





IF YOU READ

THIS CORNER CARD,

OTHERS WOULD READ Your Want Ad. in the Globe.

NO. 26

VOL XIV.

SAINT PAUL MINN., TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 26, 1892.

Prospect of Danger Brings a Prompt, Sensible Reply to the Ultimatum.

Matta's Offensive Note to Be Withdrawn and Acknowledged as Bad.

The Request for Egan's Recall Will Also Be Withdrawn at Once.

Arbitration Is Proposed to Settle the Valparaiso Mob Incident,

Or Chili Will Submit the Matter to Decision by the Supreme Court.

Opinions of Congressmen and Editors on Harrison's Message.

SANTIAGO, Chili, Jan. 25 .- The Chillan government has sent a reply to the ultimatum of the United States. The reply is in effect as follows:

Chili agrees to withdraw the offensive note sent by Senor Matta to all the which has been referred to them, and Chilian ministers abroad, and acknowledges that its issuance was due to an error of judgment. Chili also withdraws its request for the recall of United States Minister Egan.

In addition to this the Chilian government in its answer proposes that the affair of the attack on the Baltimore's sailors in Valparaiso be submitted to the arbitration of some neutral nation.

In addition to this the Chilian government in the purpose of giving the most speedy consideration to the case.

Asked what were the precedents for congressional action, Mr. Blount said:

"There is very little usage on the subject. In 1812 Mr. Calhoun made a report from the committee of the purpose of the case. In addition to this the Chilian govern-

Lacks Money. WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.-The most Histinguished Republican financier in the United States senate, a leading of member of the senate committee on foreign relations, to which the president's message was referred, said tonight: "There will be no war with Chili. Some people will think that President Harrison's message is likely to cause hostil-Ities. On the contrary the message will

trying to float securities in Europe at satisfactory figures. "The message today makes it impos-"The message today makes it impossible for her to borrow a dollar in the money markets of Europe. War without money is impossible. Chili will very soon find herself powerless to While I hope and believe that the enter upon a contest with the United States. England and Germany will be no war, yet I am satisfied the will be their bauking centers to Chili's request for credit if she intends

Will be no war, yet I am satisfied the house of representatives will be ready to take such action as will maintain our self respect and uphold our flag."

edge, Chili has for weeks been vainly

SEES HER MISTAKE.

out of existence."

Chili's Position Was Utterly Untenable.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 .- For both the Insult and the injury Chili very wisely. sensibly and honorably offers full reparation. The insulting note she withdraws and disavows. The affair of Oct. 16 she offers to leave to the arbitration of a neutral nation, or to the decision of the supreme court. offer is equivalent to an mediately. "Lagree heartily with the Beknowledgment that the Chilian position in respect to the matter was unsound and could not be sustained, and on the determined facts either form of settlement almost of necessity must involve a decree of indmnity and reparation for the injury, as Chili, no doubt, is well aware in making the offer. We can hardly arbitrate as to the fact that the assault on our sailors was wanton and injurious. We may under Chiti's offer propose to arbitrate the terms of settlement, and such a proposition we

HUMOR OF CONGRESS.

Funds Sure to Be Voted for All Expenses.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25. -- After the reading of the message today senators were much more cautious about commenting on the message and the probable outcome than members of the house But it was evident that party considerations did not bind members of either house in their views, and that a decided majority was willing to sustain the president in upholding with firmness and vigor the position taken by this government. Many of them said it seemed that the United States had in some respects, perhaps, not acted almaintenance of the honor of the connaintenance of together in the right, but they had no doubt that much should be done by maintenance of the honor of the court try. If Chili does not apoligize we ought to send enough men and vessels ought to send enough men and vessels Chili, and that in the end she would comply with most of our demands.

message itself, the opinion of Democrats and Republicans alike was that it was a strong presentation of the case. Members of the foreign relations committee of the senate and of the foreign affairs committee of the house were the most conservative in their said views, and said they desired to examine the correspondence before commenting freely on the affair. Both senate

committees were agreed that, in case the necessity should arrive of enforcing our demands on Chili, money would be freely authorized to be spent to make the demand successful. Mr. Egan's conduct was criticised quite freely, and many representatives on the Democratic side thought that his actions had given considerable provocation, but at the same time these members said they did stify the assaulting and insulting

from a number of influential, staunch | Pittsburg today and imp

of the Massachusetts delegation. Gen. Coggswell, of Massachusetts, in the oggswell, of Massachusetts, in the half a dozen or more members who, be-cause of Chili's size, deprecated hostili-ties, and told them a small country must take the consequences of its ac-tions the same as a large one, and that Americans must be protected under all circumstances from unjust assaults.

Immediately after the adjournment senators gathered in little groups to discuss the message. Said Senator Sherman, chairman of the committee on foreign relations: "The message is forcible, clean and pointed. It is a matter to be thought out. It would be manifestly

ble, clean and pointed. It is a matter to be thought out. It would be manifestly improper for me to say mere."

Senator Palmer, of Illinois, a major general of the Union forces in the late war and commander of the military department of Kentucky, does net regard war as probable. "The president has drawn harder lines upon the Chilian government than the occasion warranted." said he; "he has made it exceedingly difficult on the part of that government to accede to the just demands of our government. The relations of the United States of America to the other

United States of America to the other republics of this continent should be that of a moral protector; and no doubt that will be the relation hereafter ocsupled toward them. Our true policy should have been earlier to have sent to should have been earner to have sent to the Chilian republic some American who would have been recognized by them as a true exponent of American interests, with the authority to settle difficulties with them. I think, how-ever, that there are no rational proba-bilities of war."

CONGRESSMEN DIFFER.

Southerners for War, but Haste Generally Deprecated. WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 .- Mr. Blount,

chairman of the house foreign affairs committee, said: "I think it important that the committee on foreign affairs should express no opinion on a question which they have had no chance to examine. Any other course would impair the confidence of the house and the country in any conclusion the commit-tee night reach." Mr. Blount said he was thinking of calling a special meet-ing of the committee for the purpose of

If this proposition is not acceptable to the United States government, the Chilian government suggests that the matter be submitted to the decision of the supreme court of the United States.

THE REASON FOR IT.

A Mysterious Financier Says Chilian of States and then there was another bill passed relating to privateering. Everything was conducted in secret until the bill was finally enacted into law, and then the injunction of secreey was removed. A Mysterious Financier Says Chili | In the Mexican war there was no farmal

declaration. Provision was simply made for troops, etc., to resist invamade for troops, etc., to resist invasion."

Mr. Hitt, of Illinois, the leader
of the Republican minority on
the foreign affairs committee,
said: "I like the message very
much. Its tone, its spirit, its fullness,
its vigor, every part of it, is admirably
put. With the patience which has been
shown in the affair thus far, and which
will be exercised in the future, I think
the trouble will be settled without war. the trouble will be settled without war, prevent them, because it will cripple Chili financially. To my own knowledge, Chili has for weeks been vainly redge, Chili has for weeks been vainly redge. tucky, second member of the foreign affairs committee, said: "The applause of Democrats and Repubsupport the president in upholding the

will be no war, yet I am satisfied the using their money in a contest against a nation which must in the end crush her out of existence."

Representative Jerry Simpson, of Kansas, remarked: "It reminds me of the brief of a pettifogging lawyer. The quotation from the testimony in the Shields case is a bid to take the wind of the Irish vote out of Blaine's sails." Mr. Springer, of Illinois, said: "The president's message seems to be entirely ex part in its statements, and does not disclose the case presented by the Chilian government. I presume, after all the facts are known, that the case will be presented in a different

light. In any event, the facts are disputed, and while they are in dispute, we would not be justified in going to war without further investigation." Representative Boatner, of Alabama, was in favor of a declaration of war immediately. "I agree heartily with the rences; that she shall be made to make satisfactory amends to this government for the insult to the flag and injury to our sailors, and that this shall be don

at the expense of war if no amicable settlement can be reached." Representative Wilson, of West Virginia, said: "I think that the president's message was a very adroit but somewhat angry and passionate statement of the case of the United States, made more as an advocate would open a case than as a judge would state it, and I am alraid there are expressions in his message that will make a peace-ful solution of the difficulty harder to secure. This country should look to war not as the first but as the last rewar, not as the first, but as the last re-

Mr. Oates, of Alabama, was for war. Mr. Oates, of Anadama, was for war. He said: "I think the message is well-timed and conservative in tone. It the demands are not complied with and suitable reparation made, he is right to break of discounting radious; and not break off diplomatic relations; and, not only that, I say the government ought send a competent force there and compel them to respect our flag. In uttering that, in my judgment, I am uttering the true sentiments of the old rebel element in the South. The old down there to whip h-l out of her. Speaker Crisp and Representative Mills were both too ill to give any ex-pression, and Senator Carlisle, of Ken-

n the subject. Senator Daniel, of Virginia, who served for some years as a member of the house committee on foreign affairs, said emphatically: "The president ought to be supported in the stand he has taken, and he will be."

Gen. White, of Louisana, whose seat adjoins Mr. Daniel's, strongly indorsed this view and said the Southern states

tucky, also declined to be interviewed

and house committees will take up the matter promptly.

The members of the appropriations adjoints Mr. Dailers, strong and said the Southern states would be found in the front when vindication of the national honor of the country was at stake.

Senators Hawley and Allison considered the message able, terse and vigorous. Senator Peffer thought the mes sage patriotic and American, and be lieved a declaration of war would be mistake if everything could be fairly and honorably adjusted.

Folger on the Hustle.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 25.-Commo of American seamen,

The most warlike utterances came of the United States navy, arrived in Southern Democrats and from members the armor plate plant of Carnegies at |

Homestead. Tonight he was closeted with W. L. Abbott and Henry Phipps, members of the firm. He could not be seen by newspaper men, but it is said that his object in coming to Pittsburg was to facilitate the manufacture of armor plate for envisers now being conarmor plate for cruisers now being con

TRACY AROUSED.

Alleged Vehement Expressions by

the Secretary. New York, Jan. 22.--The Brooklyn Eagle, one of Secretary Tracy's home papers, this evening prints a special dispatch from the Washington corre spondent purporting to give the follow ing interview with Mr. Tracy: "The president's message can only be asserted in one way. Chili has insulted and maligned our government as it has never been insulted or maligned before. The situation, as the president places it before the country, is simply this: Shall we acknowledge ourselves to be a nation of government. ourselves to be a nation of cowards, willing to permit our national dignity to be assailed, or shall we act the part of men and resent such conduct? I believe the common sense of the American peo-ple and their love of country will assert itself; that the president will be up-held, and that Chili will be forced either to apologize and make the proper reparation asked for by the presi-dent or take the consequences which dent or take the consequences, which means"—and here Gen. Tracy rose from his seat and paced the floor of his office "that in thirty days we will be able to whip the entire Chilian navy. We will pounce on her from the quarters where she least expects it. It will be a naval fight from beginning to end.

"They ghave some big, heavy boats, but they only run six or seven knots an

but they only run six or seven knots an hour and our cruisers can run all around them and run them down. The Esmeralda, which is the only vessel in the Chilian navy that we have any reason to fear, I believe, in a straight up and down fight, barring accidents or mergencies, can be beaten by the Bal-imore, and that long line of Chilian past can be made to suffer from our other boats.'

Secretary Blaine refused to say any thing whatever tonight in regard to the Chilian situation, and, in fact, persist entily declined to see any newspaper men. In answer to a note asking if Chili had replied to the president's ultimatum, Mr. Blaine sent his servant back with the laconic message: "No reply."

reply."
New York, Jan. 25.—Senator David B. Hill, after he had read the more important points in the message, said: "Well, I cannot quite see that this means war. I do not pretend to say that the matter will be settled by arbitration but it retion but it retion. tration, but it certainly can and may be. There is unquestionably a strong war feeling in many quarters, and yet I fail to see wherein would be the glory of thrashing Chili."

AT FULL STEAM.

The Country Will Be Ready in Case of War.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25. - Activity about the army and navy departments was resumed today. Officers were in constant consultation, and Commodore Ramsey and Adit, Gen. Williams, of the war department, had a conference of almost an hour as to the disposition of United States troops, their present location, etc. It is stated on high military authority that the army is in good condition for immediate service. Twenty thousand service. Twent United States troops could be thrown into Chili, and 100,000 militia, com manded by United States officers, are lso ready for service. Col. P O'Kelly, of the Second regiment of Irish volunteers, of New York, this morning called at the war department and tendered Secretary Elkins the services of his regiment in the event of trouble with Chili. The regiment is composed of 1,000 men. The navy department pos ively refuses to disclose the moveme of American war vessels. It is known, however, that the fleets of Admirals Gherardi and Walker are being conce their way Chili.

INTEREST AT 'FRISCO.

The Message Anxiously Waited and Eagerly Read.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 25 .- The send ing of the president's message to congress was awaited with great interes by the people of this city, and crowds gathered at the bulletin boards early this morning to secure the first infor-mation of its delivery. The people of this coast recognize the fact that San Francisco will be the most important point for the dispatch of the ships and soldiers in case of a war with Chili and have kept themselves well informed on the subject. Although the people know that San Francisco is poorly fortified against an attack by a foreign power, yet they have little fear that any part of the Chilian fleet can find its way to this coast.

Affairs at Mare island navy yard are progressing favorably. The repairs on he monitor Comanche are being rushed. and she is about ready to go into con mission. A fleet of large confers are also being put into condition to carry the Baltimore are nearly completed, and the Charleston is ready to go to sea at

Evans Arrives at Callao.

Washington, Jan. 25. - Secretary Tracy tonight received a dispatch from Commander Evans, of the United States cruiser Yorktown, announcing the arrival of that vessel at Callao, ru. This is the port to which the Balmacedist refugees taken aboard th vessel at Valparaiso. The secretary said he could not make public the text of the dispatch tonight, as it is in cipher

The Ohio's Officers.

Washington, Jan. 25 .-- Commander Chadwick has been ordered to command the repair ship Ohio, just acquired by the United States navy, and will join her at Boston, where she is expected to ner at Boston, where she is expected to arrive in a few days from Philadelphia. Lieut. A. P. Nazroo has been ordered to duty on the Ohio's executive, and Lieut. W. P. Elliott as navigating offi-cer. She will be fitted out for service at Boston.

Appealing for Peace. CHICAGO, Jan. 25. - Secretary Stone of the board of trade, today received a request from the New York chamber o commerce asking that a special meeting of the brokers be called to protest against hasty action on the part of this government relative to the difficulty with Chili. The matter will be considered by the directors at their meeting

PRESS COMMENT.

Commendation and Condemnation of the Message.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25 .- The Inter Ocean says There is but one course open to congress. It is to fix a date, and that a brief one, on which, should Chili still remain silent or defiant on the questions of apology and reparation, the arbitrament of war shall decide their justic

Continued on Fourth Page.

APOLOGIZE OR FIGHT.

These Appear to Be the Only Courses Open to Chili to Save Her Honor.

President Harrison's Views and Opinions Forcibly Put in His Message.

Chilian Mendacity Proven by the Evidence of South Americans.

Recommendation That the Demands Made Be Insisted on and Enforced.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 .- Even President Cleveland's tariff message, which created a political sensation, was not listened to with the close, intense interest manifested today in both the senate and house when President Harrison's message on the Chilian situation was read. Senators and representatives have heretofore frequently excused themselves from being interviewed with respect to presidential messages on the ground that they really had not heard them read, but deafness would have been the only excuse today for such a statement, for senators and members did not as usual stroll about their respective chambers during the reading. but sat patiently in their seats and listened to it with eagerness. A synopsis of the more important parts of the message follows:

SELF-CONDEMNED.

Chilian Sources Furnish Damning Testimony. WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—After review-

ing the murder of Riggin, Apprentice Talbot's testimony and the statement of the Sisters of Charity that none of the wounded men were drunk, Mr. Harrison

weapon, or whether by a missile thrown by our men or by some of his fellow rioters, is massertained.

The pretense that our men were fighting "with stones, clubs and bright arms," in view of these facts, is incredible. It is further refuted by the fact that our prisoners, when searched, were absolutely without arms, only seven penknives being found in the possession of the men arrested, while there were received by our men more than thirty stab wounds, every one of which was inflicted in the back, and almost every contused wound was on the back or back of the head. The evidence of the ship's officer of the day is that even the jackknives of the men were taken from them before leaving the ship.

As to the brutal nature of the treatment received by our men, the following extract from the account given of the affair by the La Patria newspaper of Valparaiso, of Oct. 17, cannot be regarded as too friendly: "The Yankees, as soon as their pursters gave chase, went by way of the Calle del Arsenel towards the city car station. In the presence of an ordinary number of citizens, among whom were some sailors, the North Americans had saved themselves from popular fury, but such was not the case. Scarcely had the car begun to move when a crowd gathered around and stopped its progress.

"Inder these circumstances and without

crowd gathered around and stopped its progress.

"Under these circumstances and without any cessation of the howling and throwing of stones at the North Americans the conductor entered the car, and, so ing the risk of the situation to the vehicle, ordered them to get out. At the instant the sailors left the car, in the midst of a hail of stones, the conductor receiving a stone blow on the head. One of the Yankee sailors managed to escape in the direction of the Plaza Heelright, the other was felled to the ground by a stone. Managing to raise himself from the ground where he lay, he staggered in an opposite direction from the station. In front of the house of Senor Mazzini he was again wounded, falling senseless and breathless."

No amount of evasion or subterfuge is able to cloud our clear vision of this brutal work. It should be noticed in this connection that the Americans arrested, after an examination, were during the four days following the arrest every one discharged, no charge of any breach of them. duct having been sustained against a single

ORGANIZED ATTACK.

The Murderous Assault Bore Evidence of Planning. WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 .- Discussing the claim advanced that the gathering

of the mob was not premeditated, and that the trouble originated from a sailors' row, the president says: ors' row, the president says:

The evidence of our sailors clearly shows that the attack was expected by the Chilian people, that threats had been made against our men, and that, in one case, somewhat early in the afternoon, the keeper of one house into which some of our men had gone closed his house in anticipation of attack which he advised them would be made upon them as darkness came on.

nem as darkness came on. In a report of Capt. Schley's to the navy In a report of Capt. Seriey's to the navy department, he says: "In the only interview that I had with Judge Foster, who is investigating the case relative to the disturbance, before he was aware of the entire gravity of the matter. he informed me that the assault upon my men was the outcome of hatred for our people among the lower classes because they thought we sympathized with the Baimaceda government on account of the Hatta

matie channels or of reprisals for which a full responsibility was assumed. We cannot consent that these incidents and perversions of the truths shall be used to excite a murderous attack upon our unoffending sailors and the government of Chili go acquitted of responsibility.

Recurring to the evidence of our sailors. I think it is shown that there were several distinct assaults, and so nearly simultaneous as to show that they did not spread from one point.

to snow that they did not spread from one point,

The La Patria, in the same issue from which I have already quoted, after describing the killing of Riggin and the fight which, from that point, extended to the Mole, says:

"At the same time, in other streets of the port, the Yankee saitors fought fercely with the people of the town, who believed to see in them incarnate enemies of the Chilian page." navy."
When American sailors can only secure their safety by denying their nationality, it must be time to readjust our relations with a government that permits such demonstrations.

EGAN AND REFUGEES.

Mr. Harrison Treats of These at

the Start. WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—In opening, the president refers to the promise in his annual message that he would, if necessary, send to congress a special message, expresses the opinion that the time has now come to inform congress and the country of the present status of affairs, and continues:

status of affairs, and continues:

It may be well at the outset to say that whatever may have been said in this country or in Chili in criticism of Mr. Egan, our minister at Santiago, the true history of this exciting period in Chilian affairs from the outbreak of the revolution until this time discloses no act on the part of Mr. Egan unworthy of his position, or that could justly be the occasion of serious animadversion or criticism. He has borne himself with dignity, discretion and courage, and has conducted the correspondence with ability, courtesy and fairness. It is worth while, also, at the beginning, to say that the right ducted the correspondence with ability, courtesy and fairness. It is worth while, also, at the beginning, to say that the right of Mr. Egan to give shelter in the legation to certain adherents of the Balmaceda government who applied to him for asylum has not been denied by the Chilian authorities, nor has any demand been made for the surrender of these refugees. The correspondence discloses, however, that the request of Mr. Egan for a safe conduct from the country, in behalf of these refugees, was denied. These refugees have very recently, without formal safe conduct, but by the acquiescence of the Chilian authorities been placed on board the Yorktown, and are now being conveyed to Callao, Peru. This incident might be considered wholly closed, but for the disrespect manifested toward this government by the close and offensive police surveillance of the legation premises, which was maintained during most of the period of the stay of the refugees therein. Commander Evans, who, by direction, recently visited Mr. Egan at Santiago, in his telegram to the navy department described the legation as a "veritable prison;" and on one occasion, at least, these police agents, whom he declares to be known to him, invaded the legation premises, pounding on its windows and using insulting and threatening language toward persons therein.

says:

It appears from Chilian sources that almost instantly, with a suddenness that strongly implies meditation and preparation, a mobstated by the police authorities at one time to number 2,009 and at another 1,009, were engaged in the assault upon our sailors, who are represented as resisting with stones, clubs and bright arms. The report of the intendence of Oct. 39 states that the fight began at 6 p. m. in three streets, which are named, that information was received at the intendence at 6:15 and that the police arrived on the seene at 6:30, a fuff half hour after the assault began. At that time he says that a mob of 2,000 men had collected, and that for several squares there was the appearance of a real battlefield.

The scene at this point is very graphically set before us by the Chilian testimony. The American sailors who, after so long an examination, have not been found guilty of any breach of the peace, so far as the Chilian authorities are able to discover married and that the police agents, whom he declares to be known to him, invaded the legation premises, pounding on its windows and using insulting and threatening landuage toward persons therein.

VALPARAISO KILLINGS.

Sailors Maltreated Because of the Uniform They Wore.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Passing to the riot at Valparaiso, the president says:

The most serious incident disclosed by the correspondence is that of the attack on the safety of the conclusions of the fiscal general upon the testimony taken by the was made to extend over nearly three mowners to be known to him, invaded the legation premises, pounding on its windows and using insulting and threatening landuage toward persons therein. eral squares there was the appearance of areal battlefield.

The scene at this point is very graphically
set before us by the Chilian testimony. The
American sailors who, after so long an examination, have not been found guilty of
any breach of the peace, so far as the Chilian
authorities are able to discover, unarmed and
defenseless, are fleeing for their lives, pursned by overwhelming numbers, and fighting only to aid their own escape from death
or succor some mate whose life is in greater
peril. Eighteen of them are brutally stabbed
and beaten, while one Chilian seems from
the report to have suffered some injury, but
how serious or with what character of
weapon, or whether by a missile thrown by
our men or by some of his fellow rioters, is
unascertained.

The proteoned from the Chilian government of the United States, not to
these poor sailors, who were assaulted
in a mater so Drutal and so cowardly. Bethe government of the United States, not to these poor sailors, who were assaulted in a manher so brutal and so cowardly. Before attempting to give an outline of the facts upon which this conclusion rests. I think it right to say a word or two upon the legal aspect of the case. The Baltimore was in the harbor of Valparaiso by virtue of that general invitation which nations are held to extend to the war vessels of other powers with which they have friendly relations. This invitation, I think, must be held ordinarily to embrace the privilege of such communication with the shore as is reasonable, necessary and proper for the comfort and convenience of the officers and men of such vessels. Capt. Schley testified that when his vessel returned to Valparaiso on Sept. 14, the city offices, as is customary, extended the hospitalities of the city to his officers and crew.

hospitalities of the city to his officers and crew.

The officers and sailors of the Baltimore were in the harbor of Valparaiso under the orders of their government, not by their own choice. They were upon the shore by the implied invitation of the government of Chili, and with the approval of their commanding officers; and it does not distinguish their case from that of a consul, that his stay is more permanent or that he holds the express invitation of the local government to justify his longer residence. Nor does it affect the question that the injury was the act of a mob. If there had been no participation by the police or military in this cruel work, and no neglect on their part, to extend proand no neglect on their part to extend pro-tection, the case would still be one, in my opinion, when its extent and character are considered, involving international rights.

DODGED THE ISSUE. Chilians Utterly Failed to Act the Manly Part.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 .- Touching the

Chilian end of the correspondence, the president comments as follows:

The communications of the Chilian government in relation to this cruel and disastrous attack upon our men have not in any degree taken the form of a manly and satisfactory expression of regret, much less of apology. The event was of so serious a character that if the injuries suffered by our men had been wholly the result of an accident in a Chilian port the incident was grave enough to have called for some public expression of sympathy and regret from the local authorities. It is not enough to say that the affair was lamentable, for humanity would require that expression, even if the beating and killing of our men had been justifiable. It is not enough to say that the incident is regretted, coupled with the statement that the affair was not an infrequent occurrence in ports where foreign sallors are accustomed to meet. It is not for a government to seek for words of small or equivocal meaning in which to convey to a friendly nation an apology for an offense so atrocious as this.

The president then recites the action of Mr. Webster at the time of the attack pront the Spanish consulcts by a Very States. president comments as follows:

of Mr. Webster at the time of the attack upon the Spanish consulate by a New Orleans mob in 1851, and continues: On the 21st inst. I caused to be communicated to the government of Chili, by the American minister at Santiago, the conclusions of this government, after a full consideration of all the evidence and of every suggestion affecting the matter, and to these conclusions I adhere. They were stated as follows: follows:
"First-That the assault is not relieved of

gating the case relative to the disturbance, before he was aware of the entire gravity of the matter. he informed me that the assault upon my men was the outcome of hatred for our people among the lower classes because they thought we sympathized with the Balmaceda government on account of the Balmaceda government on account of the Itata matter, whether with reason or without he could, of course, not admit, but such, he thought, was the explanation of the assault at that time."

Several of our men sought security from the mob by such complete or partial changes in their dress as would conceal the fact of their being seamen of the Balimore, and found it then possible to walk the streets without molestation. These incidents conclusively establish that the attack was upon the uniform and the nationality and not upon the men.

The origin of this feeling is probably found in the refusal of this government to give recognition to the congressional party before ithad established itself in the seizure of the lata for an alleged violation of the neutrality law, in the cable incident and in the charge that Admiral Brown conveyed information to Valparaiso of the lauding of Quinteros. It is not my purpose to enter heve any defense of the action of this government."

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The origin of this feeling is probably found in the refusal of this government to give recognition to the congressional party before ithad established itself in the seizure of the called to bring the case back to the position taken by this government in the formation to Valparaiso of the lauding of Quinteros. It is not my purpose to enter heve any defense of the action of this government. The origin of this governme

Chili could be conducted upon a basis of

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS. Demands Made Should Now Be Enforced. WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 .- The special

message of the president concludes as

In submitting these papers to congress for that grave and patriotic consideration which the questions involved demand, I desire to say that I am of the opinion that the demands made on Chili by this government should be adhered to and enforced. If the dignity, as well as the prestige and in fluence, of the United States are not to be wholly sacrifice! well as the prestige and influence, of the United States are not to be wholly sacrifice I we must protect those who in foreign perts display the flag and wear the colors of this government against insult, brutality and death inflicted in resentment of the acts of this government, and not for any fault of their own. It has been my desire in every way to cultivate friendly and intimate relations with all the governments of this hemisphere. We do not covet their territory; we desire their peace and prosperity. We look for no advantage in our relations with them except the increased exchanges of commerce upon a basis of mutual benefit. We regret every civil contest that disturbs their peace and paralizes their development, and are always ready to give our good offices for the restoration of peace. It must, however, be understood that this government, while exercising the utmost forbearance towards weaker powers, will extend its strong and adequate protection to its citizens, to its officers and to its humblest sailor when made the victims of wantonness and cruelty in resentment. not of their personal misconduct, but of the official acts of their government.

Upon information received that Patrick

in resentment, not of their personal misconduct, but of the official acts of their government.

Upon information received that Patrick Shields, an Irishman, and probably a British subject, but at the time a fireman of the American steamer Keweena in the harbor of Valparaiso for repairs, had been subjected to personal injuries in that city, largely by the police, I directed the attorney general to cause the evidence of the officers and the crew of that vessel to be taken upon its arrival in San Francisco, and this testimony is also herewith transmitted. The brutality and even savagery of the treatment of these poor men by the Chilian police would be incredible if the evidence of Sifields was not supported by other direct testimony, and by the distressing condition of the man himself when he was finally able to reach his vessel. The captain of the vessel says: "He came back a wreck; black from his neck to his nips, beaten, werk and stupid, and is still in a paralyzed condition, and he has never been able to do duty since." A claim for reparation has been made in behalf of this man, for while he was not a citizen of the United States, the doctrines so long held and expressed in the consular regulations are: "The principles which are maintained by this government in regard to the protection as distinguished from the relief of seamen are well settled. It is held that the circumstance that the vessel is American is evidence that the seamen on board are such, and in every regularly decumented merchant vessel the crew will find their protection in the flag that covers them."

I have as yet received no reply to our note of the 21st inst., but in my opinion I ought not to delay ionger to bring these matters to the attention of congress for such action as may be deemed appropriate.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, Executive Mansion, Jan. 25, 1892.

THE CORRESPONDENCE. Synopsis of the Most Recent and

Important. WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 .- The Chilian orrespondence, as submitted to congress today, is most voluminous, and concludes with the more recent communications transmitted between the United States officials and Chili. The most important of these are Minister Egan's telegram of Jan. 20 and Secretary Blaine's dispatch to Mr. Egan, dated Jan. 21:

Jan. 29 Mr. Egau reports by telegraph that the minister of foreign affairs had not yet returned an answer in the matter of withdrawing Mr. Matta's telegram of Dec. 13, and Jan. 21 telegraphs that the minister promised him, in an interview on the 18th, to consult with his colleagues of the cabinet and return his reply in another interview specially appointed. He says that this promise has not the property of the et been discharged, and that the answer is till withheld. till withheld.

On the 21st of January Secretary Blaine elegraphed to Minister Egan as follows: I am directed by the president to say to you hat he has given careful attention to all that that he has given careful attention to all that has been submitted by the government of Chili touching the affair of the assault upor the crew of the United States steamer Baltimore in the city of Valparaiso on the even mg of the 16th of October last, and to the

vidence of the officers and crew of that eastel, and of some others who witnessed the affray." Mr. Blaine here repeats the conclusions stated by President Harrison in referring to the ultimatum of the 21st,

referring to the ultimatum of the 21st, and proceeds:

You will assure the government of Chili that the president has no disposition to be exacting or to ask anything which this government would not, under the same circumstances, freely concede. He regrets that, from the beginning, the gravity of the questions involved has not apparently been appreciated by the government of Chili, and that an affair in which two american seamen were killed and sixteen others seriously wounded, while only one Chilian was seriously hurt, should not be distinguished from an ordinary brawl between sailors in which the provocation is wholly personal and the participation limited. No seif-respecting government can consent that persons in its service, whether civil or military, shall be beaten and killed in a foreign territory, in resentment of acts done by or imputed to their government, without exacting a suitable reparation. The government of the United States has freely recognized this principle and acted upon it when the injury was done by its people to one holding an official relation to a friendly power in resentment of acts done by the latter. In such case the United States has not sought for words of the smallest value or of equivocal meaning in which to convey its apology, but has condemned such acts in vigorous terms, and has not refused to make and proceeds: not soight for words of the smalest value or of equivocal meaning in which to convey its apology, but has condemned such acts in vigorous terms, and has not refused to make other adequate reparation. We have given every opportunity to the government of Chili to present any explanatory or mitigating facts, and have due regard to the fact that the government of Chili was for a considerable part of the time that has clapsed since Oct. 16 upon a provisional basis.

I am further directed by the president to say that his attention has been called to the note of instructions sent by Mr. Matta, secretary of foreign affairs, to you under date of the Hith ult. Mr. Montt very prudently, and I must suppose from a just sense of the offensive nature of the dispatch, refrained from communicating it officially to this government. But, in view of the fact that Mr. Montt was directed to live it to the press of this country and that it was given the widest possible publicity throughout the world, this government must take notice of it. You are therefore directed to say to the Chillan government that the expressions therein impugning nutrinth and insincerity to the pressident and

nent that the expressions therein impugning antruth and insincerity to the president and the secretary of the navy in their official to the secretary of the navy in their official to the secretary of the navy in their official to the secretary of the navy in their official to the secretary of the navy in their official to the secretary of the navy in their official to the secretary of the navy in their official to the secretary of the navy in their official to the secretary of the navy in their official to the secretary of the navy in their official to the secretary of the navy in their official to the secretary of the navy in their official to the secretary of the navy in their official to the secretary of the navy in their official to the secretary of the navy in their official to the secretary of the navy in their official to the secretary of the navy in their official to the secretary of the navy in their official to the secretary of the navy in the secre mmunication to the congress of the United ates are in the highest degree offensive to

communication to the congress of the United States are in the highest degree offensive to this government. Recognizing the usual rules of diplomatic intercourse and of the respect and courtesy which should characterize internal relations (which he cannot assume are wholly unfamiliar to the Chilian foreign office), the president was disposed to regard the dispatch referred to as indicating a purpose to bring about a suspension of diplomatic relations. But in view of the fact that Mr. Matta was acting provisionally, and that a reorganization of the Chilian cabinet was about to take place, and afterwards, in further view of the expectation that was held of the withdrawal and of a suitable apoicgy. Notice of this grave offense has been delayed.

I am now, however, directed by the president to say that if the offensive parts of the dispatch of the 11th of December are not at once withdrawn and a suitable apology offered, with the same publicity that was given to the offensive expressions, he will have no other course open to him except to terminate diplomatic relations with the government of Chili.

On the 23d Mr. Egan telegraphed, acknowl-On the 23d Mr. Egan telegraphed, acknowledging the receipt of Mr. Blaine's telegram of the 21st. With regard to his being persona non-grata, Mr. Egan said that at a diplomatic banquet at the home of the minister of foreign affairs on the 12th inst. Prime Minister Lucp told him, with approbation of some of his colleagues and in the presence of the English minister and Spanish minister, that the present eabinet entertained most cordial feelings for the United States and for himself personally.

WROTE SHE WAS DEAD THE NEWS BULLETIN.

A Minnnesota Girl's Singular Letter to Her Parents.

Under Assumed Name Conveyed the Intelligence of Her Death.

A Relative Journeys to Charleston on a Supposed Sad Mission.

Finds the Letter a Fraud Big Mill City damage suit settled. and the Girl Had Flown.

Special to the Globe.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 25 .- A few days ago a gentleman named Lamberton, from Minnesota, came down to Charles ton to find the grave and carry back the body of a sister-in-law named Miss Etta McBride. His astonishment was great on learning that Miss McBride is not dead. On the very day she was said to have died she came from Charleston to Atlanta. The story is a strange one: A letter had been received from Charleston signed Mrs. A. E. Brown, which gave a detailed account of the death of Miss McBride. It stated that the lady had died in a fainting fit and had been given a respectable burial. Enclosed in the letter from the mysterious and possibly non-existing Mrs. A. E. Brown was a letter signed by Miss McBride, said to have been found on her person. The letter stated that the writer was in delicate health and liable to die at any moment, and gave full instructions as to whom to write in the event of her death. A check for \$104 was also enclosed. The trunk with the clothing came a few days afterwards. Mr. Lamberton learned, by the aid of Charleston detectives, that Miss McBride reached Charleston on the 22d of November last, and, after staying two days at the Osceola hotel, bought a ticket at the depot for Atlanta. There

Stops Short in Mystery.

No reasonable motive is described for the young woman's action. She is about twenty-four years old, and a handsome blonde. Miss McBride is said to be of an excellent family in Garden City, Minn., where she was a school teacher. On account of her poor health she went to Burlington, Vt., and fro m there came to Charleston, where she wanted to die, figuratively speaking. She is said to be engaged to a young man in Minnesota, but it is not tho ught that any love affairs had anything to do with her action. Miss McBride is said to have had about \$400 with her when she came to Charleston.

WITHOUT ONE WORD. Senator Grinnell Dies When About to Take a Rath

Kasson, Minn., Jan. 25 .- Hon. Jerry Grinnell died very suddenly last night about 11:30 o'clock. Mr. Grinneil had been usually well during the day and spent the evening socially with friends at the Walker house. About 10 o'clock he started to take a bath, but had not been gone but a few minutes when his wife heard a noise as of something fall ing, and on going to the bath room found him on the floor unconscious. Neighbors were soon in attendance and Dr. J. Bedient summoned, but he died without having regained consciousness. The cause of death was apoplexy. Grinnell was an old-time resident of Dodge county, being engaged in bus-iness in Mantorville before settling in Kasson. In 1873 he removed to Kass and has been actively engaged in bus-iness here since. He has always been an active Republican and as such elected county auditor, holding the office two terms or four years. He has been mem ber of the village council, president of the board, and member of the school board at the time of his death. In 1890 he was nominated by the Republicans for state senator and elected by a small majority, defeating William Edison, the Alliance candidate.

AT STANDARD WAGES.

Minneapolis Workmen and the Union Men of Butte.

Special to the Globe. BUTTE, Mont., Jan. 25 .- One hundred members of the Butte Workingmen's union this morning marched to the place where the construction of the branch railroad from the Mountain View mine to the Great Northern railroad is progressing. The work is under contract to Foley & Guthrie, of Minneapolis, and they had put to work 110 men from Min-neapolis at \$2 per day. The minimum wages in Butte, according to the standwages in butte, according to the standard of the union, is \$3 a day. The union men stated their case to the contractors, who said only \$2 a day would be paid, and that United States troops would be called on to protect their workmen if necessary. The workingmen themselves were appealed to an 1 forty-five quit work at pealed to and forty-five quit work at once: the rest stated they would quit tonight unless wages were raised to \$ the union standard. The Minneapo workmen said their fares here had been paid, and that 150 more from the same point are en route to Butte. A committee of union men will meet them and endeavor to turn them back. It is likely that union trouble will ensue if the new arrivals work for less than union wages.

He was brought to this city today and will be examined Wednesday. About half of the wheat had been marketed.

READS VERY FUNNY. Alleged Attempt on the Life of a Wisconsin Judge. Chippewa Falls, Wis., Jan. 25,-It

has just leaked out that last, Friday night an attempt was made to either ness. blow up Judge Condit's house with dynamite or to burn it down. Saturday morning the judge discovered what he morning the judge discovered what he took to be two large cannon crackers placed in some straw banking at one corner of his house. Closer examination proved that both had a long fuse which had been lighted, but evidently went out by coming in contact with some ice. He did not touch them, but went to his office and sent word to some of his friends, with whom he returned to make further investigations. The party was not a restigations. The party was not ittle surprised when it was found the nfernal machine had been removed during the judge's absence. The judge is a popular fellow, and an attempted assassination seems almost incredible.

The judge is naturally quite nervous festivities far into the night. The match

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Chili capitulates. Weather---Fair and colder. Sudden death of Senator Grinnell. The president's message to congress. Thomas concert at St. Paul. Episcopal convention opens here today. A society belle butchers another. Finley's decision on the Omaha coupon. A Minnesota girl's freak in Georgia. Rumpus in Minneapolis fire department. Examiner Kenyon and the American. Charge against a Chippewa doctor. A Wisconsin judge and dynamitards. Butte workmen protest against outsiders Strong war feeling in Washington. F. C. Pillsbury on the option bill.

Movements of Occan Steamsuips.



Tork—Arrived. Steamers Panama, from Bordeaux; Denmark, from London; La Bretagne, from Havre: Germany, from Liverpool; Cachemre, from Santos and Rio Janeiro; Alliance, from South American and West Indian ports.

ANTWERP—Arrived: Westernland, from New York.

Bremerhaven—Arrived: Elbe, from New York. ork. London — Sighted: Helvetia, Maasdam, fermann, New York. Rotterdam—Arrived: Schiedam, from Bale

EMORY'S BAD BREAK. Prominent Church Worker

Charged With Arson. SIOUX CITY, Io., Jan. 25 .- John F. Emory, a young man engaged in contracting and building at Sioux Falls, was here today under arrest, having been taken at Meckling, S. D. He is charged with arson, in that a few days charged with arson, in that a few days ago, just as he was going to attend a revival meeting, he arranged that his house should burn. He placed, it is alleged, a lot of combustibles in the attic of his house with a candle, so that it set fire to the whole, and the intention would certainly have been carried out but for the neighbors who saw it. He is prominent in church work.

FINED BY START.

Duluth Street Car Company and a

Property Owner, Special to the G DULUTH, Minn., Jan. 25.—The struggle between the Duluth Street Car company and W. E. Richardson is coming to a crisis. The latter has been trying to keep the former off his property and several weeks ago got the company punished for contempt for disobedience to an order from the district court en-joining them from doing so. But the company kept right on, and one morn-ing Richardson woke up to find that cars were running regularly across his land. He appealed to Judge Stirt, who vectorial issued an order forms the yesterday issued an order fining the street car company \$75 for contempt of court. The next step will probably be a peremptory order for the company to

DOCTOR IN HOT WATER. Charged by a Lady Patient With

an Assault. Special to the Globe. CHIPPEWA FALLS, Wis., Jan. 25 .- Dr. Emil E. Nuzzle, who, less than a year ago, was pardoned by Gov. Peck after having served ten months of a threeyears' term for malpractice, is again in hot water. This afternoon Mrs. George Raymond procured a warrant in the municipal court and had the doctor arrested on a charge of attempted assault during the time the complainant was at the doctor's office for medical treatment. The doctor pleaded not guilty, and gave bonds in the sum of \$500 for his appear ance for prelimina Wednesday morning. preliminary examination

Coburn Responds to the Call, ecial to the Globe

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Jan. 25 .- R. G. Coburn, an old settler of Superior, died this afternoon of la grippe. Mr. Coburn came to this city in 1856 from Seneca, N. Y. He has been intimately connected with the business interests of the city, and has taken an active part in its pub-lic affairs. He leaves a wife and four children, Capt. R. P. Coburn, R. Percy Coburn, Mrs. J. A. Bertand and Fannie

A. Coburn.

North Dakotans Are Ready, pecial to the Globe. BISMARCK, N. D., Jan. 26.-Gov. Burke today received word from Col. Miller, commander of the First regisaying, in event of trouble with Chih, he was satisfied he could immediately fill the regiment to its full quota for action. The sentiment of the people, regardless of party, is with the adminis-tration, but the hope is freely expressed

that war may be averted by diplomacy. A Cole Younger Act.

special to the Glol ABERDEEN, S. D., Jan. 25 .- Charles Myers, dubbed "Cole Younger" for his habit of carrying a gun, was arrested near Ludden yesterday, charged with stealing 400 bushels of wheat belonging

Dampier in Possession. Special to the Globe. NORTHFIELD, Minn., Jan. 25 .- A. W.

Dampier, the new Republican postmas-J. C. Kennedy, the old occupant, wil devote his time to the hardware busi Down With the Grip. cial to the Globe.

ELEPOINT, S. D., Jan. 25 .- A large percentage of townspeople are sick with a grippe. The spread of the epidemic

is alarming, and especially among children. A throat disease, akin to dipho theria, is prevalent. Married a Chinaman

CHICAGO, Jan. 25. - Pang Yun, & wealthy Chinaman of Indianapolis, and Ida Norton, also of Indianapolis, and daughter of wealthy parents, were mar-ried in this city to-night. The elite of was a case of elopement.

INTENTIONAL DUBLICATE EXPOSURE