

CHILE BACKS DOWN.

(Continued from Editorial Page.)
Necessary and acknowledged incident of the asylum.

These refugees have very recently, without formal safe conduct but by the acquiescence of the Chilean authorities, been placed on board the Yorktown, and are now being conveyed to Callao, Peru.

Disrespect to Our Legation. This incident might be considered wholly closed but for the disrespect manifested towards this government by the close and offensive police surveillance of the legation premises which was manifested 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 offensively scrutinized persons entering or leaving the legation and, on one or more occasions, arrested members of the minister's family.

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the legation as "a veritable prison," and states that the police agents or detectives were, after his arrival, withdrawn during his stay.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. 20, 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 towards persons therein.

The Chilean 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 lives were 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.

The Attack on Our Sailors. 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 October 18 last.

We have now received from the Chilean government an abstract of the conclusions of 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 assaulted, 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 these poor sailors who were assaulted in a manner so brutal and so cowardly.

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.

Captain Schley's Testimony. Captain Schley testifies that when his vessel returned to Valparaiso on Sept. 14, 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 these 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 infringement of its rights and dignity.

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 Chile, and with the approval of their commanding officer.

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 Chilean seems, from the report, to have suffered some injury.

The president then refers to the evidence to prove that our sailors were unarmed, and quotes from a Chilean newspaper to prove that they were at the mercy of a mob, and says of the alleged charges against them:

Our Sailors Not Guilty.
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 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. 22 last, says:

"Having presided temporarily over this court in regard to the seamen of the United States cruiser Baltimore, who have been tried on account of deplorable conduct which took place," etc.

The noticeable point here is that our sailors had been tried before the 23rd 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 Chilean police authorities that we should now be advised that Seaman Davidson, of the Baltimore, 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.

As to the part taken by the police in the affair the case made by Chile is also perfectly satisfactory. The point where Rignin was killed is 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.

The evidence of existence of animosity towards our sailors in the minds of the sailors of the Chilean 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 papers submitted.

Manifested itself in threatening and insulting gestures towards our men as they passed the Chilean 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 Chilean war ships 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 by Surgeon Stitt, of the Baltimore. After the battle of Placilla, 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 Chilean 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 the disrespectful treatment of the American legation.

The Chilean boatmen in the bay refused, even for large offers of money, to return our sailors, who crowded the Nole, to their ship 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 Mele.

Chile's Discourteous Delays.
The evidence of our sailors clearly shows that the attack was expected by the Chilean 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 establishment in anticipation of attack, which he advised them would be made upon them as darkness came on.

The communications of the Chilean government in relation to this cruel and disastrous attack upon our men, as will appear from the correspondence, have not in any degree taken the form of a manly and satisfactory expression of regret, much less of apology.

dignity and honor. The president then refers to the delays by Chile in investigating the affair, and incloses his communication to Chile of last Thursday, as follows:

The President's Demands.
On the 21st inst., I caused to be communicated to the government of Chile, by the American minister at Santiago, the conclusions of the government after a full consideration of all the evidence and of every suggestion affecting this matter, and of these conclusions I adhere. They were stated as follows:

"First—That the assault is not relieved of the aspect which the early information of the event gave it, viz.: That of 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 the 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 Chilean soldiers and sailors were themselves guilty of unprovoked assaults upon our sailors before and after arrest.

"Third—That he (the president) is therefore compelled to bring the case back to the position taken by this government in the note of Mr. Wharton of Oct. 23 last * * * and to ask for a suitable apology and for some adequate reparation for the injury done to this government."

Matta's Offensive Note.
In the same note the attention of the Chilean 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 11th ult.

This dispatch was not officially communicated to this government, but as Mr. Montt was directed to translate it and give it to the press of this country, it seemed to me that it could not pass without official notice.

It was not only un diplomatic but grossly insulting to our naval officers and to the executive department, as it directly imputed untruth and insincerity to the reports of the naval officers and to the official communications made by the executive department to congress.

It will be observed that I have notified the Chilean 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 gratia was accompanied by my 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 Chile could be conducted on a basis of mutual respect.

In submitting these papers to congress I wish to state that the patriotic consideration which the questions involved demand, I desire to say that I am of the opinion that the demand made of Chile by this government should be adhered to and enforced.

Uphold the Nation's Dignity.
If the dignity as well as the prestige and influence of the United States are not to be wholly sacrificed we must protect 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 act 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 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 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 wanton and cruelty in resentment not of their personal misconduct, but of the official acts of their government.

The Case of Fireman Shields.
Upon information received that Patrick Shields, an Irishman and probably a British subject, but at the time a fireman of the American steamer Keweenaw, in the harbor of Valparaiso for repairs, had been subjected to personal injury in that city—largely by the police—I directed the attorney general to cause the evidences of the officers and crew of that vessel to be taken upon its arrival in San Francisco. That testimony is also herewith transmitted.

The brutality and even savagery of the treatment of these poor men by the Chilean 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 Kiss as a Salable Commodity.
Six of the prettiest girls in the Lutheran church at Burns, Mich., which held a social the other night for the improvement of its finances, succeeded not only in raising the wind but in letting loose a breezy tempest by wearing placards as large as chest protectors, inscribed: "You may kiss me for twenty-five cents."

Of course it rained quarters from a painfully large number of the elderly but shameless gentlemen present, while a suggestion of thunder and lightning came from their incensed and highly proper better halves.

Undoubtedly the latter were in the right. Indiscriminate "Copenhagen" as a means of replenishing church exchequers is ticklish business, and one that is open to question on broad grounds of public policy. The kiss, as one of the highest and holiest expressions of affection, ought to be held priceless. Once let the practice be reduced to a bargain basis, and there would follow an era of competition and of unscrupulous rate-cutting which would precipitate a panic in the market and rob the article of all interchangeable value. There are other considerations—the hygienic risk in these "grippe" laden times, for instance. In fact, there are those who hold that kissing in itself may be contagious; and public sentiment on due reflection will not fail to array itself in behalf of the indignant and protesting ladies of Burns, Michigan.

Liquor Habit Cured.
By administering Dr. Haines' Golden Specific. It is manufactured as a powder, which can be given in a glass of beer, a cup of coffee or tea, or in food, without the knowledge of the patient. It is absolutely harmless, and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic in fact, and in every instance a perfect cure has followed. It never fails. The system once impregnated with the Specific, it becomes an utter impossibility for the liquor habit to exist. Cures guaranteed. 48 page book of particulars free. Address: GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO., June 92, 185 Race St., Cincinnati, O.

ALBAN SEAL, of Birmingham, this State, is the veteran grave-digger of his district; and on laying down his spade recently to retire into private life could show a record of 991 dear departed whose graves he had dug.

WARNED IN TIME.
People will have themselves largely to blame if the horrid grip secures a foothold here this winter. The Board of Health sounded a note of warning a few days ago. Physicians all agree that with proper precautions the disease may be prevented. Aged and enfeebled persons, in fact, any one whose system is run down, require a healthful stimulant just now. The medical faculty are a unit upon this point. Klein's Silver Age and Dinguenee ry whiskies which sell respectively at \$1.50 and \$1.25 per full quart are the purest and best stimulants known. The most skilled practitioners in the country prescribe these whiskies. Grocers and leading hospitals use them exclusively. Major Klein also sells Guckeneimer, Finch, Gilson, Overholt and Bear Creek All 91 per quart or six quarts for \$5. His establishment is headquarters for everything in the liquor line. Goods expressed everywhere. Send for catalogue, mentioning this paper, to: MAX KLEIN, Allegheny, Pa.

PASTOR KOENIG'S NERVE TONIC

More Than Satisfied. XII
66 CHEEVER PL., BROOKLYN, N. Y., June 19, '90. For over twelve years my son has been afflicted with spasms; he would have one every two weeks until about six months ago, then even two a week. We took him to a number of first-class physicians and we tried everything and any number of remedies without deriving any encouragement in his case, and had commenced to despair of ever being able to cure him at all, when we heard of Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic and concluded to give it a trial. The result has more than satisfied us. It is more than three months since he commenced to take this Nerve Tonic and he has never been sick since. Please send our most sincere thanks, for we feel that you have not only cured him of a great affliction but have saved his life as well, as we do not think he would have lived long in the condition he was in before he commenced taking your valuable remedy. MRS. M. MOLONY.

FREE A Valuable Book on NERVOUS Diseases sent free to any address. A power patient can, with this medicine free of charge.
This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., since his, and is now prepared under his direction by the

KOENIG MED. CO., Chicago, Ill.
Sold by Druggists at \$1 per Bottle, 6 for \$5. Large Size, \$1.75. 6 Bottles for \$9.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE SICK HEAD

ACHIE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS
is the name of the only liver pill that has been made up so small, yet so powerful. Our pills cure it while others do not. Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. They are strictly pure and do not grip or irritate. They are the only pills that will cure the liver in its various conditions, and they are sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail. CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York. SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

A POSITIVE CLOSING OUT SALE

This is a positive Closing out Sale for the purpose of **GOING OUT OF BUSINESS** COMMENCING **THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3rd, '91.** My entire stock is put on sale, regardless of cost. Now is your time to procure Live Bargains in **CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS.** —GIVE ME A CALL.—

BARGAINS AT LOEB'S
Simon Loeb - - Bellefonte, Pa.
Iron City College.
N. W. COR. PENN AVENUE AND SIXTH ST., PITTSBURG, PA. TWENTY-THREE THOUSAND GRADUATES. The largest and most progressive Business College in the United States. Send for new illustrated catalogue giving full particulars, mailed free. Address, Feb. 14, J. C. SMITH'S SON.

BEEZER'S MEAT MARKET
ALLEGHENY ST. --- BELLEFONTE.
We keep none but the best quality of Beef, Pork, Mutton, &c. All kinds of smoked meat, sliced ham, pork, sausage, etc.
If you want a nice juicy steak go to BEEZER'S MEAT MARKET. 10-13-14.

WHY WE REPRESENT THE NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO
Total assets \$42,353,912.96
Total liabilities \$5,821,567.38
Net surplus \$36,532,345.58
II.—It is a Prosperous Co.
Ins. in force Jan. 1, '91—\$29,908,087.
Increase during 1890—26,502,884.
Increase in assets in 1890—5,217,042.65
Increase in surplus in 1890—861,277.65
Total income in 1890—11,119,278.05
Increase over 1889—1,730,819.05
III.—It is a Careful Company.
Death-loss incurred during 1890 \$6.60
Average rate of 9 leading competitors 11.40
Average of the 9 largest competing companies 14.90
Death loss at \$6.60 per \$1,000—2,129,205.25
Death loss had rate been \$14.90—3,280,549.50
Amount saved—1,151,344.25
Assets in 1st mortgage bonds—95 per cent
\$170, since largest competing co's
Assets in railroad and other fluctuating securities—None
Deductions in largest competing co's 32 per cent
IV.—It is a well managed Co.
Rate of interest earned in '90 5.92
Average rate of 9 leading competitors 5.15
Interest income at 5.92 per cent—\$2,190,500
Interest income had rate been 5.15 per cent—1,910,908
Interest gained—280,545
V.—It pays the largest dividends.

The NORTHWESTERN is the only company which, in recent years, has published her Dividends. In 1885 and in 1887 the Company published lists of nearly 300 policies, embracing every kind issued, and challenged all companies to produce policies, alike as to age, date and kind, showing like results. No reference or reply to this challenge has ever been made by any officer or agent of any company, so far as known.

VI.—The Company's interest receipts exceed her death claims.
Interest receipts in 1890—\$2,190,500
Death claims in 1890—1,232,200
VII.—It is purely American.—By its charter it cannot insure in any Foreign country nor in Gulf states. Its wise and conservative management in this, as well as in other respects is heartily approved of by the practical business men of this country.

Rates, plans and further information furnished on request. W. C. HEINLE, District Agent. BELLEFONTE, PA.

leblils and all kinds of job work done at this office in first class style. Our prices are reasonable.
—Winter clothing is being sold at cost y the 1 blad. Branch to reduce stock.
—Centre Democrat and Philad Times one year for \$1.45
\$3.50 PER DAY ALL WINTER
Can be made up by set complete forms, setting—GLEAN- TION PAPER SPEAR POLARIS. No branch offices. No hand labor. No dust or dirt. Always ready for use. An entire every home-keeper will find it of use. Sent by mail for \$1.00. Write today for our free catalogue. You will surely regret it. Address, CHAMPTON CO., 8 E. Fourth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

PENNA. STATE COLLEGE
LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; TUITION FREE; BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES LOW. NEW BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENTS.
LEADING DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY:
1.—AGRICULTURE (three courses); and AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY; with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory
2.—BOTANY and HORTICULTURE; theoretical and practical. Students taught original study with the microscope.
3.—CHEMISTRY; with an unusually full and thorough course in the Laboratory.
4.—CIVIL ENGINEERING; (two courses)
5.—ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING; (two courses)
6.—MECHANICAL ENGINEERING; (complete) with very extensive practical exercises in the Field, the Shop and the Laboratory.
7.—HISTORY of Ancient and Modern, with original investigation.
8.—INDUSTRIAL ART and Design.
9.—LADIES' COURSE in LITERATURE and SCIENCE; Two years. Ample facilities for Music, VOICE and INSTRUMENTAL.
10.—LANGUAGE and LITERATURE; Latin (optional), French, German and English (required), one or more continued through the entire course.
11.—MATHEMATICS and ASTRONOMY; pure and applied.
12.—MECHANIC ARTS; combining shop work with study, three years' course; new building and equipment.
13.—MENTAL MORAL and POLITICAL SCIENCE; Constitutional Law and History, Political Economy, etc.
14.—MILITARY SCIENCE; instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
15.—PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT: Two years—carefully graded and thorough.
Winter term opens January 7, 1891; Spring term, April, 1891. Commencement week, June 28-July 2, 1891. For Catalogue or other information, address
GEO. W. ATHERTON, LL. D., Pres., STATE COLLEGE, CENTRE CO., Pa.

DOCTOR J. B. HOBENSACK'S
MEDICAL OFFICES.
206 North Second Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Are the oldest in America for the treatment of Special Diseases and Foulful Ulcers, Blood Poison, Nervous Debility, Erysipelas, Runnings, Discharges, Strictures, Bladder, Kidney and Skin Diseases, Varicose, Hydrocele Rupture, permanently cured by improved methods without detention from business. The Doctor's success is due to his lifelong experience and study; to the pure vegetable remedies used and the thorough examination and watchful attention given patients during treatment. A forty years establishment is our guarantee of success.
Office hours from 9 a. m. till 2 p. m., and from 6 to 9 p. m., Saturdays all day, Sundays 10 to 12 a. m.
Nov. '92
SEND STAMP FOR BOOK.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE
Estate of John B. Veidner, dec'd, late of Burns township—All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having legal claims against the same are desired to present them, without delay, in proper order for settlement, to JOHN B. VEIDNER, Executor, Burns, Pa.
JOSEPH EISENHOWER, Executors of John B. Veidner, dec'd.

HOW I EARNED AN ISLAND.
Enterprising Young Man: True & Co. instructed and started me. I went steadily and made money faster than I expected to. I bought an island and built a small summer hotel. If I don't succeed at that, I will go to work again at the business in which I made my money. True & Co. shall instruct and start you, reader, if you do, and if you work industriously, you will in due time be able to buy an island and build a hotel. Money can be earned at our new line of work, rapidly and honestly, by those of either sex, young or old, and in their own localities, wherever they live. Any one can do the work. Easy to learn. We furnish everything, no risk. You can devote your spare moments, or all your time to the work. This entirely new line offers wonderful opportunities to every one. Engineers are starting from \$25 to \$100 per week and upwards, and more after a little experience. We can furnish you the employment—we teach you the business. This is an era of marvelous things, and here is another great, useful, wealth giving wonder. Great gains will reward every industrious worker. Whoever you are, and whatever you are doing, you will want to know about this wonderful work at once. Delay means much money lost to you. So express to outside here, but I'll write to you, and we will make all plans to you FREE. Address, TRUE & CO., Box 400, Augusta, Maine.