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The Carbon Advocate

LEHIGHTON, PENNA.

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1892.

Bona Fide Circulation Larger than that of any Weekly Newspaper in the County.

To Delinquents.

You get the CARBON ADVOCATE by mail, just look at the direction tab on your paper, and you will see just how much you are indebted for the paper; remit the same by Postal Note, Money Order or Greenbacks without delay. We need the money—a dollar or two to each is not much, the aggregate to us amounts to hundreds of dollars. Come, gents, pony up. Address,

H. V. MORTHIMER, Prop.
Lehighton, Pa.

Delinquents living in this neighborhood will please call and settle, and save 25 cents for collection.

GIVE US EQUITABLE ASSESSMENT.

The question of equitable assessment is beginning to agitate the minds of many people throughout the county since the CARBON ADVOCATE called attention to the matter a few weeks ago and showed that farmers in the lower end of Carbon county are taxed just as high for cultivated land as coal companies are for priceless coal lands in the upper end of Carbon county. Just think of a farmer in Franklin township having his land rated at $74 an acre when coal operators have lands assessed at a little more than again that much per acre when they are legitimately worth ten, twenty, thirty even forty or fifty times as much, but then it would be almost as much as a poor assessor's life would be worth to get down any way near solid bottom—the coal companies would swoop down on him and with their usual greed and viciousness devour what hadn't been frightened out of existence by their menacing looks. We call attention to this now because we believe it the proper time. Our county commissioners should fortify themselves and strenously resist the efforts of corporation lawyers and lick spittles to have the present assessment lowered. In looking over the books of assessors returned from the coal land districts we find only one fault, and that is that corporation property has not been rated quite high enough. We recognize the necessity of corporations but we don't believe that they should have any privileges not enjoyed by all the people. They have never paid their full share of taxes in the county and we think it is about time now that they did. Now is the time to inaugurate the reform, and our able and intelligent board of county commissioners can do much to bring it about by maintaining a stiff upper lip and contesting any and every effort made by the coal companies to have the already TOO LOW assessment reduced still farther.

GEORGE C. HUGHES has retired from the lively Stroudsburg Times in order to give more attention to other business. The News is the best paper in Monroe county.

LAST WEEK THE COURT appointed viewers in the Lehighton ward matter and the coming fall election will be conducted under this system. It seems to be the impression that their should be three wards—divided perhaps at Coal street and Iron street, making south, middle and north wards.

EVERY VOTER IN THE STATE is interested in securing intelligent and competent election officers at the approaching municipal elections, for the officers chosen next month will be the first to serve under the new Ballot Reform law. Incompetent men in charge of the polling places will cause much trouble and annoyance that may never be remedied.

AT THE BEGINNING OF THE NEW year it is well enough to remember the old adage that "this world belongs to the energetic." The man who sits around on empty dry-goods boxes whittling and waiting for prosperity to overtake him, will, before he sees better times, find patches on parts of his trousers that will indicate he has not been facing the enemy. Get to work.

FOR THE FIRST THREE MONTHS that the licensing of hucksters, peddlers, &c., was in operation in this city, $292.40 was paid into the treasury. At this rate Lehighton will have an annual increase of $1,169.60 from this source and yet they are people who condemn council for enacting the ordinance. The clams are not all dead yet evidently or there wouldn't be so much kicking against honest enterprise.

THE CARBON COUNTY REPUBLICANS are doing the right thing in pushing the claims of General William Lilly for Congressman-at-Large. From an independent view his nomination and election would be an honor to this county as well as a compliment to his indefatigable services in the party ranks. There is no man we can think of more deserving than the General and we hope that he may be successful.

OUR FRIEND OBERLIN OF THE Gazette is all wrong in his deductions, the CARBON ADVOCATE believes to-day as it did last fall that the convention that nominated Esser, Kistler, Kuts and Connel was the only legitimate one, but we also believe that all Democrats should now GET TOGETHER and the sooner some plan is hit upon to bring about harmony the better it will be for all Democrats. The plan of the Gazette to keep up the racket among Democrats is all right from a Republican standpoint but we want the breach healed and will work to that end. One way to bring this about would be by the adoption of the Crawford County System. This would bring all together. It should be tried.

A GOOD WAY to keep your town dull is to buy your supplies elsewhere and tell every person that their is no use trying to buy at home, for the prices are to high and there is no assortment to select from. If some of our merchants seem to prosper urge others to start in opposition or do it yourself. When people talk of starting new enterprises put in all your "mite" and "ifs," and if any person from some other place talks of moving to town tell him of all its disadvantages. Give no work to any of your mechanics or manufacturers without getting prices elsewhere, and then give your preference to the latter. In speaking of work done elsewhere mention its good points, while of home work point out the defects. Speak discouragingly of the real estate market. If you have none say you would not buy any at any price; if you have some, put a very high valuation on it, but offer it far below this, saying you are willing to make the sacrifice in order to dispose of it. If property sells at half the cost of the building, say it is not worth one cent more; if it becomes too near its value say it is much too high.

APOLOGY OR WAR.

That Is the Tone of President Harrison's Message.

CHILI MUST SETTLE TOO.

Demand That She Pay for the Baltimore Assault.

The Chief Executive Takes a Most Determined Stand and Declares That Minister Matta's Offensive Note Must Be Withdrawn and Disavowed with as Much Publicity as It Was Circulated or Diplomatic Relations with Chili Will Cease—Minister Egan's Recall Will Not Be Considered Until All These Demands Have Been Disposed Of—President Montt, of Chili, Is Absent from Santiago, but Minister Pereira Asks for a Delay of Two Days That His Government May Have Proper Time in Which to Answer Uncle Sam's Ultimatum.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—President Harrison's message on the Chilian situation, accompanied by the documents, correspondence, etc., in the case, has been sent to congress. The message reviews all the evidence in the case, and says he feels compelled to stand upon the demands of the note of the 21st inst. to Minister Egan.

These demands are that the Chilian government must apologize and make reparation for the assault upon the Baltimore's sailors Oct. 16; that the Matta circular note of Dec. 13 must be withdrawn, and the language disavowed with as much publicity as it was circulated or diplomatic relations with Chili will cease; that Mr. Egan's recall will not be considered until these matters are disposed of.

The president, in stating his reasons for making these demands, advised that they be confirmed and enforced by congress.

Chili Asks for Delay.

Secretary Blaine has received a cablegram from Minister Egan at Santiago in which he states that President Montt was not at this time in Santiago, having gone to a watering place in the mountains of Chili called "the Baths." In the absence of President Montt Senor Pereira, minister of foreign affairs, requested Minister Egan to grant a delay of one or two days to his government until President Montt could be recalled to Santiago. On his return a reply would be sent to the demand of the United States for reparation. It is understood that this delay will be granted, and that Secretary Blaine so informed Chilian Minister Montt this morning at an interview between them at the state department.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The following is President Harrison's message on the Chilian situation sent to congress:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In my annual message, delivered to congress at the beginning of the present session, after a brief statement of the facts then in the possession of this government touching the assault, in the streets of Valparaiso, on Oct. 16, upon the sailors of the United States steamship Baltimore on the evening of the 16th of October last, I said:

"This government is now awaiting the result of an investigation which has been conducted by the criminal court at Valparaiso. It is reported unofficially that the investigation is about completed, and it is expected that the result will soon be communicated to this government, together with such other adequate and satisfactory response to the note by which the attention of Chili was called to this incident. If these just expectations should be disappointed or further needless delay interpose, I will, by a special message, bring the matter again to the attention of congress for such action as may be necessary."

The Time Has Come.

In my opinion the time has now come when I should lay before the congress and the country the correspondence between this government and the government of Chili from the time of the breaking out of the revolution against Balmaceda, together with all other facts in the possession of the executive department relating to this matter. The diplomatic correspondence is herewith transmitted, together with some correspondence between the naval officers for the time in command in Chilian waters and the department of the navy, and also the evidence taken at the Mare Island navy yard since the arrival of the Baltimore at San Francisco. I do not deem it necessary in this communication to attempt any full analysis of the correspondence or of the evidence. A brief restatement of the international questions involved and of the reasons why the responses of the Chilian government are unsatisfactory is all that I deem necessary.

Egan Has Made No Mistakes.

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 admonition or criticism. He has, I think, on the whole, borne himself in very trying circumstances 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 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. That there was urgent need of asylum is shown by Mr. Egan's note of Aug. 24, 1891, describing the disorders that prevailed in Santiago, and by the evidence of Captain Schley as to the pillage and violence that prevailed at Valparaiso. The correspondence discloses, however, that the request of Mr. Egan for a safe conduct from the country in behalf of these refugees was denied.

Resulting Police Surveillance.

The precedents cited by him in the correspondence, particularly the case of the revolution in Peru in 1868, did not leave the Chilian government in a position to deny the right of asylum to political refugees, and seemed very clearly to support Mr. Egan's contention that a safe conduct in neutral territory was a necessary and acknowledged incident of the asylum. These refugees have very recently, without a safe conduct, but by the express clemence 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. After the date of my annual message and up to the time of the transfer of the refugees to the Yorktown the legation premises seem to have been surrounded by police in uniform and police agents or detectives in citizens' dress who officiously scrutinized persons entering or leaving the legation, and on one or more occasions arrested members of the minister's family.

Commander Evans, who by my direction recently visited Mr. Egan at Santiago, in his telegram to the navy department described the legation as "a miserable prison," and states that the police agents or detectives were, after his arrival, withdrawn during his stay. It appears, further, from the note of Mr. Egan of Nov. 30, 1891, that on one occasion at least these police agents, whom he declares to be known to him, invaded the legation premises, pounding upon its windows and using insulting and threatening language toward persons therein.

The Argentine Minister Protested.

This breach of the right of a minister to freedom from police espionage and gratuitous annoyance to have been so flagrant that the Argentine minister, who was dean of the diplomatic corps, having observed it, felt called upon to protest in behalf of the Chilian minister of foreign affairs. The Chilian authorities have, as will be observed from the correspondence, charged the refugees and the inmates of the legation with insulting the police; but it seems to me incredible that men whose liberty was in jeopardy and whose safety could only be secured by retirement and quietness should have sought to provoke a collision which could only end in their destruction, or to aggravate their condition by intensifying a popular feeling, that at one time so threatened the legation as to require Mr. Egan to appeal to the minister of foreign affairs.

But the most serious incident disclosed by the correspondence is that of the attack upon the sailors of the Baltimore in the streets of Valparaiso on the 16th of October last. In my annual message, speaking upon the information then in my possession, I said:

"So far as I have yet been able to learn no other explanation of this bloody work has been suggested than that it had its origin in hostility to these men as sailors of the United States, wearing the uniform of their government, and not in any individual act or personal animosity."

The Injury Was to the Government.

We have now received from the Chilian government an abstract of the testimony taken by the fiscal general upon the testimony taken by the judge of crimes in an investigation which was made to extend over nearly three months. I very much regret to be compelled to say that this report does not enable me to modify the conclusion announced in my annual message. I am still of the opinion that our sailors were unarmed, beaten, stabbed and killed, not for anything they or any one of them had done, but for what the government of the United States had done, or was charged with having done, by its civil officers and naval commanders. If that be the true aspect of the case, the injury was to the government of the United States, not to those poor sailors who were assaulted in a manner 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 warships 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.

Captain Schley testifies that when his vessel returned to Valparaiso, on Sept. 16, the city officers, as is customary, extended the hospitalities of the city to his officers and crew. It is not claimed that every personal collision or injury in which a sailor or officer of such naval vessel visiting the shore may be involved raises an international question, but I am clearly of the opinion that where such sailors or officers are assaulted by a resident populace, animated by hostility to the government whose uniform the sailors and officers wear and in resentment of acts done by their government, not by them, their nation must take notice of the event as one involving an infraction of its rights and dignity, not in a secondary way, as where a citizen is injured and presents his claim through his own government, but in a primary way, precisely as if its minister or consul or the flag itself has been the object of the same character of assault.

An International Affront.

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 on shore by the implied invitation of the government of Chili, and with the approval of their commanding officer, 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 recent work and no neglect on their part to extend protection, the case will still be one, in my opinion, when its extent and character are considered involving international rights.

The Incidents of the Affair.

The incidents of the affair are briefly as follows:

On the 15th of October last Captain Schley, commanding the United States steamship Baltimore, gave shore leave to 117 petty officers and sailors of his ship. These men left the ship about 3:00 p. m. No incident of violence occurred, none of our men were arrested, no complaint was lodged against them, or did any collision or outbreak occur until about 6 o'clock p. m. Captain Schley states that he was himself on shore and about the streets of the city until 8:30 p. m., that he saw no signs of his men who were upon leave, that they were sober and conducting themselves with propriety, saluting Chilians and other officers as they met them. Other officers of the ship and Chaplain Jenkins, of the American ship Reweenaw, corroborate Captain Schley as to the general sobriety and good behavior of our men.

The Sisters of Charity at the hospital to which our wounded men were taken, when inquired of, stated that they were sober when received. If the situation had been otherwise, we must believe that the Chilian police authorities would have made arrests.

About 6 p. m. the assault began, and it is remarkable that the investigation by the judge of crimes, though so protracted, does not enable him to give any more satisfactory account of its origin than is found in the statement that it began between drunken sailors. Repeatedly in the correspondence it is asserted that it was impossible to learn the precise cause of the riot. The minister of foreign affairs, Matta, in his telegram to Mr. Montt, under date Dec. 31, states that the quarrel began between two sailors in a tavern and was continued in the street, persons who were passing joining in it.

How the Fight Began.

The testimony of Talbot, an apprentice who was with Riggin, is that the outbreak in which they were involved began by a Chilian sailor spitting in the face of Talbot, which was resented by a knockdown. It appears that Riggin and Talbot were at the time unaccompanied by any others of their shipmates. Those two men were immediately beset by a crowd of Chilian citizens and sailors, through which they broke their way to a street car and entered it for safety. They were pursued, driven from the car and Riggin was so seriously beaten that he fell in the street apparently dead. There is nothing in the report of the Chilian investigation made to us that seriously impeaches this testimony.

It appears from Chilian sources that almost simultaneously, with a suddenness that strongly implies meditation and preparation, a mob, stated by the police authorities at one time to number 2,000 and at another 1,000, was engaged in the assault upon our sailors, who are represented as resisting "with stones, clubs and bright arms." The report of the intendente of Oct. 30 states that the fight began at 6 p. m. in three streets, which are named, that information received at the intendencia about 7 p. m. showed that the police arrived on the scene at 6:30, a full half hour after the assault began. At that time, he says, a mob of 2,000 men had collected, and that for several squares there was the appearance of a "real battlefield."

Forced to Flee for Their Lives.

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, pursued by overwhelming numbers, and fighting only to aid their own escape from death or to succor some mate whose life is in greater peril. Eighteen of them are brutally stabbed and beaten, while one Chilian witness, in his 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 citizens, is not ascertained.

The witnesses that saw our men fighting "with stones, clubs and bright arms" is, in view of these facts, incredible. It is further refuted by the fact that our prisoners, when searched, were found to have in their possession 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 La Patria, newspaper, of Valparaiso, of Oct. 17, cannot be regarded as too friendly:

Treated with Incredible Brutality.

"The Yankees, as soon as their pursuers gave chase, went by way of the Calle del Arsenal toward the city car station. In the presence of an ordinary number of citizens, among whom were some sailors, the North Americans took seats in the street car to escape from the stones which the Chilians threw at them. It was believed for an instant that 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. Under these circumstances, and without any cessation of the howling and throwing of stones at the North Americans, the conductor entered the car, and, seeing 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, one of them received a stone blow on the head. One of the Yankee sailors managed to escape in the direction of the Plaza Wheelright, but 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 three senseless and beaten."

Our Sailors Did No Wrong.

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

The judge of crimes, Foster, in a note to the intendente under date of Oct. 20, transmitting the dispatch from this government of the following day, which aroused the authorities of Chili to a better sense of the gravity of the affair, says, "Having presided temporarily over this court in regard to the season of the United States cruiser Baltimore, who have been tried on account of the deplorable conduct which took place," etc. The noticeable point here is that our sailors had been tried before the 20th of October, and that the trial resulted in their acquittal and return to their vessel.

It is quite remarkable and quite characteristic of the management of this affair by the Chilian police authorities that we should now be advised that Seaman Davidson, of the Baltimore, has been included in the indictment, his offense being, so far as I have been able to ascertain, that he attempted to defend a shipmate against an assailant who was striking at him with a knife. The perfect vindication of our men is furnished by this report one only is found to have been guilty of criminal fault, and that for an act clearly justifiable.

The Part the Chilian Police Played.

As to the part taken by the police in the affair the case made by Chili is also far from satisfactory. The point is here Riggin was killed in only three minutes' walk from the police station and not more than twice that distance from the intendencia, and yet, according to their official report, a full half hour elapsed after the assault began before the police were upon the ground. It has been stated that all but two of our men have said that the police did their duty.

The evidence taken at Mare Island shows that if such a statement was procured from our men it was accomplished by requiring them to sign a writing in a language they did not understand and by the representation that it was a mere declaration that they had taken no part in the disturbance. Lieutenant McCrea, who acted as interpreter, says in his testimony that no such statement was obtained before the court the subject of the conduct of the police was so carefully avoided that he reported the fact to Captain Schley on his return to the vessel.

Abundant Evidence That They Hate Us.

The evidence of the existence of animosity toward our sailors in the minds of sailors of the Chilian navy and of the populace of Valparaiso are so abundant and various as to leave no doubt in the mind of any one who will examine the paper submitted. It manifested itself in threatening and insulting gestures toward our men as they passed the Chilian men-of-war in their boats and in the derisive and abusive epithets with which they greeted every appearance of an American sailor on the evening of the riot. Captain Schley reports that boats from the Chilian warships several times went out of their course to cross the bows of his boats, compelling them to back water. He complained of the discourtesy and it was corrected. That this feeling was shared by men of higher rank is shown by an incident related by Surgeon Stitt, of the Baltimore.

After the battle of Placilla he, with other medical officers of the war vessels in the harbor, was giving voluntary assistance to the wounded in the hospitals. The son of a Chilian army officer of high rank was under his care, and when the father discovered it he flew into a passion and said he would rather have his son die than have Americans touch him, and at once had him removed from the ward. This feeling is not well concealed in the dispatches of the foreign office, and had quite open expression in this disrespectful treatment of the American legation. The Chilian boatmen in the bay refused, even for large offers of money, to return our sailors, who crowded the Mole, to their ships when they were endeavoring to escape from the city on the night of the assault.

The market boats of the Baltimore were threatened, and even quite recently the gig of Commander Evans, of the Yorktown, was stoned while waiting for him at the Mole.

The Attack Was Premeditated.

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 in one case, somewhat early in the afternoon, the keeper of one house, into which some of our men had gone, closed his establishment in anticipation of the attack, which he advised them would be made upon them when darkness came on.

In a report of Captain Schley 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 had sympathized with the Balmaceda government on account of the Itata matter, whether with reason or without, he could not of course admit, but such he thought was the explanation of the assault at all times."

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 Baltimore and found it then possible to walk the streets without molestation.

The Attack Was Aimed at the Nation.

These incidents conclusively establish that the attack was upon the uniform—upon 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 it had established itself, in the seizure of the Itata 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 landing at Quintero.

It is not my purpose to enter here any defense of the action of this government in these matters. It is enough for the present purpose to say that if there was any breach of international comity or duty on our part it should have been made the subject of official complaint through diplomatic channels, and redress for which a full responsibility was assumed. We cannot consent that these incidents and these perversions of the truth shall be used to excite a murderous attack upon our unoffending sailors and the government of Chili go acquitted of responsibility. In fact the conduct of this government during the war in Chili pursued those lines of international duty which we had so strongly insisted upon on the part of other nations when this country was in the throes of active conflict.

We continued the established diplomatic relations with the government in power until it was overthrown and promptly and cordially recognized the new government when it was established. The good offices of this government were offered to bring about a peaceful adjustment, and the President of Mr. Egan to mitigate severities and to shelter adherents of the Congressional party were effective and frequent. The charge against Admiral Brown is too base to gain credence with any one who knows his high personal and professional character.

Several Distinct Assaults.

Referring 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. A press summary of the report of The Penal shows that the evidence of the Chilian officials and others was in conflict as to the place of the origin, several places being named by different witnesses as the locality where the first outbreak occurred. This, if correctly reported, shows that there were several distinct outbreaks and so nearly at the same time as to cause this confusion.

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

"At the same time in other streets of the port the Yankee sailors fought fiercely with the people of the town, who believed, more in them incarnate enemies of the Chilian navy."

Captain Jenkins' Testimony.

The testimony of Captain Jenkins, of the American merchant ship Kewenaw, which had gone to Valparaiso for repairs and who was a witness of some part of the assault upon the crew of the Baltimore, is strongly corroborative of the testimony of our own sailors, when he says that he saw Chilian sentries drive back a seaman seeking shelter from a mob that was pursuing him. The officers and men of Captain Jenkins' ship furnish the most conclusive testimony as to the indignities which were practiced toward Americans in Valparaiso. When American sailors, even of merchant ships, can only secure their safety by denying their nationality, it must be time to readjust our relations with a government that permits such demonstrations.

Maltreated by the Police.

As to the participation of the police the evidence of our sailors shows that our men were struck and beaten by police officers on the day after arrest, and that one at least was dragged with a lasso about his neck by a mounted policeman. That the death of Riggin was the result of a rifle shot, fired by a policeman or soldier on duty, is shown directly by the testimony of Johnson, in whose arms he was at the time, and by the evidence of Charles Langen, an American sailor not then a member of the Baltimore's crew, who stood close by and saw the transaction.

The Chilian authorities do not pretend to fix the responsibility of the shot upon any particular person, but seem little inclined to ascertain who fired it further than that it was fired from a crowd. The character of the wound, as described by one of the surgeons of the Baltimore, clearly supports his opinion that it was made by a rifle ball, which in its exit being as much as an inch or an inch and a quarter in width. When shot the poor fellow was unconscious and in the arms of a comrade, who was endeavoring to carry him to a neighboring drug store for treatment.

The story of the police, that in coming up the street they passed these men and left them behind them, is inconsistent with their own statement as to the direction they came from and with their duty to protect them, and is clearly disproved. In fact, Riggin was not behind, but in front of the advancing force, and was not standing in the crowd, but was unconscious and supported in the arms of Johnson when he was shot.

No Expressions of Regret.

The communications of the Chilian government in relation to this cruel and disastrous attack upon our men, as will appear from the correspondence, have not in any instance taken the form of amity and satisfactory expression of regret, much less of apology. The event was of so serious a character that, if the injuries suffered by our citizens 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.

If the assault upon us by 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 outrage was unprovoked, coupled with the statement that the affair was "a most unusual character in ports where the foreign sailors are accustomed to meet. It is not for a generous and sincere government to seek for words of small or equivocal meaning in which to convey to a friendly power an apology for an offense so atrocious as this.

In the case of the assault by a mob in New Orleans upon the Spanish consulate in 1851, Mr. Webster wrote to the Spanish minister, Mr. Calderon, that the assault was felt to be even "a disgraceful and flagrant breach of duty and propriety," and that "his government deplores them as deeply as Minister Calderon and his government could possibly do;" that "these outrages have caused the president great pain, and he thinks a proper acknowledgment is due to her majesty's government."

He invited the Spanish consul to return to his post, suggested that instructions had been given to salute the Spanish flag if the consul should come in a Spanish vessel. Such a treatment by the government of Chili of this assault would have been more creditable to the Chilian authorities, and would have been hardly less satisfactory to a government that values its dignity and honor.

We Waited with Much Patience.

In our note of Oct. 25 last, which appears in the correspondence, after receiving the report of the board of officers appointed by Captain Schley to investigate the affair, the Chilian government was advised of the aspect which it then assumed, and called upon for any facts in its possession that might tend to modify the unfavorable impressions which our reports had created. It is very clear from the correspondence that, before the receipt of this note, the examination was regarded by the police authorities as practically closed. It was, however, reopened, and protracted through a period of nearly three months. We might justly have complained of this unreasonable delay, for to the date of the last note the attitude of Chili was still provisional, and having disposition to be forbearing and hopeful of a friendly termination, I have awaited the report which has but recently been made.

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 examination of all evidence and every suggestion affecting the character, and to these conclusions I adhere. They were stated as follows:

The President's Demand.

"First—That the assault is not relieved of the aspect which the early information of the occurrence gave it, viz., that it was an attack upon the uniform of the United States navy, having its origin and motive in a feeling of hostility to this government and not in any act of sailors or of any of them.

"Second—That the public authorities of Valparaiso flagrantly failed in their duty to protect our men, and that some of the police and some of the Chilian soldiers and sailors were themselves guilty of unprovoked assaults upon our sailors before and after arrest. He (the president) thinks the preponderance of the evidence and the inherent probabilities lead to the conclusion that Riggin was killed by the police or soldiers.

"Third—That he (the president) is therefore compelled to bring the case back to the position taken by this government, by the note of Mr. Wharton of Oct. 25 last, . . . and to ask for a suitable apology and for some adequate reparation for the injury done to this government."

Matta's Insulting Note.

In the same note the attention of the Chilian government was called to the offensive character of a note addressed by Mr. Matta, its minister of foreign affairs, to Mr. Montt, its minister at this capital, on the 12th ult. This dispatch was not officially communicated to this government; but as Mr. Montt was directed to translate it and to give it to the press of this country, it seemed to me that it could not pass without official notice.

It was not only undiplomatic, but grossly insulting to our naval officers and to the executive department, as it directly imputed untruth and insincerity to the reports of naval officers and to the official communications made by the executive department to congress. It will be observed that I have notified the Chilian government that unless this note is at once withdrawn and an apology as public as the offense made, I will terminate diplomatic relations.

The request for the recall of Mr. Egan, upon the ground that he was not persona grata was unaccompanied by any suggestion that could properly be used in support of it, and I infer that the request is based upon official acts of Mr. Egan which have received the approval of this government. But, however that may be, I could not consent to consider such a question until it had first been settled whether our correspondence with Chili could be conducted upon a basis of mutual respect.

Our Demands Should Be Enforced.

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 of Chili by this government should be adhered to and enforced. If the dignity as well as the prestige and influence of the United States are not to be wholly sacrificed we should expect that those who in foreign ports display the flag or wear the colors of this government against insult, brutality and death, inflicted in resentment of the acts of their government and not for any fault of their own.

It has been my purpose 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 to increase exchanges of commerce upon a basis of mutual benefit. We regret every civil contest that disturbs their peace and paralyzes 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 toward weaker powers, will extend a strong and adequate protection to its citizens, to its officers and to its humblest sailors, when made the victims of wantonness and cruelty in resentment not of their personal misconduct, but of the official acts of their government.

The Treatment of Patrick Shields.

Upon information received that Patrick Shields, an Irishman, and probably a British subject, but at the time a fireman of the American steamer Kewenaw 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 crew of that vessel to be taken upon its arrival in San Francisco, and that testimony is also herewith transmitted.

The brutality and even savagery of the treatment of the seamen by the Chilian police would be incredible if the evidence of Shields 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 regards of the vessel's officers came back a wreck; black from his neck to his lips from beating; weak and stupid, and is still in a kind of a paralyzed condition, and has never been able to do duty since."

Left for Congressional Action.

A claim for reparation has been made in behalf of this man, for, while he was not a citizen of the United States, the doctrine held by us, as expressed in the consular regulations, is: "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 circumstances that the vessel is American is evidence that the seamen on board are such, and in every regularly documented 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 longer to bring these matters to the attention of congress for such action as may be deemed appropriate.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

The Message in Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The president's message on Chilian matters was read in the senate and at its conclusion referred to the foreign affairs committee. The senate (out of respect to the late Judge Bradley) adjourned until Tuesday.

Speaker Crisp presided in the house and was the recipient of many congratulations. The president's message on Chilian matters was read, and at its conclusion heartily applauded by both sides. It was appropriately referred.

Immediately upon the reference of the message and accompanying documents on Chilian matters to the house committee on foreign affairs, that committee was called together.

Cyrus W. Field Better.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—Cyrus W. Field was better in the morning, though still weak, and sustained by liquid foods administered every two hours. The head trouble, which was considered the most serious manifestation, has pretty much passed away. Mr. Field worries a great deal about his son, Edward M. Field, who is in Ludlow street jail.

Justice Bradley's Funeral.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 26.—Funeral services of a simple character were held over the body of the late Justice Bradley at his residence in Washington, which were attended by members of the cabinet, senators, members of the supreme court and others. The remains were then shipped to Newark, where the interment took place today.

The Slasher Pleads Insanity.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—The trial of Henry G. Dowd, better known as "Jack the Slasher," for assault in the first degree with a razor upon William Muller has been adjourned until Wednesday. Dowd's counsel entered a plea of insanity.

Foul Play Is Suspected.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 26.—Martha Eames is said to have been killed on the railroad near Pittsburg. She was accompanied by her brothrhd, Michael Pryle. Foul play is suspected and Pryle was arrested.

Suicide of a Music Hall Singer.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The body of Mary Costello, a well known music hall artiste, was found in the reservoir at Stockport, near Manchester. It is supposed that she committed suicide.

A Warrant for Strong Man Samson.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—A warrant for the arrest of Samson, the strong man, has been issued on complaint of a Mrs. Bernstein that he will not return jewels and £750 borrowed from her.

GRAVES DIDN'T CONFESS.

Sheriff Wilson Admits That the Statement He Made Was Exaggerated.

DENVER, Jan. 26.—Deputy Sheriff Wilson has admitted that the statement that Graves had made a confession to him was not so. "Graves did talk to me. He spoke about the trial and referred to the manner in which he had managed the property. This, he said no doubt militated against him. He spoke of Ballou and the peculiar circumstances which arose, but he did not say he was a guilty man. If my affidavit is carefully read you will see that I never stated that he made a downright confession, although I admit that the reading of the affidavit may be construed that way."

"Are you certain of that?"

"Of course I am."

"Then why did you make the statement credited to you?"

"The statement I made has been exaggerated. Graves talked to me the same as you would if you were a prisoner under my care and know me well, that's all. I am willing to make an affidavit to set myself right."

A man with a petition has endeavored to get Wilson to sign his name. The petition prays Governor Routt to commute the sentence of Dr. Graves.

Mrs. Worrell's Denial.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 26.—Mrs. E. S. Worrell, through her attorney, denies that she ever saw or had communication with Dr. Martin, who attended Mrs. Barnaby in San Francisco.

NO REWARD FOR GARZA.

But Many Public Men in Mexico Want His Head.

LAREDO, Tex., Jan. 26.—Lamadro Mar, Mexican consul at this point, says no reward was offered for the capture and delivery to the Mexican authorities of Catarino Garza. He did not believe that the president of Mexico had ever mentioned any such offer. The impression remains here that there are public men in Mexico who would be very much pleased to be able to lay their hands on Garza. The government doubtless would also take a hand after he was put on trial, and the principal charge against him would be treason.

In regard to the recent sentence of a military court at Monterey to the effect that General Nievan Hernandez, former commander of the Mier, was sentenced to be shot and that the greatest secrecy was exercised in the trial proceedings, etc., the consul said that the trial was public, and that witnesses had been summoned and sworn evidence taken all over the border country. He stated that the sentence could and probably would be appealed from first instance.

Prince George Goes Courting.

LISBON, Jan. 26.—It is rumored that Prince George is paying some attention to the daughter of Prince Christian, while the report grows stronger, also, that he may marry the Princess May, his late brother's betrothed.

Charged with Forgery.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 26.—Albert Hawkins, a clerk in a Pittsburg hotel, was arrested charged with forging his father-in-law's name for $6,000. He was taken to Minnesota.

The Weather.

Generally fair till Wednesday; slightly warmer; southwest winds.

SHE HAD HEART DISEASE

But Harris Said Helen's Mother Never Told Him.

HE BLAMED MRS. POTTS.

Sensational Testimony at the Great Poisoning Trial by Dr. Mapes—Harris' Denial That He Ever Bragged About His Conquests.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—The trial of Carlyle W. Harris, charged with administering to his young and beautiful school wife, Helen Neilson Potts, a fatal dose of morphine, bids fair to go down in history as one of the most famous in the annals of New York criminal courts.

The eighth day in the trial began Monday before Recorder Smyth and a jury in general sessions, and the prosecution is as yet far from the end of the work of weaving about the young medical student the net of circumstantial evidence that they claim will leave no weakened mesh through which he can break to safety.

Second Section of the Case.

Last week saw what might be termed the first section of the case of the people presented. Monday began the second section of the case.

The chief part of the second section will be the attempt to show more clearly the motive which Harris had for the crime he is alleged to have committed, and