"IF YOU SEE IT IN The Sun. IT'S SO."

The Sun.

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REPLY OF CHILI'S PREMIER.

HE SAYS THE DEMANDS OF THE UNITED STATES ARE NOT ACCEPTABLE.

The Authorities of Chili are Investigating the Valparaiso Affair, and Until the Result is Disclosed He Cannot Admit that Anything Has Occurred Which Should Appear as an Expression of Unfriendliness Toward the United States.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—No excitement was shown in official circles here this morning over the Santiago press despatch announcing the receipt by Minister Egan of an unsatisfactory response from the Junta to the representations of the United States, and saying that the Baltimore's crew were practically boycotted at Valparaiso. Naval officers discredit the latter statement and believe that its foundation lies in the prudent course adopted by Commodore Schley respecting the granting of liberty to his sailors during the present excitement. No word has been received at the Navy Department from the Commodore reporting a new phase in the situation.

At the Department of State a cable despatch in cipher from Minister Egan was received this morning, but it was nearly noon before it was translated and laid before the President. An hour afterward messengers were despatched to Secretary Blaine and Secretary Tracy, requesting their presence at the White House. The Secretaries promptly responded to the President's summons, Secretary Blaine coming over from his house and Secretary Tracy from the Navy Department. Up to this time it had been understood that Minister Egan's cablegram was to be made public at an early hour, but as the consultation ran along it was apparent that some cause for delay had arisen.

Secretary Tracy stayed an hour at the White House and returned to the Navy Department, but had not been there long before he was recalled. Naturally these movements gave rise to all kinds of more or less wild speculation as to the nature of Mr. Egan's despatch and the intentions of the Government. When Secretary Tracy again came from the White House he refused to make any statement whatever respecting the Chilian correspondence on the ground that the Department of State had the matter in charge. Secretary Blaine appeared to be in good spirits when he came out of the White House and stepped into his carriage to go home. He had nothing to say about Mr. Egan's message, but intimated that when the proper time had elapsed the public would be informed of the facts. Soon after 6 P. M. an official statement of the contents of Minister Egan's despatch was made public. It read as follows:

"The Department of State received this morning a telegram from Minister Egan, dated Santiago, Oct. 28, in which he gives the following as the reply of the Chilian Government to the President's telegram of Oct. 23, asking reparation for the recent murder of American sailors in the streets of Valparaiso:

"'The Minister of Foreign Affairs replies that the Government of the United States formulates demands and advances threats that, without being cast back with acrimony, are not acceptable, nor could they be accepted in the present case or in any other of like nature. He does not doubt the sincerity, rectitude, or expertness of the investigation on board the Baltimore, but will recognize only the jurisdiction and authority of his own country to judge and punish the guilty in Chilian territory. He says the administrative and judicial authorities have been investigating the affair; that a judicial investigation under Chilian law is secret, and the time has not yet arrived to make known the result. When that time does arrive, he will communicate the result, although he does not recognize any other authority competent to judge criminal cases than that established by the Chilian people. Until the time arrives to disclose the result of the investigation he cannot admit that the disorders in Valparaiso or the silence of his department should appear as an expression of unfriendliness toward the Government of the United States which might put in peril the friendly relations between the two countries.'"

Up to the hour when the above statement was made public no reply had been made to it. What will be the nature of Secretary Blaine's reply is altogether a matter of conjecture. The most plausible theory advanced is that the suggestions, courteously and diplomatically conveyed in Acting Secretary Wharton's despatch, that this Government had no doubt investigation would be made and reparation afforded, will now be renewed in the shape of a stern and formal demand for some immediate assurance of proper action on the part of the Junta, and that if these are not forthcoming Minister Egan will take passage on the Baltimore for the United States, thus severing diplomatic relations between the United States and Chili.

The letter of Secretary Blaine in answer to the demands of the Italian Government in the New Orleans affair, has been referred to frequently to-night as similar in tone and expression to the answer of the Chilian Premier, and an interesting comparison is furnished by a perusal of both notes. Mr. Blaine's reply, while firm, was not threatening, as the reply of the Chilian Government is construed to be by many persons, the last sentence only being deemed of a conciliatory nature. Mr. Blaine's note was in answer to a note from the Marquis Imperiali, Chargé d'Affaires of the Italian Legation in Washington, informing this Government of the recall of Baron Fava.

The cause of his sundering his diplomatic relations with this Government is thus given in the Baron's note:

"The reparation demanded by the Government of the King, as I have had the honor to inform you in our interviews held during the past few days, was to consist of the following points: 1. The official assurance by the Federal Government that the guilty parties should be brought to justice. 2. The recognition, in principle, that an indemnity is due to the relatives of the victims."

Secretary Blaine in his letter said:

"Even if the National Government had the entire jurisdiction over the alleged murderers, it could not give assurance to any foreign power that they should be punished. The President is unable to see how any Government could justly give an assurance of this character in advance of a trial and a verdict of 'guilty.' It needs no argument to prove that a jury could not be impartial if it were in any sense or to any degree bound before the trial of the accused by an assurance which the President of the United States had ventured to give to a foreign power. I have repeatedly given to Baron Fava the assurance that, under the direction of the President, all the facts and incidents connected with the unhappy tragedy at New Orleans on the 14th of March last should be most thoroughly and vigorously sifted. I have also told him that in a matter of such gravity the Government of the United States would not permit itself to be unduly hurried; nor will it make answer to any demand until every fact essential to a correct judgment shall have been fully ascertained by legal authority. The impatience of the aggrieved may be natural, but its indulgence does not always secure the most substantial justice.

The instructions sent Minister Egan by Acting Secretary Wharton of the State Department on the 23d instant in connection with the Valparaiso affray directs Mr. Egan's attention to the report of the Board of Officers selected by Capt. Schley of the Baltimore to investigate the affair, and then complains that no expression of regret or of a disposition to make searching inquiry, with a view to the institution of proper proceedings for the punishment of the guilty parties, had been offered to the United States. Mr. Egan was instructed to inquire whether there were any qualifying facts in the possession of the Chilian Government or any explanation of the affair to be offered. If the facts are as reported by Capt. Schley," concludes Mr. Wharton's despatch, "this Government cannot doubt that the Government of Chili will offer prompt and full reparation."

BALTIMORE, Oct. 29.—The following is an extract from a private letter received yesterday from Mr. H. C. Jarrett, Jr., one of the crew of the United States steamship Baltimore, at Valparaiso:

VALPARAIRO, Chili, Sept. 19.—Everything is quiet here, and the new Government has been formed and proclaimed, and, Oh Lord, how they do hate an American. They celebrated their independence on the 16th, and at night gave a torchlight procession, and as they came by the English, French, and German fleets they cheered and 'viva'd, but when they steamed past the old Baltimore you could almost hear your heart beat; and the reason, I think, is this:

"Apart from the Itata affair, the oppositionists say that the United States Minister misrepresented them to our Government, and the consequence was our Government would not recognize them as belligerents, and I am afraid that of the high estimation that always existed of us in a Chilian's imagination there now remains nothing."

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 29.—Ex-Gov. Thomas A. Osborne, Minister to Chili under President Hayes, says:

"I regard the strained relations as very unfortunate at this time. The Chilians are a very sensitive people and treasure malice. If it should become necessary for the United States Government to humiliate them, it would require a century to restore the amicable relations which existed prior to the Balmaceda revolution. At about the close of the civil war Chili and Peru were in a difficulty and Spain sent a fleet which bombarded Valparaiso. The cannon balls are yet embedded in the Custom House and the Chilian Government will not allow them to be removed. The youth of the country all know the story, and the cannon balls serve as a constant reminder that their hatred toward the Spanish Government must not be suffered to decrease."

No orders have been received at the Navy Yard in Brooklyn to indicate that the Government is preparing to send a fleet to Chili. Work on the several cruisers at the yard is advancing more rapidly, perhaps, than is usual, but possibly it is because in the ordinary course of events there is more work than usual to be done. The Philadelphia, the Bennington, the Concord, the Chicago, the Miantonomoh, and the Petrel are undergoing repairs. The Atlanta is being restored to good condition after the rough treatment that she received off Assateague Island, shortly after the loss of the Despatch. She is under orders to be ready to sail in twenty days. The Petrel will be in condition to put to sea on Saturday.

All the other cruisers could be made ready for service in two weeks at longest.

The monitor Miantonomoh, the only battle ship of the new navy, is rapidly assuming the appearance of a fully equipped fighter. As soon as she is painted and polished she will be a formidable thing to look upon. If necessary, the Miantonomoh could reach the scene of the trouble in about fifty days. But she would not be sent unless war were declared.

The Boston and the Yorktown are now on their way to Chili. They will stop for coal at Bahia, Santa Lucia, and Sandy Point. At these places orders could be cabled for the cruisers to hasten to their destination, or to cut off the two new Chilian vessels now on their way from Toulon to Valparaiso. The Newark is preparing for sea at the Charlestown Navy Yard, and will be ready in about eight days.

The most serious disadvantage that our ships would be subjected to in case of war with Chili would be the impossibility of purchasing coal. If the United States should declare war, all coal would have to be carried to our ships from this country or seized from the enemy. No neutral nation might sell coal to our vessels, as it is one of the most important of the contrabands of war. A fleet of colliers sent to South America, moreover, for the use of our cruisers would have to be convoyed by several men-of-war, to protect it from the attack of such a ship as the Esmeralda, which could make short work of sinking a fleet of defenceless coal carriers.

The city of Valparaiso, where the United States sailors were attacked, is one of the strongest cities of South America in natural and artificial coast defences. The harbor is semicircular, the open side facing north. High bluffs surround the bay on all sides, and on these bluffs are several strong forts. Heavy batteries are located near the lighthouse on Cape Angelo. It was from one of these, in February last, that the Chilian Congressional gunners sent a shell from a nine-inch Krupp gun through the quarter deck of the Blanco Encalada, anchored in the harbor. The Encalada, unable to cope with the shore batteries, was compelled to put to sea. Several water batteries are near the water front. The harbor is deep, averaging from sixteen to twenty fathoms, excepting a shallow spot near the Custom House wharves, and is well fitted for naval manœuvring.

The naval officers at the Brooklyn Navy Yard are reticent on all subjects relating to a possible war with Chili. They are unanimous in the opinion, however, that our ships are capable of meeting the best of the Chilian navy.

THE SITUATION IN HAWAII.

The Queen Under the Control of the British Consul-General and the Missionaries.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Celso Cæsar Moreno, the representative of the national party in Hawaii, to-day received the following letter from Honolulu, dated Oct. 16, and written by one of the leaders of the party:

"The missionary, Mott Smith, leaves by today's steamer for Washington, and probably he goes also to London, with a political mission intrusted to him by the missionaries, and also by Queen Liliuokolani. The aim of his mission is to request the United States Government to keep continually an American man-of-war in the harbor of Honolulu, and to land the marines in case of a revolution to protect the missionaries, who are no longer American citizens, but Hawaiian citizens. The Queen is under the absolute control of British Consul-General Woodhouse and the missionaries, which thing makes her very unpopular with the natives and with the American residents. The people are looking for a new ruler, a President for the Hawaiian republic. The newspapers are full of republican ideas, and all have opened their eyes since the British intrigues and arrogance began. The Government of the Queen is very weak, and can be upset at any time. The Ministers are very poor men, and the principal adviser of the Queen and of her Ministers is a big and ignorant blacksmith. But the time is near for the downfall of all of them.

"I fear friend Moreno, that you have seen Secretary Blaine by this time and President Harrison on behalf of our party, which is bound to win, as the Congressional party did win in Chili. Keep us posted."

BARON PILSACH RESIGNS.

The Adviser of the King of Samoa Has Trouble With the Consuls.

APIA, Samoa, Oct. 15.—Baron Senft Von Pilsach, President of the Municipal Council and adviser to King Malietao, has resigned. The reason he assigns is that certain white residents of Samoa have been writing letters to the King about German currency and other matters, and that the King wrote directly to them in reply. Pilsach asserted that no one should either write or speak to King Malietao before first securing the President's permission, thereby actually assuming the position of dictator of the islands.

Before he resigned a memorial to the three treaty powers had already been prepared by their consuls and will be forwarded. The memorial petitions the three Governments for the recall of Baron Pilsach on account of inexperience and reckless behavior in office. The memorial is also signed by Robert Louis Stevenson and by nearly all the residents of Apia, with the exception of some of the Germans.

It is asserted that he is incapable of filling the position, and it is further contended that the position should not be filled at all and that taxpayers should be allowed to elect a Mayor and allow him a small salary for expenses.

The Steamer Moselle Wrecked.

PANAMA, Oct. 29.—Four of the lifeboats of the royal mail steamer Moselle arrived at Colon this morning, bringing the passengers and a portion of the officers and crew of the Moselle, which, it was subsequently learned, had been wrecked two miles to the westward of Point Turo, near Colon. The shipwrecked men report that the Moselle left Port Limon yesterday evening, and while proceeding on her voyage struck a rock, at about 4 o'clock this morning, one hundred yards from the shore. Three boats, manned by officers and men of the Moselle, put off from the steamer for the purpose of obtaining assistance, but no aid could be obtained from the shore owing to the very heavy surf which was prevailing at the time.

The steamer is rolling considerably, but a hope is entertained of getting her off if timely assistance can be rendered. The steamer Andean will probably go to the scene and help to float the stranded vessel. The Moselle was not making water when the passengers and crew left her, but the sea was very rough and high, the waves breaking over the steamer's funnel.

Gen. Butler Neglects to Register.

BOSTON, Oct. 29.—A Lowell despatch says that Gen. Butler's name does not appear on the check lists of the coming State election. Gen. Butler is reported to have said a few days ago that he was not particular about voting in this election. "Gov. Russell," he said, "is a bright young man and has made a good Governor. Col. Allen is my townsman, and, if I went to the polls, on that account I should be inclined to vote for him."

Tar, Lozenges, and Tutu Wafers, Most efficacious in throat troubles. T. & B. Mfr.—Adv.

A BATTLE, NOT A SKIRMISH.

THE PRESENT FIGHT FOR MORE THAN CONTROL OF THE EMPIRE STATE.

Enthusiastic Democrats at Chickering Hall Applaud De Lancey Nicoll's Rhetoric of the Republican Bugaboo and Joe Blackburn's Denunciation of the Party of Greed.

At least 3,000 representative citizens of the Ninth and Fifteenth wards attended the mass meeting of the Business Men's Association in Chickering Hall last night. There were no seats vacant, and the rear aisles of the main auditorium and the gallery were filled. The several thousands who could not get into the hall held an overflow meeting just outside, and there was tremendous enthusiasm both within and without the building from 8 o'clock until well on toward midnight.

Col. Wagstaff was the Chairman of the meeting, and behind him on the stage sat a hundred business men of the first rank. A letter of regret from Roswell P. Flower was read. Mr. Grover Cleveland also sent word that he could not come. "I am, however," he wrote, "in full accord with the purposes of the meeting, and heartily sympathize with every movement and effort which promises aid to the Democratic cause and the election of Democratic candidates."

The first speaker of the evening was Mr. De Lancey Nicoll, the District Attorney. Mr. Nicoll called attention to the curious way in which the Republicans avoid the issues of the campaign. "If you ask them why they tried to pass the Force bill," said he, "and thus stir up sectional hate, they answer: 'Tammany Hall.' If you ask them what excuse they have for conspiring against New York and robbing it of the World's Fair, they answer: 'Tammany Hall.' You ask: 'How about Quay and Dudley?' They answer: 'Tammany Hall.' Why, gentlemen, it has come to pass in this city that if a dog runs mad in Harlem or a steer runs amuck in Ninth avenue, or a drought diminishes the supply of Croton, the Republicans shout, 'Tammany Hall did it!'

"And now for the candidate, what of him? Behold the spectacle, gentlemen, of this frenzied youth running about the State crying that he has a message from heaven for the people of the State of New York. They say that he is a monomaniac. And it must be so. Look at his antics and delusions—his extraordinary ideas about the amounts it takes to run the Government. He has refused at times to drink cold water. In his rage he has torn the coat from his back. The glare of the tiger's eye seems to follow him. To his delirious mind, the spot where the World's Fair ought to have been located is a wild place where a savage beast roams, seeking whom it may devour. 'Talk not of tariff, speak not of the Force bill,' he says, 'let silver and other issues concern whom they may—Platt and I are pursuing a tiger.'

"An old lawyer once said to a young man just starting in the law: 'If you have a client whom you know to be guilty, never try the question of guilt or innocence. Attack the witnesses, assail the District-Attorney, grow violent over outside issues. But never touch the question of guilt.' This applies to the Republican cry of 'Tammany!' in this campaign. When your case is bad beat the Tammany bugaboo, raise a horrid cry, inflame passions, and skin the tiger! Fassett-Platt, you had not the courage to do as your Brother McKinley in Ohio is doing, nor as your Republican friends in Massachusetts. But you are not to be blamed. It is no wonder that you lack the courage. There is too much to conceal.

"Within twelve months the national conventions will have met, the candidates and platforms will be before the people. What do you think will be the fate of the following elections if the State should fall into Platt's hands? Think of the dangers from gerrymandering, from prostituting offices to suppress the honest vote of the State. This is the pivotal State upon which hangs the fate of the Democratic candidate in 1892.

"Our leader is worthy of this struggle. That is a poor Democrat, indeed, who wants a better candidate for Governor than Roswell P. Flower. A business character without reproach. A public character inspired by devotion to the people. His private life adorned by acts of charity. Under his leadership let us arouse the Democratic hosts who shall put to flight those who despoiled the people of their rights."

Gen. Daniel E. Sickles was introduced at the close of Mr. Nicoll's speech. Most of the audience were his friends and neighbors, and as the hero came forward on crutches and begged permission to sit down and speak, he was cheered again and again. Of Mr. Flower and Mr. Sheehan, he said: "The rise of Mr. Flower from the humblest origin—a poor boy in Watertown seeking his fortune by honest methods—until now in the prime of life he occupies a position among the business men of unchallenged integrity, and the rise of Mr. Sheehan—a youth in the western part of the State without particular influence, who has pushed his way to a high place as a parliamentarian and man of affairs—the lives of these men challenge the respect of all who believe in Democratic principles."

Gen. Sickles made a strong personal appeal for Gen. McMahon, who sat behind him on the platform.

Senator Joe Blackburn was the last speaker. As he came forward there was an outburst which must have surprised him. Again and again there were rounds of cheers, and when the hill was quiet enough for him to begin to speak, some one would rise and shout, "Three times three for 'Fighting Joe!'" and the cheers would break out more stormily than ever. Senator Blackburn was clad in a pair of baggy trousers and a Prince Albert carelessly buttoned, his garments seeming to add to the power of his large features, and his big moustache making his wide mouth expressive rather than concealing it.

He began with a few graceful words about the friendliness of New York's welcome to a stranger. But he said he did not feel like a stranger in New York. He had been here many times, and he had found in New York "the truest, sturdiest, and stanchest type" of Democracy that had ever been born. He said he would not invite attention to the charges in the indictment against the Republican party for its sins of omission and commission. "The time for deliberation has passed and the time for action has come. Let no one delude you into believing that the fight of next Tuesday is a skirmish. It is the storming of the outer line of intrenchments which the Republican party holds despite the vote of the people. It is a minority party. It holds its power by cutpurse and sneak-thief methods when it does not resort to open highway robbery.

"And yet I don't want to say hard words. Hard words don't make votes, and votes are what we want. I do not mean to appeal to any prejudice. God knows I come from that section which has too often been made to suffer through appeals to the passions. I appeal to sober judgment and patriotism, and ask men to decide.

"For a third of a century the Republican party has held almost unbroken power. Never has the Democratic party held the power to make or repeal a law; never has it held the necessary control of both of the national Houses and the Presidency."

Mr. Blackburn then spoke of the high tariff imposed fairly at the beginning of the civil war, which the Republican party then promised to repeal when peace should be declared. He said that instead of repealing it it had increased the tariff whenever it had touched it. "This party that professes to have a corner on religion and morality has a tax on Bibles of 35 per cent. ad valorem and lets in gambling implements free.

"Once, under the Administration of the pinchbeck President who was in the White House without title, 150,000 Bibles were let in free. And we all wondered how it came about. It turned out that the Bibles were a new version that some crank on the other side of the water had got up and the reason for letting them in free lay in the fact that the new version had a Republican editor living at 63 West Sixty-first street. On Wednesday evening he was riding in a Belt Line car with friends when he felt something scratch his chin.

"Didn't you have a pin in your scarf?" asked a friend.

"Why, yes," exclaimed Goldberger, putting his hand up to see if it was gone. Shaw jumped from the car and ran rapidly toward Second avenue. He was caught, and yesterday, in the Yorkville Court, Justice Murray held him in $2,000 bail for trial.

Ninety-nine Years Old and Almost Burned to Death.

MASSILLON, O., Oct. 29.—The old Beatty homestead, two miles from this city, which was occupied by Gen. Beatty before and after the war, was destroyed by fire to-day.

The venerable mother of Gen. Beatty, who is within a few months of 100 years old and has been unable to walk for fifteen years, was rescued by neighbors just before the flames reached her room.

'carpet-baggers' for the want of a better name. These creatures were foisted over the franchised blacks and disfranchised whites as rulers."

Senator Blackburn asked his audience to remember the election of 1876, when the Republicans, beaten at the polls, devised a scheme and created a tribunal—a hybrid termination, "hide of dog and toe of frog"—which stole and filched and plundered from the American people their just and sovereign rights. The speaker then turned his attention to the Force bill.

He recalled these matters, Mr. Blackburn said, only to invite attention to what seemed to be vital interests in this campaign. The Democratic party, he declared, was the party of law; the Republican party the party of force.

The eyes of the country are upon New York, he told his attentive and enthusiastic audience, and New York was expected to do her duty. He paid a high tribute to Mr. Flower and said that he had travelled a thousand miles for that purpose. If Mr. Flower is elected, he declared, he will be the great executive officer of the State, but will represent no faction.

The Hon. William D. Bynum of Indiana was down for a speech, but he excused himself owing to the lateness of the hour. The crowd shouted for him to "go on," but he wouldn't. Then there were shouts for Gen. Martin T. McMahon, and he responded briefly and gracefully.

The overflow meeting did not begin until 8:45 o'clock. It was held for the benefit of 400 truckmen and oystermen from the West Washington Market, who carried lanterns with red and white and blue chimneys in them. The big stand on the corner was decorated with flags and lanterns. M. Stringham presided over the open-air audience, and Col. Thomas Wilkinson, Alderman John Morris, and Gen. McMahon entertained the crowd with short speeches.

WHO STOLE THE FAIR?

No Doubt Left in Any One's Mind Who Heard This Joint Debate in Harlem.

For the first time in this campaign a Democrat and a Republican stood before an immense audience on the same platform last night, and dispassionately argued the question "Did Mr. Fassett and the Republican party cause New York to lose the World's Fair?" from their respective standpoints.

John A. Mason, the editor of the Harlem *Reporter*, undertook to state the case against Mr. Platt, and Col. T. C. Campbell, who represented the Hamilton Republican Club, tried to defend Tioga Tom. He can hardly feel that he succeeded.

"Ladies and gentlemen," said Vice-President Colter of the Republican Club, "the question that will be discussed to-night is, 'Did Mr. Fassett and the Republican party cause New York to lose the World's Fair?'"

"Of course they did," shouted a stanch Democrat. The audience burst into a roar of laughter. Then Mr. Colter introduced Mr. Mason. Mr. Mason told in detail the history of the movement to locate the Fair in New York. Speaking of the committee appointed by Mayor Grant, he said:

"The *Tribune*, a Republican paper, mind you, said at the time, 'No World's Fair, we venture to say, was ever organized by a more distinguished, more representative body of men.' There was no mention then of the Tammany tiger, or a Tammany grab.

"But at Albany all the trouble began. The names were not to Mr. Platt's liking. Not because there were not enough Republican ones among them, but because there were not enough men who would do his bidding. And within twenty-four hours after the bill was reported Senator Fassett, the leader of Platt's forces in the Senate, received orders that the World's Fair bill must be delayed and defeated, because it was a Tammany measure. Here Platt's hand was shown, and the people knew that he intended to cheat them out of the Fair, unless it was handed over to him for profit and personal gain."

Mr. Mason told about the delegation to Washington; about Mr. Flower's famous telegram to Mr. Fassett urging him to hasten the passage of the bill at Albany, as delay meant defeat; about Mr. Fassett's tardiness in complying with this request; about the final passage of the bill when it was too late, and then:

"While the delegation was congratulating itself that the Fair would come here, Platt was closeted with his friend, Matthew Stanley Quay, concluding a deal, whereby the Representatives from Pennsylvania, whose interests, whose loyalty, whose patriotism should have been with New York, cast their ballot for Chicago.

"I now charge," Mr. Mason went on, "that it was the successful opposition of Jacob Sloat Fassett in the State Senate to the non-partisan bill of incorporation that gave Chicago the opportunity to make friends for itself, to scatter New York's following, and secure the Fair.

"For the Republicans of the West and the Democrats of the West who voted for Chicago I have nothing but words of honor and praise. [Applause.] They were imbued with broad patriotism, a love of their own hearthstone and their own city; but it brings to me a blush of shame when I remember that this Fair, which belongs to New York by every proper consideration, was lost to us by the treachery of the men upon whose support we had a right to depend." [Vociferous applause.]

Then Mr. Dayton of the Harlem Democratic Club introduced Col. T. C. Campbell. To repeat all that Mr. Campbell said would merely be a waste of space, as he wandered sadly from the question. He began by saying that it made his blood boil to see New York going on its knees in the dust with the wail of Isaiah because a Fair has gone to an interior town. "Are we not rich enough to have a Fair of our own?" he asked. The howl of assent which the audience gave showed him plainly the direction sentiment had taken.

"Do you blame Fassett," Col. Campbell said, "for opposing a bill to tax the citizens of New York $10,000,000? Of all the cowardly things New York ever did, that was the meanest and most contemptible. There was no politics in the locating of the World's Fair until after it had been located, and then came this monstrous falsehood."

Mr. Mason then replied. He said: "The discussion of the merits of various cities as a proper location for a National Convention is not an answer to the question. The $10,000,000 which he speaks of were to constitute a loan to be repaid from the earnings and profits of the Fair. [Tremendous applause.] Even if the citizens had been taxed that amount without the possibility of return it would have been the best expenditure ever made by the Legislature of our commonwealth.

"What do we want with the centre of population? In locating a World's Fair we want the seat of population, not the centre."

The question was unmistakably decided in the affirmative by the practically unanimous applause with which the meeting closed.

Judge Gildersleeve's Supporters.

The canvass of Judge Henry A. Gildersleeve, the Democratic candidate for Judge of the Superior Court, has received a remarkable impetus from Republicans and independents. A committee composed of leading Republicans of the Ninth district called on the Judge yesterday and formally tendered him their support and encouragement. They assured him that his gains in the Republican party would be very large, as but little sympathy was felt for Myer S. Isaacs, the Republican and County Democracy candidate, and that a large number of independent voters would cordially support him.

The Theatrical Protective Union, No. 1, through their Secretary, Mr. Louis Fredericks, notified Judge Gildersleeve that at a recent meeting held at their rooms it was decided to give their undivided support to Judge Gildersleeve, and expressed a further willingness to do all in their power for that candidate. Word was also received from the Incas Club of Harlem endorsing the Judge's nomination and offering assistance in his election.

A Clumsy Scarf-pin Extractor.

If John Shaw had not scratched Mr. Goldberger's chin when he removed a diamond pin from that gentleman's scarf he probably would not now be in prison awaiting trial for a felony. Although only 16 years old, Shaw has been arrested several times. Samuel Goldberger is a brewer living at 63 West Sixty-first street. On Wednesday evening he was riding in a Belt Line car with friends when he felt something scratch his chin.

"Didn't you have a pin in your scarf?" asked a friend.

"Why, yes," exclaimed Goldberger, putting his hand up to see if it was gone. Shaw jumped from the car and ran rapidly toward Second avenue. He was caught, and yesterday, in the Yorkville Court, Justice Murray held him in $2,000 bail for trial.

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SEEKING COVER IN A TRICK.

REPUBLICAN SENATORS IN PENNSYLVANIA FORCED TO PLAY A FARCE.

To Gain Time They Decide to Hear Argument in a Case Which Has Not Yet Been Presented to Them and Before They Finish the Boyer Case.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 29.—The plan of the Republican Senators in the Pennsylvania Senate, now in extraordinary session to investigate charges of conspiracy and dishonesty against Auditor-General McCamant and State Treasurer Boyer and of bribery against nine Philadelphia magistrates and constables, was laid bare. It can be said with almost certainty that after the election next Tuesday the Governor will be informed that it is the sense of the Senate that it has no jurisdiction in the premises. It has been common rumor here ever since the investigation began, three weeks ago, that the Republicans would trick the Governor in some manner, but it was not believed that they would be bold enough to attempt any such action before giving all the cases a thorough investigation.

In the session of the Senate, late this afternoon, it developed that by a preconcerted arrangement counsel for the Philadelphia magistrates and constables are to have the extraordinary permission of arguing the question of jurisdiction on behalf of their clients whose cases have not been heard by the Senate. The examination of Boyer's case came to an end on Tuesday. By the order fixed his counsel had the privilege to open and close the argument. At the same time it was ordered that the question of jurisdiction should be presented first, to be followed by the summing up of evidence, in which portion of the argument alone the Attorney-General would permit himself to be considered. The time since yesterday morning has been consumed by argument on the jurisdiction question.

When Boyer's counsel finished with that part of their argument this evening the Republican majority decided to allow lawyers Shields and Sulzberger, counsel for the Philadelphia magistrates, to argue the same question for their clients. It was a big surprise to the Democratic Senators, and they sat in their chairs like men hypnotized. When they recovered a vigorous protest was entered to the remarkable proceeding. Points of order, motions to reconsider, appeals from the decision of the Chair, and all manner of attempts were made to enforce the order of rules. The scheme was irrevocably fixed, and Senator Green, the last man on the Democratic side to come out, ducked with the remark: "They have the votes, we must submit." This practically ends the investigation. Attorney-General Hensel will not have an opportunity to argue the Boyer case, though that is the only case before the Senate. Lawyers Shields and Sulzberger will consume all of to-morrow's session, and the majority of the Senate will adjourn until after the election, and next week the Republican Senators will arrive at the conclusion that the Senate has no power to act.

The secret of this extraordinary hop, skip and jump act of the Republicans is not, as was stated by Senator Dalzell on the floor of the Senate to-day, to prevent Attorney-General Hensel from making a speech which the Republicans were afraid would be used as a campaign circular, but to give the majority side an opportunity to show the Governor and people that the question of jurisdiction was heard in all the cases before arriving at a decision. This argument, when stripped of the word "individual," the following: "and no knowledge of the said Bardsley as a man or officer." These words Quay struck out with a pencil before he would swear to the information.

Bolton Not to be Extradited Right Away.

Gov. Abbett of New Jersey was asked yesterday to grant a requisition for the removal of William C. Bolton from Brooklyn to Newark. Bolton is the head of the Bolton Drug Company of Brooklyn, and on Sept. 26 he was married by the Rev. Dr. Frazer of Newark to Miss Lillian C. Schuler of Newark. There was another Mrs. Bolton at that time, and she raised a row about the marriage as soon as she heard of it, contending that the Dakota divorce Bolton said he had got was illegal. The Grand Jury at Newark on Tuesday last found an indictment for bigamy against Bolton. On Wednesday he was arrested and taken to Raymond street jail, Brooklyn. Yesterday he was released in $2,500 bail.

Gov. Abbett in reply to Prosecutor Crane's request yesterday for the extradition of the prisoner, said that he desired to hear both sides of the case, and agreed to listen to counsel at his office in Trenton on Nov. 6.

He Prefers to Linger on Earth.

CADDO, I. T., Oct. 29.—Jackson Fletcher, the Choctaw, who was to be shot to-morrow, made good his escape last Tuesday night while the Sheriff was eating supper, and has not been heard from since. It has been the belief of the Indians that if they failed to be on hand at the time of execution they would lose their happy hunting grounds, but Fletcher took his chances, and is the only Indian who has ever run away to escape punishment.

TOO MUCH MOTHER-IN-LAW.

Mr. Nesbit May Have His Children Even If He Can't Live With His Wife.

Judge Pratt, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, has decided the habeas corpus proceedings brought by Leonore H. Nesbit against William H. Nesbit, in favor of the husband. Before their estrangement the couple lived in a handsome house in West End avenue. The recent litigation was over two boys, aged 10 and 3 years. Judge Pratt in the course of the trial said:

"This is the worst case of mother-in-law that has ever come under my judicial notice during my twenty years' occupancy of the bench."

Judge Pratt gives Mr. Nesbit the immediate custody of the elder boy and the ultimate custody of the younger. It will be seen that Judge Pratt, in the following decision, makes the mistake of supposing that the youngest child is a girl:

"There is no good reason shown in the testimony why the parties in this matter should not live together. No just criticism can be made upon the conduct of either party and the estrangement between them is without any adequate cause. I can attribute their difference only to the fact that the relator prefers the society of her mother to that of her husband. The proof shows that her husband has been kind and indulgent, with the single exception that he has at some time exhibited temper at the interference of the relator's mother in his family affairs and at the influence she exerts over the relator. If the child was not of such tender age and a female, there could be no question but that the writ should be dismissed and the custody of both children awarded to the respondent."

JOHN HOEY'S PROPERTY.

The Search on the Long Branch and Hollywood Real Estate Finished.

FREEHOLD, Oct. 29.—The search on Mr. Hoey's titles to his Long Branch and Hollywood property, ordered nearly two weeks ago by the lawyers employed by the Adams Express Company, is nearly completed. The results will be sent to New York to-morrow by express. The counsel of the express company has served a notice on the officers of the Long Branch Banking Company warning them not to lend any money upon Mr. Hoey's notes with the mortgage given to Michael Quirk and Frederick C. Hoey, as trustees, as security.

The mortgage is for $48,000, and it sets forth that the mortgage was given that in case Mr. Hoey wanted to borrow money on notes it could be used as security. Mr. Hoey does not owe the Long Branch Banking Company. The object in serving the notice was to give warning to the officers of the institute that the Adams Express Company claims to have a lien on the property on which this mortgage was given.

Other claims against Mr. Hoey's property have been placed on record in the office of the Clerk of Monmouth county in new proceedings instituted by Henry Sandford as the President and a stockholder of the Adams Express Company. The new document mentions more than twenty pieces of property now held by Mr. Hoey, including the land on which are cottages 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 of the group of costly structures on the south side of Cedar avenue, which are rented every summer.

SOMETHING OF A JAR.

Mr. Brooks Wished to Have Mrs. Brooks Arrested, but the Policeman Was Discreet.

William M. Brooks, expert accountant at 11 Pine street, is wealthy, and is associated in business with J. Halden, treasurer of the Adirondack Preserve Association. For some five years Mr. Brooks has boarded alone at 29 East 132d street.

He went to Dublin and returned a week ago with his family.

The neighbors say Mrs. Brooks seemed to be jealous, and a quarrel began on Tuesday night. It was resumed on Wednesday morning, and Mrs. Brooks struck her husband in the face.

This was her answer to his charge that she had robbed him of a diamond pin. Neighbors called in a policeman, who asked Mr. Brooks if he wanted his wife arrested, and Mr. Brooks said he did. Mrs. Brooks was in her bedroom, and defied arrest. She was in night attire, and the policemen departed without his prisoner.

Mrs. Brooks was born in Louisville. Her father is B. A. Flood, who made a fortune and retired at the age of 40. He went to Dublin twelve years ago. Miss Flood met Mr. Brooks in Paris.

John L. Sullivan Will Fight Slavin.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 29.—John L. Sullivan decided to-night to accept Slavin's challenge at once. He wired his managers to put up the necessary forfeit money, and will fight as soon as possible.

Sullivan doesn't care how big the purse is, but he stipulates that this will be his last fight in the ring.

He will be free from theatrical engagements early next summer, and unless Slavin backs down the fight will then take place. Sullivan is in dead earnest and is spoiling for fight.

The Pacific Club of 'Frisco has offered a purse of $5,000 for a glove contest between Choynski and Jim Corbett. Both have accepted.

Did They Hold a Meeting?

It was said last night that a conference had been held up town by a number of well-known baseball men, both players and magnates, from both organizations. Byrne and Von der Horst had a long talk, in which Mr. Von der Horst said that he thought it was about time that the hot-headed representatives of both the leading organizations stepped down and out and gave some of the clear, cool-headed ones a chance to adjust all existing differences.

Among those present were Billy Barnie, John M. Ward, Timothy Keefe, Danny Richardson, Billy Walter and Albert Richardson said that he did not like to do anything unfair to the New Yorks, but that he thought that the differences between the two leading bodies should be fixed up or the New Yorks would be wrecked. "Myself and Roger Connor," he said, "have signed with the Athletics for next year."

A Bridal Party Lost in a Balloon.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 29.—At midnight great anxiety is felt in Birmingham over the fate of a young couple who were married at the State Fair grounds early this afternoon and went on a bridal tour in a balloon.

The party in the basket consisted of Aeronaut Baldwin, H. S. Hutchinson, the groom, and the bride, who was Miss Minnie Conson. The balloon shot up like a rocket to a great height and then slowly drifted almost due north.

It was last seen passing over Newcastle, thirteen miles north of Birmingham, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

The balloon was going steadily toward the remote mountain regions of north Alabama and directly away from railroad and telegraph lines.

SPARKS FROM THE TELEGRAPH.

A statue of Gen. W. Carter Wickham was unveiled in Richmond