PART II.
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PART II.
PAGES 11 TO 14.

THE AUTOPSY ON MISS POTTS.

DR. A. McL. HAMILTON'S STORY OF IT.

EXPERT TESTIMONY IN THE TRIAL OF CARLYLE W. HARRIS.

The testimony in the trial in General Sessions of Carlyle W. Harris, charged with poisoning his girl-wife, was of no great interest the greater part of yesterday. Most of the witnesses were called to corroborate the statements made by persons who had already given evidence. The last witness, however, told a story that was listened to with breathless attention. This narrator was Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton, who has taken a leading part in the investigation of the cause of Helen Potts's death. He made an admirable witness, speaking distinctly, yet rapidly. His manner was such as to win the utmost confidence in every word which he uttered. He gave an account of the autopsy on the young girl in matter-of-fact, yet not unsympathetic, terms, and declared that no evidence of any weakness of the organs was discovered. His description of the corpse of the fair young woman was dramatic in its simplicity. When he told of the long, braided hair and the green mould on the eyes and mouth a shudder ran through the audience.

There was a repetition of the great anxiety to obtain admission into the courtroom, and the usual large proportion of well-dressed women was noticeable in the audience. The prisoner had evidently benefited by his rest from Friday evening until Monday morning, and his face wore a better color than it did when he faced the jury last week.

The first witness was Dr. Byron V. Tompkins, of No. 26 West Sixty-first-st., who was called by the prosecution to corroborate Dr. Fowler's testimony that Helen Potts did not have any heart trouble. The witness attended the young woman on December 14, 1889. John A. Taylor, of counsel for Harris, objected to his testifying, declaring that his lips were sealed by law, unless the prisoner, who was the dead girl's nearest relative, permitted him to speak. Recorder Smyth reiterated his former decisions on this point of law and admitted the testimony. Dr. Thompson had examined the young woman's heart and found it perfectly normal.

Dr. James R. Mapes, of the staff of the New-York Hospital, was next called. He attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons with Harris and became acquainted with him there. He met the prisoner a day or two after the girl's death, and they talked about the occurrence. Harris said that he believed that the young woman's mother was to blame for her death. Mrs. Potts knew that her daughter suffered from heart disease, and did not tell him of it when he prescribed for her. There was a stir in the courtroom at this.

Ewen McIntyre, jr., is a member of the firm of druggists at whose store Harris had his prescription filled. He testified that he never saw Harris until he met him at the coroner's inquest on February 27. The witness remarked to him then that it was a pity that so much publicity had been given to the affair. Harris answered that it did not affect his own professional standing any, but he had lost a friend.

Mr. McIntyre was asked by Mr. Jerome if he had ever known of an error being made in his store in putting up a prescription. The witness said that, as far as he knew, nothing of the kind had occurred in the fifteen or sixteen years that he had been in the business.

"Do you remember a mistake made in your drug-store about ten years ago, in which hydrochloric acid was used instead of hydrobromic? Dr. Pope wrote the prescription," asked Mr. Jerome.

"No, I never heard of anything of the kind."

Ewen McIntyre, senior member of the firm, was next summoned to the stand. He said that he had been a druggist for about fifty years. For thirteen years he was president of the College of Pharmacy. He did not know that any serious mistake was ever made in his store. He had not heard of the substitution of hydrochloric for hydrobromic acid, of which Mr. Jerome spoke. Neither had he heard of a grave error made on or about April 18, 1859, when his store was at Eighteenth-st. and Broadway. "The prescription was written by the elder Dr. Sabine, and was for a lady who lived at No. 33 West Nineteenth-st.," added Mr. Jerome. Mr. McIntyre could recall no incident of the kind, but promised to look up the prescription. It was inferred that the medicine was for a member of Mr. Jerome's own family.

Dr. Adolphe Tsheppe, who with Dr. Pfingsten analyzed the contents of the capsule given by Harris to Deputy Coroner Weston, was then asked to take the witness-stand. He lives at No. 600 Park-ave., where he has a drugstore. He studied pharmacy in Germany and received the degree of Ph. D. at the University of Heidelberg. Dr. Tsheppe told in detail, as Dr. Pfingsten had previously done, the way in which the analysis of the powder was made. He told every step so clearly that most of the lay listeners understood him perfectly. He said that the capsule contained one-sixth of a grain of morphine, or to be exact, one-thirtieth of a grain less than that amount. There were about four and a half grains of quinine in the capsule. No other drugs were present.

Mr. Jerome then took the learned witness in hand and wrestled with him for over half an hour. The young lawyer evidently studied chemistry as part of his college course at Amherst, for his knowledge of the subject was more intelligent than would have been the case had he merely absorbed recently the contents of various text-books. Mr. Jerome attacked the methods of the two chemists at many points, but Dr. Tsheppe's defence was good. He told of making an identification test for morphine with ferric sesquichloride. "The powder turned a dark color first and then a grass-green," said the witness.

"Will not other substances give a green color when tested with ferric sesquichloride?" asked Mr. Jerome.

"Not that particular shade of green. An experienced chemist could easily tell the difference," declared the chemist.

"Did you bring any of the color with you?" was the next question.

"The color lasts only two minutes, and that was nearly a year ago," said the witness with a smile. Mr. Jerome smiled, and so did nearly every one else present. But Recorder Smyth said in cold, logical tones: "Then you didn't bring any of the color with you?"

"No, sir."

After an intermission for luncheon, Mr. Jerome finished with Dr. Tsheppe. Then Dr. William L. Raner was called. He lives at No. 38 West Fortieth-st., and is associated with Dr. Fowler, who was first called to attend Miss Potts. Dr. Fowler sent for Dr. Raner because he needed aid in keeping up the artificial respiration. The witness arrived at the Comstock School at about 1 a. m. on February 1. When he arrived, the patient seemed dead. He soon learned, however, that she was in a comatose condition. She breathed only once in about two minutes and the pupils of her eyes were minutely contracted. When he touched her eyeballs the lids did not close. Reflex action was entirely absent, and this showed that the patient was in an extremely low condition.

Dr. Raner told how whiskey and coffee were given to the girl, how the Faradic battery was used on her, and how atropine and digitalis were injected. Artificial respiration was kept up for hours and hours. The witness saw a great deal of Harris while the girl was dying. Harris asked Dr. Raner several times: "Is there any hope?" and "Will they hold me responsible?" The prisoner seemed particularly anxious on this point.

"What was his manner on the whole?" asked Mr. Wellman.

"Oh, he seemed a little worried," was the reply.

Dr. W. Kerr, of No. 47 West Fifteenth-st., the next witness, was called in to aid in attending Miss Potts at about 7:30 a. m. on February 1. He told nothing of importance that had not already been brought out. He was positive that the girl died from morphine poisoning. The cause could not have been a hemorrhage of the brain because the patient's skin before death was covered with a cold perspiration. In cases of hemorrhage the skin was hot and dry.

William P. Vannett, an undertaker, testified to embalming the girl's body, and James H. Sexton, of Asbury Park, another undertaker, told of burying it on February 9 in Mount Prospect Cemetery. On March 25 he went to the burying ground with Drs. Hamilton, Smith and Witthaus, and exhumed the corpse.

The story was taken up at this point by Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton, of No. 20 East Twenty-ninth-st. The witness said that he had been practising medicine for twenty-one years. He was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons and had spent some time in various hospitals. He had written several medical works and had lectured on nervous diseases. His story was in part:

"Drs. Smith and Witthaus and I were in a receiving vault at the cemetery and the body was brought there. On the inner coffin was a silver plate, inscribed: 'Mary, born May 3, 1871; died February 1, 1891.' When the lid was taken off the coffin we saw the body of a remarkably well developed young woman, of good frame and well muscled. The long black hair was braided and a green mould on the eyes and mouth partly obscured the features. Decomposition had not gone far. We removed the clothing and made an autopsy. The kidneys were large and healthy and in a good condition. There was no congestion of the lungs. The heart was of normal size and we could find no evidence of disease in it. In most of the organs there were evidences of marked congestion. This is the case when narcotic poisoning causes death. We made a most thorough examination of the brain and found a considerable amount of congestion. There was no evidence of stoppage anywhere, none of hemorrhage or disease, and no ruptures of the arteries. We saw no indication of uræmia."

Court was then adjourned until to-day, so that Mr. Jerome might have the aid of experts in cross-examining Dr. Hamilton.

TO CONSIDER THE REPORT.

TRUSTEES OF THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY MEET.

There was a meeting yesterday of the trustees of the New-York Life Insurance Company. Those present were William H. Appleton, William A. Booth, C. C. Baldwin, John Claflin, Rufus W. Weeks, W. F. Buckley, Dr. Henry Tuck, Edward Martin, Loomis L. White, Archibald H. Welch, Robert B. Collins, John N. Stearns, William L. Strong, Richad Muser, Edward N. Gibbs, W. B. Hornblower, H. C. Mortimer, and the president of the company, William H. Beers. These resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to consider the report of the superintendant of insurance, and to consider what action should be taken in review thereof.

Resolved, That Messrs. William L. Strong, C. C. Baldwin, John Claflin, Walter H. Lewis and Edward N. Gibbs constitute such committee.

The meeting adjourned to February 1, at 1 o'clock, when it is expected that the committee will make their report.

HOW MR. HEWITT CLOSED THE DIVES.

HE SAYS HIS THREAT TO REMOVE THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS WAS EFFECTIVE.

A published letter by ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt was read with interest by officials at Police Headquarters yesterday. Over his own signature Mr. Hewitt declared that he had caused the "dives" and gambling houses in the city to be closed during his term of office as Mayor by threatening to remove the Police Commissioners from office if such places were not closed, but that within thirty days after his term of office expired the places were reopened, and they had been allowed to flourish since then. He added: "I never was able to procure evidence that the police were subsidized by these haunts of vice, but I had no doubt of it, and I have none now, because there is not a captain on the force who is ignorant of the violations of law when they occur in his precinct, and who could not close up the disreputable establishments if he saw fit to do so."

Few of the police officials cared to be quoted yesterday regarding the letter, but they said Mr. Hewitt was mistaken if he thought the police had been less active in trying to suppress gambling houses and other haunts of vice in the city since he ceased to be Mayor than during his term of office. They said also that they never knew of a threat by Mr. Hewitt to remove the Commissioners if they failed to close up such places. President Voorhis of the Police Board said: "Mr. Hewitt earnestly desired to purify the evil resorts in the city and he sent to the Police Board a great many complaints which were investigated, but I do not remember that he made any threat to remove the Commissioners if the gambling places and dives were not closed. The police have made many arrests at such places, and there has been no change in the work of the police since Mr. Hewitt ceased to be Mayor. The police cannot walk into any place, turn everybody out, take the keys, lock the place up and declare that it must be kept closed, although some persons seem to have such a notion about the powers of a police captain. Evidence can be obtained and arrests can be made by the police in the effort to close a dive, but if the proprietor of the place can escape being fined or imprisoned for his conduct he may successfully defy the police for a time. As to the talk about the police being subsidized by dive-keepers, I will say that the Police Commissioners are ready to place any police captain on trial and to punish him if it can be shown that he has had any such dealings with violators of the law."

Mayor Grant said yesterday: "When Mr. Hewitt closed his term of office, he stated that he had reduced the number of concert saloons or dives by refusing to license such of them as he believed improper. I have since materially reduced the number which Mayor Hewitt had licensed, and some of them were the worst in the city. The records of the Mayor's office will corroborate this."

The Mayor directed a clerk to prepare a record of the "concert saloon" or "dive" licenses granted by ex-Mayor Hewitt and himself, but it was not completed when the office was closed yesterday. It was promised for to-day. Mr. Grant also said he agreed with Mr. Hewitt that such places could not be maintained in violation of law without the knowledge of the police.

A CHINAMAN ON TRIAL FOR FORGERY.

Chu Fong, a Christianized Chinaman, was on trial before Judge Cowing in the Court of General Sessions yesterday on an indictment for forgery. He is said to have swindled the Chinese Six Companies out of nearly $100,000. There are several indictments against him. The one being tried charges that he forged the indorsement of Yuen Sing, president of the Six Companies, to a note for $1,500 dated November 17, 1889.

Seth R. Johnson, a lawyer of No. 71 Wall-st., testified that he met Chu Fong in the spring of 1885 at the Sixth Avenue Baptist Church of Brooklyn, where the defendant was baptized. Afterward the defendant had come to him and said that he was a member of three grocery firms which needed money. They had a note for money advanced to the Six Companies and he wanted it cashed. The witness had it cashed. The defence attempted to break down his testimony by showing that he and the prisoner had been partners in many doubtful transactions and the prisoner testified that he signed whatever Johnson told him to, without knowing that he did anything wrong. The case was adjourned.

WORK OF THE BOARD OF STREET OPENING.

The Board of Street Opening held a long session yesterday, but little practical business was done. Both the Mayor and Commissioner Gilroy were opposed to granting leave to open new streets in the Annexed District in detail. They thought the Board should wait for Commissioner Heintz's comprehensive plan for street improvement, now in preparation. Mr. Heintz concurred in this view. It was decided to permit the changing of the grade of Willow-ave. from Long Island Sound to One-hundred-and-thirty-eighth-st. President Gallup, of the Park Department, reported on Simon Sevens's scheme for turning Gouverneur Slip into a small park. The plan was favored, but Mr. Gallup said the slip was useful as a storing place for trucks. A public hearing will be given on the subject.

In the matter of opening Twenty-seventh-st. from Eleventh to Thirteenth aves., it was decided that the city owned the property necessary, never having released the title. The opening of One-hundred-and-seventieth-st. from Prospect-ave to Bristow-st. was held over to await Commissioner Heintz's written report. An application was presented for a change in the lines of Brook-ave. This, with other Annexed District matters, was referred to Commissioner Heintz. Another meeting is expected to take place on Friday.

DEATH OF AN ECCENTRIC MINNESOTAN.

Albert Lea, Minn., Jan. 25.—Sanford Tanner, probably the most eccentric character in Minnesota, died here last night. He owned land all over Southern Minnesota and Northern Iowa and died worth $500,000. He had no relatives living in this State, but it is stated that he has two cousins living near Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Tanner left nearly $50,000 on deposit in the banks of Austin and Albert Lea. His name has been in the papers frequently in the last dozen years, as he has been fleeced out of at least $30,000 by the gold brick scheme, other confidence games and outright robberies. The largest haul made on him was in the winter of 1888, when two sharpers from Chicago put him in a sleigh at Austin, ostensibly to take him to a party six miles out in the country. They drove twelve miles into the forest, threw the old man out in the snow and then took a night train back to Austin, cashed their checks at the opening of the bank, left town and have never since been heard from.

THEY WILL CONTINUE TO DEAL IN "FUTURES."

A special meeting of the Hop-Dealers' Exchange was held yesterday to decide whether speculation in "futures" should be continued on that Exchange or not. It is only two weeks since such dealings were started there, but the result has not been entirely satisfactory and a determined effort was made yesterday to have the old order of things restored. The proposition to do away with dealings in "futures" was finally defeated by a vote of 22 to 17. Brewers and dealers who sell direct to brewers are said to have been behind the movement, as they think that the speculation in "futures" has tended to raise the price of hops.

A SECOND ATTEMPT TO BURN A FLAT-HOUSE.

A second attempt to burn the four-story flat-house No. 285 Lenox-ave. was made early Sunday morning by some unknown person. The house is a brick building with a brownstone front. The first floor is a liquor-store, conducted by George Ohlhandt, and the other three floors are flats. Mrs. Schaefer, who occupies the top flat, was kept awake Sunday by a sick child, and about 3:30 in the morning noticed smoke in her apartments. Investigation showed that there was a bright fire in the cellar at the bottom of the dumb-waiter shaft, which was quickly put out by Mrs. Schaefer and George Ohlandt, who occupied the flat immediately over the store. It was found that a quantity of paper and wood saturated with oil had been collected in the shaft, and two old tomato cans half filled with oil stood near. The case was reported to the police, but no clew has yet been found. The house is owned by Henry Ungrich, who lives at No. 107 West One-hundred-and-twenty-fourth-st. The insurance on the house is $5,000. The first attempt to fire the house was made about a month ago.

WAITING FOR PRESIDENT HUNT.

RUMORED APPOINTMENTS TO BOARD OF EDUCATION COMMITTEES.

The members of the Board of Education are deeply interested in the coming committee appointments of President Hunt. It was expected that he would announce the committees last Wednesday, but he said he had been unable to make them up, owing to the pressure of other business. It is now understood that the president is also waiting for the appointment of the Commissioner to succeed Joseph J. Little.

Various rumors are in circulation among the members of the Board regarding the selections which the president will make for the various committees. It is said that he intends to relieve Commissioner Lummis of the chairmanship of the committee on finance. Commissioner Lummis declared when he heard the report, it is said, that he would not serve on the committee in any other capacity than that of chairman. Commissioner Lummis was a candidate in opposition to Dr. Hunt for the presidency of the Board at the beginning of the present session.

It has also been whispered about that Dr. Hunt intends to remove his other opponent, Commissioner Sanger, from the chairmanship of the committee on teachers. It is believed that his reappointment would be acceptable to the majority of the Board.

There is not believed to be any doubt that Commissioner Maclay will be reappointed chairman of the committee on buildings; that Commissioner Gerard will become chairman of the committee on special legislation, and that Commissioners Hubbell, Williams, Holt, Crosby and Moriarty will be assigned to important committees.

MORE CASES OF FRAUD DISCOVERED.

CUSTOM HOUSE OFFICIALS AND IMPORTERS TO BE BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT.

The case of William Cutajar, the Custom House broker, who is accused of having defrauded the Government out of thousands of dollars in duties on Italian cheese and fruits by means of systematic underweighing, will come up in the United States Court this week. Pending this trial the clerks of the second, or entry, division of the Custom House, under the supervision of Deputy Collector Berryman, have been making a thorough investigation of the records of that department, with a view to hunting out further violations of the law such as Cutajar is accused of. Cutajar was able to work his plan only with the aid of Government weighers, whom he bribed to certify to weights, sometimes not more than one-tenth the actual importation. His practices were brought to light when he changed his base of operations and came into contact with some incorruptible weighers. Two men were at once discharged from the Government service for complicity with him in his systematic frauds, and the present investigation was started to see how far the corruption had gone.

Enough has already been learned to show that at least four or five weighers and a dozen assistant weighers have been engaged in similar practices for the benefit of various importers and brokers, and incidentally of themselves. Collector Hendricks has been out of town for several days, and as soon as he returns the testimony in these cases will be presented to him. The men implicated will probably not only be discharged from the Government service, but will be prosecuted as well. There is considerable excitement meanwhile in Custom House circles, and a big stir is looked for when the facts in the case are made public.

PROSPECTS FOR ICE IN THE HUDSON.

While the ice harvest in the Hudson River has been delayed by the mild weather and by freshets, the ice in Rockland Lake has attained an encouraging thickness, and preparations are being made to cut and store it. The ice has attained a thickness of eight inches on this lake, which is less than the most desirable thickness, but as compared with the ice in the river it is encouraging. The ice yield of this lake is about 340,000 tons annually. Robert Maclay, the president of the Knickerbocker Ice Company, said to a Tribune reporter yesterday: "We shall begin cutting the ice on Rockland Lake to-day, but as it only eight inches thick, we will cut only enough to fill our barges, which will supply the immediate demand for ice. We shall not attempt to store any of this ice until it gets considerably thicker. The ice in the river is in an unfortunate condition. In many places the freshets have broken up all the ice formations and have made ice dams, some of which form a solid mass of ice almost to the bottom of the river. This causes the river to rise irregularly, and when a section of these dams gives way, the river suddenly falls, and so the water is in constant agitation, which prevents it from freezing properly. At present the ice is unfit for storage, but I have not the least doubt that we will have a full crop in a few weeks. The winter in other parts of the country has been unusually severe, and we are sure to feel the effects of it before long. It is not unusual for us to gather a large crop of ice as late as February."

THE "SLASHER'S" TRIAL POSTPONED.

The trial of Henry G. Dowd, known as "Jack the Slasher," which was set down for yesterday, before Judge Fitzgerald in the Court of General Sessions, went over until Thursday. When Dowd was called to the bar, Assistant District-Attorney Bedford said that he was ready with his witnesses, but that Drs. Field and Fitch, who were to examine Dowd as to his sanity, wanted more time, and he suggested an adjournment until Thursday. The prisoner's attorney, M. Meyer, was willing to have it go over, and Judge Fitzgerald set the trial for Thursday.

TROUBLES OF BUSINESS MEN.

Baltimore, Jan. 25 (special).—Other banks were to-day drawn into the litigation growing out of the collapse of the Nicholsons' bank. Thomas B. Brookes filed two bills in the City Circuit Court against the Hopkins Savings Bank and the German Savings Bank. John H. R. Nicholson is made a party in both suits. It is alleged that the plaintiff, through Nicholson, purchased a certificate for 100 shares of the common stock of the Wabash road. Last June he was requested by his brokers to place with them additional collateral on account of $500 loaned to him previously on another purchase of stock. He placed with them the certificate of Wabash. Nicholson in March, 1891, obtained a loan from the Hopkins Savings Bank, for what amount the plaintiff does not know, upon certain stocks and bonds, and he alleges that in July, Nicholson hypothecated with the Hopkins Bank, without his knowledge or consent, the Wabash certificates. As soon as he heard of the Nicholson Bank failure, he made application to the trustees for the return of the stock and learned for the first time that the trustees did not have it in their possession. He asked that the Hopkins Bank be made to state the amount of money they loaned on the certificates. The second bill is similar to the other.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 25.—Erastus Thompson & Co., boot and shoe manufacturers, with a large factory at Hopkinton, Mass., have made an assignment to C. L. Claflin, president of the Hopkinton Bank, Lawrence, Mass., and George F. Adams, of Hyde Park. The liabilities are $75,000 and the assets nominally more.

REPORT ON THE DELAMATERS' AFFAIRS.

Philadelphia, Jan. 25.—A dispatch to "The Record" from Meadville says: "According to the first official report of Hoskins & McClintock, assignees of the Messrs. Delamater, the general creditors of the insolvent bankers will not receive more than 8 or 10 cents on the dollar. The report shows the amount realized out of the estate of each of the bankrupts, after deducting for expenses, is as follows: Delamater & Co.—Cash in hands of assignees, after deducting expenses, $36,370 29; in process of collection, $58,024 01. G. W. Delamater—Cash in hands of assignees, after deducting expenses, $17,533 04; uncollected from Finance Company, Philadelphia, $42,000, which was appraised at $20,000. T. A. Delamater—Cash in hands of assignees after deducting expenses to date, $19,951 54. G. R. Delamater—Cash in hands of assignees, after deducting expenses, $40,428 86; amount uncollected, $8,950.

EXPELLED FOR VIOLATING MEDICAL ETHICS.

St. Louis, Jan. 25.—At 2 o'clock yesterday morning a secret trial ended which has caused a sensation in medical circles here. Dr. J. L. Baner, accused of introducing Dr. Alphonse Etarvard in certain quarters, in direct opposition to the code of medical ethics, was expelled from the faculty of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the largest school of the kind in St. Louis. Dr. Baner is an eminent obstetric specialist, and Dr. Etarvard, though a graduate of the school named, is ostracized because of alleged unethical methods of advertising himself.

CHILIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

A COMPREHENSIVE SUMMARY OF THE OFFICIAL NEGOTIATIONS.

THE LETTERS AND DISPATCHES OF THE UNITED STATES AND CHILIAN GOVERNMENTS AND THEIR REPRESENTATIVES DURING THE ENTIRE CONTROVERSY.

Washington, Jan. 25.—The correspondence accompanying the President's message is of great volume, and would probably fill more than one hundred columns of an ordinary newspaper. It dates back as far as August 15, 1890, eighteen months ago, and much of it has been described with sufficient accuracy in the President's message sent to Congress at the beginning of the present session and in the copious newspaper publications that have been made. It is divided into three portions, the first comprising correspondence between Mr. Blaine and Mr. Egan, or Mr. Wharton in Mr. Blaine's absence, correspondence beween Senor Lazcano, the Chilian Minister under the Balmaceda administration, and lastly notes exchanged between Secretary Blaine and Don Pedro Montt, the present Chilian Minister to Washington. The Egan correspondence begins August 15, 1890, with the statement of the changes in the Balmaceda Ministry, which constituted a precursor to the revolution. Many chapters of this correspondence are now ancient history and therefore of little interest at the present juncture. The one fact that is established is that Minister Egan had an abiding faith up to the last moment in the ultimate triumph of Balmaceda over his enemies and the downfall of the insurgent cause. March 9, 1891, Mr. Egan transmitted to Secretary Blaine a request by the Chilian Government that the United States permit one of its ships to carry from Valparaiso to Montevideo a sum of about $4,000,000 bar silver, which is required for the payment of the interest on the National debt abroad; that the Chilian Government fears its capture by revolted fleet if the sum is sent in the regular course of business. March 17, in a dispatch describing the sanguinary battles in the neighborhood of Iquique, the Minister says that the revolution had the undivided sympathy and the active support of the English residents in Chili; that the English superintendents of the nitrate works urged their men to join the revolutionists, and Colonel North contributed the sum of £100,000 sterling in its support.

April 14 the Minister tells of an effort of the Chilian Government to collect duties on exports from insurgent ports, the protests made by the German and British Ministers and the assurances he has received that American vessels will not be subjected to any inconvenience. April 21 he telegraphs that the Chilian Government urgently requests that the proposition of the Chilian Minister for the purchase of a man-of-war from the United States be favorably considered.

Mr. Egan began his efforts as a peacemaker April 24, when he telegraphed for permission to act with the Brazilian Minister and French Charge in an effort to restore peace, the indications being that mediation would be accepted by both parties. The next day he received Mr. Blaine's permission to act as mediator. May 24 Mr. Egan informs Mr. Blaine that the good offices of the United States, Brazil and France have been most cordially accepted by the Government of Chili and the revolutionists, those of England and Germany having been declined.

THE ITATA INCIDENT.

The Itata incident first occurs in the correspondence in connection with the declarations sent by Mr. McCreary, the Consul at Valparaiso, to the State Department here (Mr. Wharton being then the acting Secretary in Mr. Blaine's absence), that the South American Steamship Company insist that the Itata is their property, and has been taken from them by force by the insurgents. The same day Mr. Egan notifies the State Department, at the request of the Chilian Government, of the presence of the Itata in Californian waters. May 14 Mr. Wharton, alarmed by threats current in Washington that Balmaceda threatens to shoot the envoys who appeared before the mediators, insists that under the circumstances they should have treatment of flag of truce. Two days later, in answering, Mr. Egan disclaimed any such intention on Balmaceda's part. Then follows a long history of the attempt of the mediators to secure peace in Chili, winding up with an account of the breaking off of the negotiations as the result of the attempt to assassinate Senor Godoy, one of Balmaceda's ministers. May 28 Mr. Wharton encloses to Mr. Egan for his information a copy of a letter from Mr. Davis, of Lima, Peru, quoting rumor that Mr. Egan had advised Balmaceda to grant letters of marque to privateers as a war measure. On the first of June Mr. Wharton instructs Mr. Egan that, prompted solely by a desire to restore peace, and entirely disinterested, the President desires him informally and discreetly to ascertain whether the good offices of this Government can in any way be used for the termination of the conflict in Chili.

On the same day by telegraph Mr. Wharton informs Mr. Egan that the expectation was entertained of the return to the custody of the United States courts of the arms on the Itata and of the ship herself. In answer to the President's suggestion that he renew his efforts of mediation, Mr. Egan telegraphs June 9 that while the revolutionists were not inclined to make any reasonable peace propositions, the Chilian Government is well disposed to entertain any that might be made. Rear Admiral McCann figured in the negotiations at this stage, and he, then at Iquique, approached the revolutionary leaders at Mr. Egan's instance, in the interests of mediation. June 12 he writes Mr. Egan as follows:

"I have to regret that in my note to Senor Errazuriz I incautiously quoted too freely from your letter of the 2d inst., especially that line in which you express the opinion that 'the Government at Santiago cannot be disturbed.' The consequence of this inadvertence on my part (being unaccustomed to diplomatic fencing) will be seen in the declaration of Senor Errazuriz."

He also adds that the loss of the Itata and arms at that time excited great animosity against the United States at Iquique. The declaration of Senor Errazuriz to which Admiral McCann refers was simply to the effect that he must be pardoned if he excused himself from discussing at that moment Mr. Egan's statement that the Government could not to be overthrown. Mr. Egan writes a note of regret to the Admiral, dated June 27, saying that the circumstance has been used to his detriment.

THE CABLE CONTROVERSY.

There was some correspondence in the latter part of June relative to the Central and South American cable. Mr. Wharton transmits to Mr. Egan information received by wire from the president of the company relative to the company being forcibly prevented from working the cable between Iquique and Valparaiso, and expressing the willingness of the company, but the fear that if the direct cable were connected through between Peru and Valparaiso, it would be cut by the officials at Iquique.

In reply Mr. Egan strongly recommends that the telegraph company accept the offer made by the Chilian Government to pay the expenses of opening communication with Valparaiso and to give guarantees against damages to cable.

July 3 Mr. Wharton summarily disposes of the request of the Balmaceda Government that a war vessel be sold to them by replying, "I have to inform you that the Navy Department replies that it has none for sale."

September 26 Mr. Wharton informs Mr. Egan that his efforts in behalf of peace are highly appreciated and fully approved. He also informs him of the arrival in Washington of Senors Montt and Varas, representing the Congressional party as confidential agents. Of their mission, he says: "The object of their visit is understood to be the presentation of the claims of their party to recognition as a belligerent government. Conspicuously asserting their capacity as authoritative representatives of a de facto combatant, and claiming to be envoys of an organized sovereign government, they have by their own pretensions made it quite impracticable for this Department to receive them or communicate with them directly, even in an unofficial way. As on frequent occasions in the past, the Executive is not disposed to prejudice the question of recognition of a revolutionary movement, and nothing has yet occurred which would constrain this Government to a decision of the question of the international status of the Congressional party in Chili. The non-reception of the Congressional agents is in nowise a decision on the merits of the main question. Positive results must be awaited showing the true purpose of the people of Chili, and in the meantime this Government feels bound to maintain its attitude of impartial forbearance."

July 25 Mr. Egan telegraphs that the Chilian Government seeks to exact an assurance, before clearing cargoes, that if ships are captured by revolutionists, they will be forcibly liberated by their respective Governments. In reply Mr. Wharton briefly declines to give any assurance, adding that the Government of the United States will always take proper steps to protect vessels flying its flag.

MR. EGAN AND BALMACEDA.

July 28 Mr. Egan writes that the English Government has placed the warship Espiegle at the service of the Balmaceda Government in conveying the silver treasure to England.

The next day he comes out with an unqualified contradiction of the story that he has advised the issue of letters of marque to privateers, or that he has given Balmaceda any suggestions as to the conduct of the war. He adds that he has maintained cordial relations with the Government, "and at the same time I have the assurance that I have retained the friendship and confidence of the leaders of the opposition." In proof of this latter statement he cites the fact that the peace negotiations were conducted at his Legation. As this point is of importance in view of the changed relations of the parties later on, it may be of interest to add that Mr. Egan then wrote: "Since the commencement of the revolution I have been requested on various occasions, by the opposition, to exercise good offices on their behalf, in favor of the liberation of prisoners, the mitigation of punishment, the preservation of convent schools and clerical colleges from military occupation, and other similar matters. In all of which cases every intimation that I made to the Government was most cordially received, and in almost all cases promptly acted upon. In the present terribly excited condition of public feeling here, when every act and word are closely criticised and often distorted, it is extremely difficult to avoid being misrepresented, but so far I can congratulate myself upon having been able to keep this Legation clear of all entanglements."

August 3 Mr. Egan transmits statements current at Santiago to the effect that the English war vessels were helping the revolutionists by carrying their mails and endeavoring to secure the surrender of the torpedo vessels belonging to Balmaceda to them.

August 20 he writes that he has sheltered in the Legation two of the Opposition leaders—Edwards and Matta; that it was threatened that the Government would search the Legation building, but that upon his protest the President (Balmaceda) had disavowed any such intention.

In a half dozen dispatches Mr. Egan tells the well-known story of the downfall of the Balmaceda Government, describing the scenes consequent upon the capture of Valparaiso and Santiago, and announces that has in asylum eighty refugees, including the wife of Balmaceda and her four children. He says that the Spanish Legation has about the same number of resugees; that the French, German, Argentine and Brazilian Legations have more or less, and that the only Legation which closed its doors and denied asylum was that of England.

DEALING WITH THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

September 4 Mr. Wharton directs Mr. Egan to recognize the new Government and open communication with its head, and on September 5 Mr. Egan telegraphs that he has done so, and that the relations with the new Government are entirely cordial. September 17 Mr. Egan writes that since the unfortunate Itata incident the young and unthinking Chilian element have had a bitter feeling against the United States, "and the English element, as has always been their custom in this country, will do all in their power to promote and foster this feeling." He says that the reasonable men in power admit that the United States could not consistently have taken any other course than the one she adopted, and that Errazuriz, when acting as Minister of Foreign Relations, two weeks ago so stated to him without reservation. In this relation the Minister alludes to the charge that the United States steamer San Francisco carried news to Balmacedists of the Congressional landing, and encloses an unequivocal denial of the charge by Admiral Brown. The Minister tells of Balmaceda's suicide, and then begins a recital of his efforts, lasting through many months, to protect the refugees in his Legation.

September 24 he telegraphs that he is expected to terminate the asylum and send the refugees out to be prosecuted; but to do so would be to sacrifice their lives, and he has refused to permit them to go out of the Legation except under safe conduct to neutral territory. He says: "On account of Itata and other questions, bitter feeling has been fomented by Government supporters against Americans. Secret police surround the Legation with orders to arrest visitors. Two of Mr. Egan's servants arrested and are now in prison. Against this disrespect to the Legation he has addressed a protest to the Minister of Foreign Affairs." Later, he telegraphed that twenty persons have been arrested in the last two days for entering the Legation and others have been prevented by the police. All this is intended to force him to drive out the refugees, which he will not do without instructions. He has addressed a second note to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, requesting an explanation of such extraordinary, unjustifiable and offensive conduct.

THE MINISTER'S INSTRUCTIONS.

The Department evidently sustained Mr. Egan's course in this respect, for on September 26 the following telegram was sent to him: "Mr. Wharton instructs Mr. Egan, by direction of the President, to insist firmly that the respect and inviolability due to the Minister of the United States and to the Legation buildings, including free access, shall be given and observed, fully and promptly, by the Chilian authorities. The Government of the United States is prepared to consider in a friendly spirit the question as to whether asylum has under the circumstances been properly given to the persons now at the Legation when the facts are more fully before it; but it cannot allow to pass without a firm protest the evidence of disrespect towards its Minister which Mr. Egan reported. It is expected that this protest will be followed by prompt action on the part of the authorities of Chili."

On the following day Mr. Egan telegraphs the Department that in the matter of asylum he has acted strictly in the spirit of the Department's instructions in the Barrundia affair. He adds: "Three notes have been received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in which he charges that the refugees had abused the right of asylum, and for this reason defends action toward Legation. Mr. Egan has informed Minister that the charge is absolutely and entirely unfounded, and has asked for safe conduct for refugees. Similar requests had been made by him two weeks previous informally, but orders were given that all persons leaving the Legation should be arrested, and many persons were thus obliged to procure passports to visit the Legation."

In a long letter dated September 29 he explains these events at great details, showing in substance that the allegation of the local authorities was that the refugees were engaged in a conspiracy against the Government.

The Intendente himself had declared to him that he did not believe the story for a moment, but at his suggestion Mr. Egan caused the friends of the refugees to discontinue their visits to the Legation. Nevertheless, the arrests and police persecution continued in spite of Mr. Egan's best efforts through the medium of three notes addressed to the Foreign Office to cause their cessation. He tells of intimations conveyed to him that he should cause the refugees to leave the Legation to avoid complications and personal unpopularity. He speaks of the refugees in other legations, and calls attention to the fact that in the case of one or two army officers who escaped into the English legation, in spite of its refusal to take any refugees, the Government did not hesitate to grant safe conducts.

SENOR MATTA'S CORRESPONDENCE.

In his notes to Minister Egan relative to this subject, Senor Matta, the Chilian Minister of Foreign Affairs, is in instances rather brusque, as may be seen from the following extracts:

"Relating to the 'extraordinary and without example' events taking place at the Legation, the Envoy Extraordinary will permit me to excuse discussing the point, because everything done and everything that will be done by the police agents not only exercise the attributes incumbent upon the local authorities which are better informed and better posted of what takes place inside the Legation and its vicinity than appears to be the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. . . . In reference to the communication of His Excellency, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, to his Government upon those subjects and the proceedings that may follow, and the new instructions and orders they may give him, these are not matters to give grounds whatsoever for discussion with the undersigned, who believes and hopes, that knowing the facts, such as they are, they will be judged in the same light and by the same criterion that he himself judges them."

In a telegram of the date of September 30 Mr. Egan states that in a note sent him the Minister for Foreign Affairs refuses safe conduct or permission to refugees to leave the country and maintains the correctness of all that has been done by the authorities. The Minister for Foreign Affairs also repeats the unfounded and absurd charges of the refugees conspiring in the United States Legation. Since Saturday the trouble to the Legation had ceased, and no more arrests had been made.

ATTITUDE OF THE PRESIDENT.

Again was Mr. Egan sustained by the President in the following telegram dated October 1:

"Mr. Egan is informed that the President desires to establish and maintain the most friendly relations with Chili, but the right of asylum having been tacitly, if not expressly, allowed to other foreign legations, and having been exercised by our Minister with the old government in the interests and for the safety of the adherents of the party now in power, the President cannot but regard the application of another rule, accompanied by acts of disrespect to our Legation, as the manifestation of a most unfriendly spirit. Mr. Egan is instructed to furnish a copy of this to the Minister for Foreign Affairs and to take the utmost precaution to prevent any abuse of the privilege of asylum by those to whom he extended it; their intercourse with outside persons, whether by person