subjected to a test of submergence in salt water for three months in order to ascertain whether the process can be applied to our new steel ships.

It is said by those who have seen the Japanese steel war ships having this lacquer on their bottoms instead of the usual paint that the plates were protected and that the lacquer coating was perfectly smooth and unbroken. The bottom of the war ship Naniwa-Kan was coated with this lacquer for nine months. When she was docked it was found that her plates were in excellent condition, and not the least particle of grass or barnacles was found.

THE WHITE SQUADRON'S CRUISE.

HOW THE SHIPS WERE RECEIVED IN THEIR VISITS TO GALVESTON AND NEW ORLEANS.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.]

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 17, 1891.—At noon on the 24th ult. three ships of the squadron of evolution—the Chicago, Dolphin and Yorktown—sailed from Hampton Roads for Galveston. Steam had been ordered for a speed of eight knots to be ready at half-past eleven, and promptly at seven bells the position pennants—signifying that the ships were ready to weigh anchor—were hoisted by the two smaller vessels.

Almost exactly at noon the ships picked up their anchors and steamed out to sea, the formation being column of vessels at distance. This formation was maintained without interruption all the way to Galveston.

The weather, which was threatening at the start soon developed into a cyclone, and by midnight the sea was so heavy that the Dolphin and Yorktown were forced to lie to. It was not until three o'clock Sunday afternoon that Cape Hatteras Lighthouse was sighted and the course set at southwest one-half west, which kept the squadron well in shore.

Thursday afternoon we passed in sight of Key West, a half mile from Sand Key Lighthouse. Loggerhead Key light was sighted about nine o'clock at night and the column headed across the Gulf for Galveston, where it arrived at midnight on the 1st.

KEPT AT A DISTANCE.

On account of the shoal water the vessels were compelled to anchor about nine miles from the city, but this distance would have been a small inconvenience had the weather been good. But wind, rain and fog prevailed for a week and the elaborate programme prepared by the citizens of Galveston for the entertainment of the squadron could be carried out only in part. Fortunately for every one the weather moderated the last two days, and the night before the fleet sailed a grand ball and banquet were tendered the officers by the ladies of Galveston at Harmony Hall. The good will of the people was shown in every possible way, and one well wisher composed a "Grand March," dedicated it to the Admiral and officers of the white squadron and sent a copy to each officer in the fleet.

At seven o'clock on the evening of the 6th the squadron sailed for New Orleans, arriving off the jetties early Sunday morning. A dense fog caused the vessels to anchor, and it was not until nine o'clock that they were under way again. The run up the river past Forts Jackson and St. Philip was as interesting to the people on the ships as to the thousands on the levees, who cheered and saluted them. Toward evening the fog settled again, and at seven o'clock anchor was dropped near Poverty Point, about thirty miles below New Orleans.

DASHING UP TO THE CITY IN STYLE.

The next morning the ships tidied up alow and aloft and bottled up steam for the last dash of the run. This was accomplished in handsome style, and the squadron presented a fine appearance to the multitude gathered along the banks. Under full speed, separated only by 400 yards, the three ships never slackened their pace until just before the flagship reached her anchorage at the foot of Canal street. Then, in obedience to signal to "anchor in present formation in inverted order," the Chicago slowed, stopped and let go her starboard bower, the Dolphin and Yorktown anchoring in succession as they reached their stations.

During the stay of the squadron here courtesy and attention have been lavished upon the visitors and the ships have been visited by thousands of people, who have gone away delightfully impressed with the new navy. The object of the squadron's presence has been fully carried out and cannot fail to bear fruit beneficial to the service.

EXPERIMENTS WITH NIGHT SIGNALS.

The experiments with the Ardois system of signalling have been very successful. This system was fully described in the HERALD of the 15th and may be briefly outlined by stating that it consists of ten incandescent lamps, alternate red and white, stopped up and down a shroud or backstay at intervals of ten feet. These lights make sixty-two combinations.

There are four codes employed—compass, tactics, general and letters, the latter taking the place of the old "wig-wag." Therefore it is necessary, in making a signal, to indicate the code by an introductory display. Thus, if a compass signal is to be made, the compass display is turned on—white, red, red, red, white. Then the next display would be the compass signal. Red, white, red, preceded by the compass display means north; preceded by "letters" it stands for A.

In signalling the sending ship keeps the lights turned on until the receiving ships have all shown the same display. The advantage of this is clear. If a receiving ship does not understand she displays the "interrogatory."

"Final" is made at the end of general, tactical and alphabetical signals, and "Action" is the signal of execution.

The code is very simple, easy to learn, and can be used instead of the old night signals for moderate distances. The three white light system for the army code at night is confusing and difficult to read, but in spite of these strong objections it has held the field. If the Ardois system is adopted it will, however, probably be abolished.

The best lantern system for wig-wags is that proposed by Lieutenant W. S. Benson, U. S. N., and worked last year with great success in the North Atlantic squadron. It consisted simply of two incandescent lamps—one red (dot), the other green (dash)—a simultaneous display signifying the end of a word. As a substitute for the stars in Very's code it has no equal.

POWER'S MURDERER NOT CAUGHT.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.]

PANGO-PANGO, Samoa, Jan. 31, 1891.—Consul General Sewell, an attorney employed by him and the United States Marshal of Apia, held from January 10 to the 16th a thorough investigation of the murder of John Power, late coxswain of the Iroquois, United States Navy. All the whites and half castes and about thirty natives of Pango-Pango were examined.

Although evidence of a suspicious nature was obtained there was not sufficient to justify the Consul General and Commander Bishop in holding the two men who have been arrested and confined on board the Iroquois. These two men were a half caste, residing in Pango-Pango, and a seaman of the Iroquois. They were therefore released.

The Iroquois sails for Honolulu February 4.

PURSUING INDIAN MURDERERS.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.]

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 31, 1891.—Lieutenant Clarke, Tenth cavalry, who commanded the detachment of men and Indian scouts sent in pursuit of the Indians who killed Chiquito Smith, followed the trail for a week over the roughest section of Arizona, chiefly in the Chiracahua Mountains. Most of the time it was so rough that his men could not ride their horses, and two of his troopers lost their mounts, which rolled down precipices. On the 19th the Indian camp was discovered on the east slope of the Chiracahua range. While the scouts were surrounding the camp, which was located in a ravine, one of them exposed himself and the party was discovered and fired upon, the Indians in the camp firing and disappearing.

The scouts say they saw two Indians and recognized one of them as Massay, the Chiracahua who escaped from Geronimo's band at Springfield, Mo., in 1887, while *en route* to Mount Vernon Barracks, Fla., and who made his way on foot back to his native haunts in the Chiracahua Mountains.

The captured camp gave evidence of having been occupied for months and a large number of blankets, provisions and cooking utensils were captured; apparently the Indians saved only their arms and ammunition. One gun and one pony were captured. The trail beyond this point could only be followed for a short distance.

Major Bell, Seventh cavalry, and his wife are in the city this week. The Major has a year's sick leave, part of which he will spend in this sunny clime.

Captain Wedemeyer, Sixteenth infantry, left for Fort du Chesne this morning, where he will meet his family and bring them to Southern California. The Captain has an indefinite leave and expects soon to be retired, when he will make his home here.

MARCHING THROUGH THE SNOW.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.]

FORT ROBINSON, Neb., Feb. 3, 1891.—Lack of railroad transportation compelled the Fort Robinson troops to make a winter march from Pine Ridge to this post. Captain Jos Garrard, Ninth cavalry, with his own and Cusack's troop, made the march—sixty-five miles—in two days. Captain Whitney, Eighth infantry, with two companies, started with Gerrard, but were delayed a day by the severe snow storm.

Company A, Eighth infantry, stopped at Crawford and three days later joined Lieutenant Colonel Smith, with headquarters band and Wells' company, of the Eighth infantry, *en route* to Fort McKinney, Wy. T. They go to the railway terminus at Merino, Wy. T., and from there march 135 miles to their new post. Owing to the intense cold and rough, mountainous road, the wagon train will move very slowly and McKinney will not be reached before the 10th inst.

The Eighth infantry under recent orders will be distributed among four posts, Forts Niobrara, Robinson, Washakie and McKinney, with headquarters at the latter.

Of the six troops of the Ninth cavalry stationed here four will remain during the winter and spring at Pine Ridge, two coming in at a time for a stay of one month. A number of the officers' families have gone East, as many of the officers will remain in the field during the winter.

Colonel Joseph Tilford, Ninth cavalry, has gone to St. Louis on sick leave.

INDIAN PRISONERS RELEASED.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.]

SAN CARLOS, A. T., Feb. 6, 1891.—On the 26th ult. Lieutenant Peterson, Tenth infantry, arrived here with a detachment of his regiment from Fort Union, N. M., having in charge thirty-six Indian prisoners, the relatives or friends of former renegades, who have for some time been undergoing confinement at that post, and are now permitted to return to their homes on this reservation.

Lieutenant J. W. Watson, Tenth cavalry, left San Carlos on the 27th for his new station, Fort Bayard, N. M. Troop A, Tenth cavalry, Captain Beck, has been ordered to change station to Fort Grant, A. T. Its place here is to be filled by Captain Sebo's troop (K) of the Tenth cavalry, from Fort Thomas. Kennedy's troop (F) of that regiment, replaces Sebo's at Thomas.

Lieutenant Reichmann, Twenty-fourth infantry, has taken charge of quartermaster's affairs at the post. As a considerable sum has been allotted for the construction of temporary quarters for officers and men, and work will have to begin soon, he will have no sinecure.

Lieutenant Peterson, on starting back to New Mexico, took with him "Captain Chiquito," an Apache renegade, and one of the "Kid" gang, who has been a prisoner in the post guardhouse for several months. He will be confined at Fort Union. Lieutenant Peterson also took charge of ten or twelve Indian youths who are destined for the government Indian school at Santa Fé. These boys have proved themselves unmanageable at the Industrial school here, and it is thought that removal from the proximity of their families may have a salutary effect.

DOINGS AT COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.]

COLUMBUS BARRACKS, Ohio, Feb. 8, 1891.—During the absence of First Lieutenant Charles A. Williams, Twenty-first infantry, who is enjoying a short leave, the duties of canteen and recruiting officer are being performed by First Lieutenant Theo Mosher, Twenty-second infantry.

A detachment, consisting of band and field musicians assigned to the Twelfth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Twentieth regiments of infantry, left the depot on the 7th inst. for their several stations.

Colonel E. S. Otis, Twentieth infantry, superintendent of the Recruiting Service, who has been making an inspection of the depot for the past few days, left for Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

Captain Constant Williams, Seventh infantry, who has been sick for the past week, returned to duty to-day, resuming command of Company D.

The newly decorated library hall of the depot was formally opened with a german given by Captain and Mrs. John L Clem. The hall was handsomely decorated with military trophies and with flowers. A number of new figures were introduced and the favors were very pretty.

OFFICERS AWAITING TRANSFER.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.]

FORT HANCOCK, Texas, Feb. 9, 1891.—Major Calvin De Witt, surgeon, who has been stationed at this post for the past two months, received orders to-day to report for duty at San Antonio. This is a very desirable change, from a one company post to Department Headquarters. Second Lieutenant James E. Wilson, Company H, Fifth infantry, received his commission as a first lieutenant of infantry yesterday. He remains here on duty with the Fifth infantry until further orders. Lieutenant Walter H. Chatfield, Fifth infantry, lately promoted to first lieutenant of infantry, also remains on duty with the Fifth.

General Greely recently sent a field telegraph outfit, with five miles of wire, to this post and it arrived a few days ago. A telegraph line from the post to the railroad station, and several short lines in the post, have been constructed, and the burden of conversation at present is dot, dash, space, &c. The line between the post and the station will be quite a convenience.

Captain T. H. Logan, Fifth infantry, who has been ordered to his home to await retirement, is still here in command awaiting the arrival of some officer of the Fifth infantry to succeed him. Upon the arrival of his relief Captain Logan will go to Chicago, where he accepted his appointment in the regular army in 1866.

Company D, Fifth infantry, with Lieutenant W. H. Chatfield in command, passed through here recently *en route* to Fort Bliss, where it has been ordered to take the place of Company B. Lieutenant Chatfield passed a successful examination for promotion to a first lieutenantcy and will in a short time get his promotion, when he will join the Eighteenth infantry, now stationed at Fort Clark, Texas.

Lieutenant Allan S. Dyer, Twenty-third infantry, accompanied by his wife and three children, left for Fort Davis on Sunday.

Mrs. Buffington, wife of Dr. A. L. Buffington, arrived on the 1st of the month from a prolonged visit to her home in Philadelphia.

The smallpox scare has been pretty general all through Texas this winter, and a few cases have been reported at Hancock station, a mile and three-quarters from the post, but as the doctors are very careful we hope it will not become epidemic.

ALL THE WORLD AND THE FAIR.

Rulers of the Countries Whence Columbus Sailed To Be Invited to Attend the Great Celebration.

NATIVE RULE IN HAWAII.

The New Queen To Be Guided by Influences That Were at Work in Washington Before Kalakaua's Death.

SILVER AS AN ISSUE IN 'NINETY-TWO.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

HERALD BUREAU,
CORNER FIFTEENTH AND G STREETS, N. W.,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 22, 1891.

One of the most popular movements yet made in connection with the World's Columbian Exposition is the proposed international naval review in New York harbor in the spring of 1893. In an interview to-night Alex. D. Anderson, of this city, who has just been appointed special commissioner in charge of the Eastern department of the exposition, made to me the following interesting statement relative to the plan and scope of the coming review. He said:—

"Section 8 of the act of Congress creating the exposition provides that the President be empowered and directed to hold a naval review in New York harbor in April, 1893, and to extend to foreign nations an invitation to send ships of war to join the United States navy in rendezvous at Hampton Roads, and proceed thence to said review.

"Senator Daniel has offered an amendment to the Sundry Civil bill, now pending in the Senate, appropriating $250,000 for the necessary expenses of the review. It will come up for debate in the Senate early this week, and will, in my opinion, do more than anything else to create active co-operation between the East and the West in support of the great exposition."

THE VOYAGE OF COLUMBUS TO BE REPEATED.

"What will be the nature of the ceremonies attending the review?"

"They, of course, will be determined by the Secretary of the Navy, who will have charge of the review and all expenditures relating to the same, but if you wish to know my opinion in regard to its possibilities I have no hesitation in answering the question. The idea originated with Castelar, the great statesman of Spain, who, looking ahead to the coming anniversary in honor of Columbus, said, in 1883, that the nations of Europe should unite in a colossal fleet to sail over the course of Columbus and come to America to participate in the ceremonies. It may not be feasible to go over that course and come to the West Indies, but if the fleet comes directly to New York harbor, bringing with it the reigning sovereigns of the European nations, it would be a peculiarly appropriate tribute to the memory of the great navigator and discoverer of the New World. The King and Queen of Italy, where Columbus was born; the Queen of Spain, who sent him forth on his memorable voyage, and the heads of all other governments in Europe and Central and South America should be formally invited to visit America on this occasion, and I have no doubt that some of them would accept and come to our shores, just as Dom Pedro, of Brazil, came to the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876. There should be a grand review for two days in New York harbor, another at Hampton Roads, whence the distinguished guests of the nation should be escorted to Washington to pay their respects to the President. There the officers of the exposition should meet them and escort them to Chicago to the opening of the exposition. A programme of this nature would put both a national and international stamp upon the exposition which would set an example for the whole world and secure a brilliant success financially and otherwise.

"The exposition is not a local affair. It is a movement in which the sister republics of the New World which Columbus discovered are equally interested, together with Italy, Spain and other nations of the Old World. It is to commemorate one of the greatest events in human history and should be conducted in a manner worthy of the greatness, grandeur, wealth and power of the Western Hemisphere. Chicago having been by Congress officially designated as the place of the exposition, I consider it the duty of every American citizen, not only of the United States, but all the three Americas, to do what he can toward the success of the movement, and I know of no better introduction to the ceremonies than the proposed naval review."

HEADQUARTERS IN NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON.

"Where will be the headquarters of the Eastern department of which you are in charge?"

"In both New York and Washington. I will open the New York office on the 4th of March, or as soon as Congress adjourns, when all necessary information will be at the service of exhibitors from New York, New England, Philadelphia and the East generally."

NATIVE INFLUENCES TO PREVAIL IN THE FUTURE GOVERNMENT OF HAWAII.

Information which reached this country by the last steamer from Honolulu indicates that the new Queen, Liliuokalani, will probably give the native party in the islands a much more cordial recognition than did her brother. The fact that she intends to appoint Robert Wilcox Chamberlain places the aggressive young leader of the now dominant party in very close relations with the new court, and promises for the 'home rule" faction an extended lease of official life. Robert Wilcox, or Wilkaukea, as he is known to his countrymen, is a native Hawaiian, who was educated in Italy, where he seems to have imbibed equal shares of patriotism and love of intrigue.

For years past Hawaii has been missionary ridden. This has been the complaint of the natives and is the complaint of many of the other Pacific islanders. The church spiritual in the field became in time the church militant and later the church commercial. It has taken hold of and controlled the trade and commerce of Honolulu and through its connection with foreign trade has controlled the King. It Christianized the natives, but, it is said, debauched the head of the government. The missionaries and their families practically ruled Honolulu. So long as they confined themselves to the trade and petty offices the natives did little but grumble at their influence, but when ambition brought the missionary element into politics, and four years ago it overturned the existing government and under the excuse of the King's extravagance and profligacy compelled Kalakaua to appoint a missionary Ministry, the native element began to grow restless. Three years ago the movement which resulted in the overthrow of the late Ministry began and was directed step by step from this city. An ex-official of Kalakaua's government, who resides in Washington, and who took Wilcox to Italy to educate him, was in monthly communication with him. Wilcox's letters received here showed the complaints of the native party to be the domineering spirit of the missionaries, their influence in politics, their corrupt use of the King and the fear that the missionaries, to further their commercial interests, were endeavoring, through the King and the present Hawaiian Minister, himself the son of a missionary, to secure annexation to the United States. Wilcox and his friends became so enthusiastic two years ago that they lost their heads and precipitated a little revolution, in which they held a building for a few hours and shot several native soldiers. They were captured and sentenced to be shot, but the Ministry found public sentiment so strongly in favor of the condemned that they were set free.

Wilcox then canvassed the islands vigorously, with the result that at the last general election the native party secured a strong working majority in the Legislature. It was known here that the old Ministry could not stand, and months before the Legislature met the members of the new Cabinet were selected by the director of affairs here in Washington and transmitted to Honolulu with instructions to Wilcox to keep out of office. The subsequent debate, the failure of the Ministry to secure a vote of confidence, and its consequent retirement are all known.

The natives feared at one time that the old Ministry would resist retirement, and Wilcox wrote here asking for arms, saying that the missionaries were importing large numbers, but the controlling director here laughed at this. Kalakaua himself was glad of the change. He had torn himself away from old entanglements, and, it is said, would have worked heartily with the new Ministry against all foreign influences. To further remove him from embarrassing obligations a movement was on foot here to aid him financially. Gentlemen in this city had conferred with New York people to secure for him personal use of $200,000, which was to be secured by mortgage on some $3,000,000 worth of Crown lands. The payment of a portion of his debt, and reforms in his method of living, would have relieved Kalakaua of outside influences and left him free to work with his people. His death has brought the sovereign and the people together on a cheaper basis. Wilcox's appointment as Chamberlain will probably relieve the Court of foreign influences and lay the ghost of annexation which has for years frightened the natives. Just how much a claim against the Hawaiian government for $40,000 has had to do with this revolution in Hawaiian affairs it is hard to say.

SENATOR STEWART THINKS THE PRESIDENCY WILL BE SERVED ON A SILVER SALVER.

There is trouble ahead for Governor Hill. "If the East will not give us justice and the South stands by us we will allow the South to make our tariff laws for us." This is the significant hint given by Senator Stewart, of Nevada, regarding the future action of the silver mining States. They propose to make silver the paramount issue and the test of their party allegiance.

If the democrats who favor free coinage can control the next democratic national convention and nominate a free coinage candidate they will have the promise of the support of the States beyond the Mississippi which are chiefly interested in silver. California, Oregon, Nevada, Colorado, Washington, Montana and Idaho under the new apportionment can bring thirty votes to aid the Southern States if they repudiate the Eastern democracy and nominate a free coinage candidate. This would be thirty-four votes less than than are needed to win, but the silver men hope that they might be made up in the Dakotas, Kansas, Nebraska and Indiana. These States have forty votes, and if all the Southern States stood firm would make a majority of fourteen in the Electoral College.

This calculation is based, however, upon holding every Southern State. If Maryland should prefer a sound currency her eight electoral votes would block the game, and Delaware would be likely to follow her.

The democratic leaders of the Southern Atlantic States are not leaning much in the direction of Senator Stewart's plan, but it has its interest as showing how far the silver men are willing to go to carry their pet project. Senator Stewart says that he is not satisfied as yet that Governor Hill, of New York, is for free coinage. He does not care to take him or any one else upon faith. In his expressive language:—"We are not going to be satisfied with any flapdoodle. We want to know exactly where Mr. Hill stands, and we may have an opportunity to put him on record before any convention meets that will nominate him. We want to see what he will do before we take any declarations that he may make."

Governor Hill will find it hard to escape this test, for as a member of the Senate he will be given an early opportunity to vote for a free coinage measure. Senator Stewart proposes to force the issue and to obtain a Presidential candidate whom he can trust.

MILLIONS OF MORTGAGES ON WHICH THE PEOPLE ARE PAYING INTEREST.

Superintendent Porter, of the Census Bureau, has just prepared an introduction to the bulletin on private indebtedness of individuals and corporations in the United States. He states that a small army of special agents has been employed to make an abstract of every mortgage placed on record in every county of the United States for the past ten years. As a result there are now on file in Washington the abstracts of about nine million mortgages. The plan adopted for taking this census comprised two distinct methods, one having the local records as a basis of operation, the other the population schedule, and hence the individual, as seen by the preliminary report for the States of Alabama and Iowa, the first plan makes it possible to determine with reasonable accuracy the amount of existing debt January 1, 1890; the rate of interest and the motive of the loan, whether for purchase money, improvement or other purposes. The second plan will show the number of persons by counties in the United States who own their farms and their homes free from debt and the number having encumbrance thereon, the amount of such indebtedness, the value of such farms and other facts of minor importance.

According to the report the total real estate mortgage debt in Alabama in force January 1, 1890, was $39,027,983; the total real estate mortgage debt in Iowa in force January 1, 1890, was $199,034,957. The average amount of debt to one of population in Alabama was $26; in Iowa, $104. In 1889 the number of acres mortgaged in Alabama was 1,744,420; total number of acres in the State, 32,985,600; per cent of acres mortgaged, 5.3. Number of acres mortgaged in Iowa, 3,240,432; total number of acres in the State, 35,504,000; per cent of acres mortgaged, 9.1.

The interest charges in Alabama range from one to forty per cent and in Iowa from one to twenty per cent.

The average of mortgages, with an allowance for partial payments, is computed to be 2.73 years in Alabama and 4.93 years in Iowa. By personal inquiry in Alabama as to the objects in mortgaging real estate the most prominent ones given are:—Purchase money, to buy other land, business, improvements, farm expenses, family expenses, family supplies, farm supplies, to repay borrowed money and litigation and lawyers' fees. In Iowa—Purchase money, improvements, to buy other land, business, farm stock, secure debts, speculation, litigation, living expenses and undescribed debts. The counties thus selected and known in the Census Office as "inquiry" counties were Jefferson and Greene counties, Ala., and Cass, Crawford, Delaware and Johnson counties, Iowa. In Jefferson county, Ala., it was found by actual inquiry by special agents of the census that the motive for 95.84 per cent of the indebtedness was the purchase of the incumbered and other real estate, improvements and business; in Greene county, Ala., for these purposes, 68.31 per cent; in Cass county, Iowa, 91.13 per cent; in Crawford county, Iowa, 90.33 per cent; in Delaware county, Iowa, 88.80 per cent, and in Johnson county, Iowa, 93.47 per cent.

THE FIGHT OVER DAVIS' MILLIONS.

HELENA, Mont., Feb. 22, 1891.—Important action has just been taken by the contestants for the millions left by the banker Davis, of Butte, which will precipitate another fight over the preliminaries. Contestant Henry A. Root filed a petition in the District Court of Silver Bow county asking for the revocation of the order appointing John A. Davis administrator on the grounds that he has failed to file the required bond of $5,000,000; that he has offered for probate a will which names him as sole legatee, which instrument contestants claim to be a forgery, and that he has procured an assignment from Jeff Davis, of Iowa, an alleged illegitimate son of the late banker, of all his claim in the estate. Henry Root and Maria Cummings filed a further petition asking for the removal of Special Administrator James Talbot, who, they allege, is a witness upon behalf of John A. Davis in certain matters to come up in court later. The contestants hope to prove the will a forgery and its only witness, Sconce, a bribed perjurer.

DIED.

HAGGIN.—On Tuesday morning, February 17, at his residence, 10 East 54th st., of pneumonia, BEN ALI HAGGIN.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at St. George's Church, 11 A. M. Tuesday, February 24. Interment at Woodlawn.

[For Other Deaths See First Page.]

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NICE TO CANNES AND CANNES TO NICE,

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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	2:25
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.

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The NEW YORK HERALD office, Nice.
The coaches take passengers at Cannes, opposite Rumpelmayer, and start from the Hôtel Splendide.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

EIGHTEENTH EDITION, POST PAID FOR 25c. (stamps).—THE HUMAN HAIR; Why it Falls Off, Turns Gray and the Remedy. By Prof. HARLEY PARKER. A. C. LONG & CO., 1,013 Arch st., Philadelphia, Pa. "Every one should read this little book."—Athenæum.

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