AN ULTIMATUM.

President Harrison's Message on the Chilean Affair.

CHILE MUST APOLOGIZE.

The Whole Correspondence Submitted to Congress.

All Citizens Must be Protected-No Satisfactory Expression of Regret Even Tendered by the Chilean Government-A Clear and Concise View of the Whole Situation in **Both Countries.**

President Harrison's message on the Chilean 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 January 21 to Minister Egan. These demands are that the Chilean Government must apologize and make reparation for the assault upon the Baltimore sailors, that the Matta circular note of December 13 must be withdrawn that the language in the note be withdrawn, that the language in the note must be withdrawn, and the language dis avowed with as much publicity as it was cir culated, or diplomatic relations with Chile will cease, that Mr. Egan's recall will not be will cease, that Mr. Egan's recall will not be considered until these matters are disposed of. The President in stating his reason for making these demands advised that they be confirmed and enforced by Congress. The President says: "I do not deem it necessary in this com-

munication 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 Chilean Government are un-satisfactory is all that I deem necessary.

"It may be well, at the outset, to say that, whatever may have been said in this country or in Chile in criticism of Minister Egan, the true history of this exciting period in Chilean 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 of chimself, He has, I think on the whole, borne himself, in very trying circumstance, 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 Chilean authorities, nor has any demand been made for the surrender of these refugees.

'Precedents cited by Mr. Egan, particulary the case of the revolution in Peru in 1865, did not leave the Chilean 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 to a neutral territory was a neces-sary and acknowledged incident of the asylum.

"These refugees have very recently, with-out formal safe conduct, but by the acquies-cence of the Chilean authorities, been placed on board the Yorktown and are now being

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, has been sub-jected 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. taken upon its arrival in San Francisco; and that testimony is also herewith trans-mitted. The brutality and even savagery mitted. The brutality and even savagery of the treatment of these poor sailors by the Chilian policemen 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 ward. The contain of the users ""He vessel. The captain of the vessel says: "He came back a wreck; black from his neck to his hips from beating, weak and stupid, and is still in a kind of paralyzed condition and has never been able to do duty since." A claim of reparation has been made in

behalf of this man, for, while he was not a citizen of the United States, the doctrines long 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 circumstance 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.

Executive Mansion, Janaury 25, 1892.

Important Points in the Diplomatic Correspondence.

The voluminous Chilean correspondence from the Department of State comprises the details of all the events, beginning with the Balmaceda insurrection, up to the pres ent time. Concerning the Itata affair, Mr Egan reports the acting Minister of Foreign Affairs as admitting that the United States could not have taken any other position in regard to that vessel, and that a bitter feel-

ing was being fomented by the English. During the negotiations for peace, Mr. Egan had instructions from the State Department to insist that the revolutionist envoys have the ordinary protection of a flag of trace; and accordingly he protested against the order of M. Godoy that their safe conduct be withdrawn. This order was disavowed by President Balmaceda.

On August 20 Mr. Egan wrote that, bearing of a reported threat to search the legation for refugees, he had personally notified the Government that he would discuss the question of asylum on a proper basis, but he would shoot any one trying to search the legation. The Chillian Prezident assured him direct that there was no such intention. Later on, Mr. Egan telegraphed the particulars of the surroundng of the American legation with secret police, the arrest of twenty persons for en-tering the legation, and the arrest of two of the legation servants, against which Mr. Egan had protested. The espionage on the legation was kept up, but no further arrests

Mr. Egan reported that it had been intiarr. Egan reported that it had been inti-mated to him that to avoid personal unpopu-larity and inconvenience, he ought to have the refugees leave the legation and seek con-cealment elsewhere; he would not adopt this course because of its inhospitality and inhu-manity. Mr. Egan commented on the very different treatment accorded the refugees at other legations. Minister Matta twice re-

other legations. Minister Matta twice re-fused a safe conduct to the refugees. On October 1 Mr. Eagan was advised that President Harrison desired to establish and maintain the most friendly relations with Chile; but the right of asylum having been tacitly allowed to other legations and exer-cised by our Winister with the old Governon 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 Gov-comment by the close and offensive policy.

tend its strong and adequate protection to its citizens, to its officers, and to its humblest sailor when made the victim of wantonness and cruelty in resentment, not of their per-sonal misconduct, but of the official acts of their Government. Unon information protection to their government.

counsel. This request was denied, but Senor Matta promised to submit the result of the investigation when completed. A report from the Intendente of Valparaiso said that the police and soldiers only tried to restore peace, and charged that the United States sailors were armed. In a reply to this Capt. Schley said that the fact that the mote so far outunubered the sailors are that mob so far outnumbered the sailors, and that the sailors had, when arrested, only a few pocket-knives, is a refutation of these stateonts.

In another letter, Captain Schley calls at-tention to the discharge of sailors arrested, no proof of guilt being found. Captain Schley also gives a detailed account of the affair, which has been publised heretofore. Captain Schley, in his report, says that he can testify personally to the sobriety, order-liness and good behavior and politeness of his men to the Chilean authorities, a half hour before the assault took place. November 7, Mr. Egan reported the bru-tal treatment of Patrick Shields, a fireman of the U. S. steamship Keweenaw and an American citizen arrested by the authorities of Valparaiso, charged with drunkenness. In another letter, Captain Schley calls at-

of Valparaiso, charged with drunkenness. He was in a serious condition physically from this treatment. 'Shields's claim for \$5000 indemnity for injuries was transmitted to Senor Matta.

Transmitting correspondence about the attack on the Baltimore sailors, Mr. Egan commented on the fact that the correspond-ence in this secret trial had been published in the press with the evident intention of molding employeeminton and that it had reamolding public opinion, and that it had re-sulted in some bitter attacks upon the United States, its navy and its legation.

Mr. Egan in commenting on the report of the Judge of Crimes said that the testimony of important witnesses was not taken, and that unjustifiable deductions were made that

from the general evidence. In reply to an inquiry of Mr. Egan, Senor Matta affirmed the correctness of his note and said that no "explanation or dissertion" could add to its contents. Pending further in structions, Mr. Egan notified the State De partment that he had suspended communica-tion with the Chilean Foreign Office Decemder 17. Mr. Egan reported to Secretary Blaine that police and detectives continued der 17. to surround the United States and Spanish legations, that the newspaper at-tacks continued and that it was proposed to drive out the refugees by burning the

egation . December 20, Mr. Egan telegraphed that Grace & Co., having notified the Chilean Government that the United States intended to issue an ultimatum, the British Minister called on the Minister of Foreign Affairs and urged a course of conciliation; but the Min-ister maintained with firmness and defiance the attitude assumed by him.

On the formation of the Ministry, January 1, Mr. Egan telegraphed that two of them were his personal friends, and that concilia-tion would mark the disposition towards the United States. At least two members of the Cabinet had disapproved the Matta note openly, it was strongly condemned by public opinion, and it would be, in his opinion, no difficult matter to have its terms disavowed or the note withdrawn.

January 8 Mr. Blaine asked if what was personally offensive to the President and other officers of the United States in the Matta circular would be withdrawn, whether the refugees would receive safe conduct, and whether the legation was under surveillance Mr. Egan reported on the 12th that the beence of the President at Valparaiso made it impossible to obtain an immediate answer to the first question, that he had verbal permission for the refugees to leave the country and that the legation was free from surveil-lance. An early reply to the first question was promised.

On January 16 Mr. Egan transmitted the result of an interview with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who said that on the ground taken by the Secretaries of State Bu banan and Webster that no foreign power, through and Webster that no foreign power, through its representatives, could make a message of the President of the United States the basis of diplomatic representations or contro-versy. Chile was willing to withdraw all that might be considered disagreeable in the Matta note. Mr. Egan told the minister that an expression of regret for a were sive to the President would be expected and the minister assured him that the Chilean minister had been instructed to express re gret for all that might create unple ness between the two Governments in the

ed Minister Egan to ask a delay of one or two days of 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.

THE REPUBLIC OF CHILE.

A Narrow Strip of Country With a Population of Nearly 3,000,000.

The Republic of Chile, as the gazetter tells us, is a country of South America, bounded on the east by ranges of the Andes and on

the west by the Pacific Ocean. To be more precise, Chili includes the narrow strip of land on the west coast of South America, ex-tending from Peru on the north nearly to Cape Horn, and bounded on the west by Bolivia and Argentina. In breadth this strip of land varies from 40 to 200 miles, while its



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SOUTH AMERICA.

Chile has an area of 293,970 square miles, and its population in 1885 was 2,526,969. From one end to the other it is a country of high mountains, whose tops are snow-clad the year through. Its coast line affords but few good harbors. The best one is that of Talcahuano, a little town of 2500 inhabitants,

in the southern part of the coast line. The most important harbor on the Chilean coast is that of Valparaiso. The town, which has a population of 97,737, is on a bay of semi-circular form, which is capable accommodating a very large fleet. It well sheltered on the east, south and west, but toward the north it is exposed.

The greater part of the town is built on the sides of hills sloping down to the water's edge. On the whole it affords as good a target for a man-of-war's guns as can on the coast of the continent. On March 31, 1866, it was bombarded by a Spanish squadron under Admiral Nunez and a large part of it was ruined. The loss to the town was estimated at \$10,183,000.

Chile is a great country for earthquakes. A record of twenty-five months shows 156 separate and distinct shocks. These shocks do not as a rule do much damage, but they frighten the life out of the Chilians for a

OUR NAVY'S STRENGTH.

Complete List of the United States War Ships.

The following list comprises the war ships of the United States which at present are either in commission or are being fitted out with all possible dispatch for active service, the list being corrected up to recent date: Armored Vessels-Double turreted moni-tor Miantonomoh, with a crew of 300; single turreted monitors Ajax, Canonicus, Cat-skill, Lebigh, Mahopac, Manhattan, Wyan-dotte, Nantucket, Jason, Nahant, Montauk, Passaic and Comanche. Unarmored Vessels--Cruiser Chicago, 380 man. cruiser Boston. 275 man. cruiser At-

men; cruiser Boston, 275 men; cruiser Atlanta, 275 men; dispatch gunboat Dolphin, 130 men; cruiser Newark, 325 men; cruiser Charleston, 300 men; cruiser Baltimore, 325 men; cruiser San Francisco, 360 men; cruiser Philadelphia, 325 men; gunboat cruiser Yorktown, 180 men; gunboat cruiser Con-cord, 180 men; gunboat cruiser

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

21st DAT. -The reading of the President's Message on the Chilean question occupied most of the time of the Senate, and little business was done. The message and cor-respondence were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs—A report by Mr. Hoar, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, on the case of Senator Chilton, of Texas, concluded with the resolution that Mr. Chilton is entitled to retain his seat----The Vice-President had read a communication announcing the

had read a communication announcing the death of Justice Bradley. Remarks in eulogy of the dead Justice were made by Mr. MoPherson and Mr. Hoar. 22D DAY.—The Senate confirmed these nominations: Lewis Dexter. Providence, R. I., Consul at Fayal, Azores; Henry Bradley, Postmaster at Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.—Beyond the introduction of a resolution by Mr. George, of Mississippi, to investigate the causes of existing agricultural depression in the Cotton States, there was no other busi-ness of interest.

ness of interest. 23D DAY.—There was a discussion on public building bills——A resolution was introduced calling for the corre-spondence in the Chinese Govern-ment's refusal to receive Minister Blair a tail to pay to the legal representatives of John Ericsson \$13,930 for services in plan-ning the United States steamship Princeton —Mr. Gibson reported favorably a bill ap-propriating \$350,000 for a dry dock at

Algiers, La. 24TH DAY.-The President's message with the Chilean correspondence was sent in and referred —— The Mexican award bill (as to the La Abra claim) was taken up as the unfinished business. It went over-Mr. Hale made a speech on reciprocity.,

In the House.

19TH DAY .- Speaker Crisp ascended to the 197H DAY.—Speaker Crisp ascended to the chair at precisely noon, and his colleagues warmly greeted him as he reas-sumed the reins of authority laid down so long on account of sickness. The Chaplain in his prayer feelingly alluded to the death of Justice Bradley.—After the reception and reading of the President's message, which was referred to the Com-mittee on Forsign Affairs and the transac mittee on Foreign Affairs, and the transac-tion of routine business, the House ad-

20TH DAY .- Mr. Culberson reported and the House passed a joint resolution remov-ing the political disabilities of Commodore John R. F. Tatnall-Mr. Breckenridge in troduced and debated a resolution reques ing the President to communicate to the House all correspondence between the Gov-ernment of the United States, its Minister to Chile, and the Chilean Government not communicated to Congress with the message heretofore sent in. The matter went over. heretofore sent in. The matter went over. 21st DAY.—Further discussion took place on the new rules—Mr. Hatch introduced a bill making oleomargarine transported from one State or Territory to another sub-ject to the laws of the State or Territory of final destination upon arrival there. 220 DAY.—President Harrison transmitted

Chile's reply to our ultimatum. It was re-ferred-----The House devoted the remainder of the day to debate on the report of the Committee on Rules without coming to a

23p DAY .- Mr. Bacon introduced a bill to carry into effect the recommendations of the International American Conference by the incorporation of an international Ameri can bank — The report of the Committe on Rules was further considered.

EGYPT'S NEW KHEDIVE.

The Career and Attainments of the Young Prince Abbas.

The late Khedive of Egpyt, Tewfik Pacha, who died in Cairo on January 7, left four children, two boys and two girls, borne him by his only wife, Princess Emineh, whom be married in 1873. His eldest son, Abbas Bey, the present Khedive, was born on July 14, 1874, and therefore will attain his majority in six months.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR FEBRUARY 7.

Lesson Text: "The Gracious Call," Isaiab, lv., 1-12-Golden Text-Isalah, Iv., 6-Commentary.

1. "Ho, every one that thirsteth, come ye 1. "Ho, every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters; yea, come, buy wine and milk without money and without price." In verses 13 and 14 of the last chapter we have a summary of the blessedness that shall come to Israel as a nation because of the suf-ferings of her Messiah. Then shall waters of blessing flow forth from them for all na-tions (Ezek, xlvii, 1-12; Zech, xiv, 8), and this is the ultimate reach of this chapter and this is the ultimate reach of this chapter and its primary application. Many, however, will see here only a present and personal sal-vation for individual believers.

2. "Hearken dilgently unto Me, and eat ye that which is good, and let your soul delight itself in fatness." All our own efforts to obtain righteousness and soul satisfaction are like spending time, strength and money for naught. But when we turn to Him who is the fountain of life and receive Him, then we have righteousne

"Incline your ear and come unto Me, hear and your soul shall live." Thus the prophets were ever pleading with Israel. See the application to us in John v., 24. But the everlasting covenant and sure mercies of David are specially Jewish (Jer. xxx., Θ ; xxxi., \Im], Luke i., \Im , \Im). In the days of the fulfillment of that covenant we who are now true believers in Christ shall be manifested with Him in glory as His body, joint rulers with Him (Col. iii., 4;) Rev.

iii., 21), 4. "Behold, I have given Him for a wit-4. "Behold, I have given Him for a witness to the people, a leader and commander to the people." Who can He be but the trae David (Beloved), David's greater son (Ezek, xxxiv., 23, 24; xxxvi, 24, 25), the faithful and true witness (Bev. i., 5), the King of Is, rael (John i., 49; xviii., 37). He is also the captain of our salvation, and the captain of the Hosts of the Lord, God Himself our captain of the Hosts of the Lord, So Himself our captain of the Hosts of the Lord, God Himself our captain of the Hosts of the Lord. tain (Heb. ii., 10; Josh. v., 14; II Chron. xiii., 12). May our hearts say "My Lord

and my God." 5. "Behold, thou shalt call a nation that thou knowest not, and nations that knew not thee shall run unto thee because of the Lord thy God." A nation, and nations drawn to God through Israel What can the first be but that nation referred to by Jesus and Peter (Math. xxi., 43; I Pet. 9), even the church now being gathered out of all nations. And the nations must be the "all nations" of millennial days who shalt flow to Israel after the glory of God is re-stored to her (Isa. iz., 1-3; izii., 1, 2. Jer.

6. "Seek ye the Lord while He may be found, call ye upon Him while He is near." The prophet now turns from the future glory to the present, in which he lived, urging an immediate turning to God with the whole heart that so they might, indi-vidually at least, make sure of the glory of

the kingdom. 7. "Let the wlcked forsake his way, and the unrighteous man his thoughts, and let him return unto the Lord." The encouragement to do so was the mercy and abundant pardon awaiting any who would return. So it is to-day. 8. "For my thoughts are not your

thoughts, neither are your ways my ways, saith the Lord." How worse than foolish, then, to follow our own ways or indulge in our own thoughts; rather let us be filled our own thoughts; rather let us be filled with God's thoughts as given us in His word, and so our thoughts shall be crowded out (Jer xxix, 11; Ps xlix., 11; Mic. iv., 12; H Cor. 5. See the folly of our thoughts in the case of Abram, and of Naaman (Gen. xx., 11; H Kings, v., 11: 9. "For as the beavens are higher' than the earth, so are My ways higher than your ways and My thoughts than your thoughts."

ways, and My thoughts than your thoughts." The Lord knoweth the thoughts of man that they are vanity, for the wisdom of this world they are vanity, for the wisdom of this world is foolishness with God (Ps. xciv., 11; I Cor. iii., 19, 20). But the thoughts of the Lord they shall come to pass, and His purposes shall stand (Isa. vix., 24). The thoughts of the church of to-day are that by the preachings of the Gospel she is to convert the world; but God's thoughts are that the church being gathered out, Israel shall be as a nation converted, and they shall fill the earth with the knowledge of the Lord (Rom. xi., 12, 15, 25, 26). "For as the rain cometh down, and 10. 10. "For as the rain cometh down, and the snow, from heaven, and returneth not thither." In Eccl. 1., 7, we learn that the rain having descended and filled the rivers which run into the sea, does ascend again and so continues to do, but the teaching here is that nothing God does is done in vain vain. 11. "So shall My word be; it shall not re-turn unto Me void; but it shall accomplish that which I please." His word is as the rain (Deut xxxii, 2.) It will always accomplish His pleasure. 12. "For ye shall go out with joy and be led forth with peace, and all the trees of the field shall clap their hands." The preacher who now goes forth is to expect the harred and opposition of the world (John xv., 19, xvi., 2) and that only a portion of the seed sown will bear fruit (Luke viii., 11-15.) and that hypocrites and true believers will go on side by side until the harvest; many follow-ers of the devil will be found in the so called church, and preachers will preach every-thing but the Gospel (Math. xiii., 30-33.) But in the time of Israe,'s great mission things shall be very different, for God's spirit shall be poured out upon all flesh (Joel il., 28, 32). 13, "And it shall be to the Lord for a name, for an everiasting sign that shall not be cut off." The Messiah shall then have some no more to die. Israel shall be established in her own land, no more to be plucked up, nor thrown down. The curse shall be up, nor thrown down. The curse shall be removed from the earth and God everywhere glorified (Jer. xxxi., 40; Amos IX, 15; Ezek. xxxvii., 24-28; Rev. xxii., 1-5). Thorns and thistles were to be the visible token of the curse upon the earth (Gen. iii., 17, 18). When our Savisur wore the crown of thorns He are from i for the whole creation which was He suffered for the whole creation which was made subject to vanity, not willingly, but by reason of Him who hath subjected the same in hope, and the fact that He wore the crown of thorns is the pledge and assurance that the creation itself shall be delivered from the bondage of corruption into the glorious liberty of the children of God (Rom. viii, 20, 20). He sufferad for the whole creation which was viii., 20, 21). While waiting for those glorious resurre tion days we who have the first fruits of the Spirit, and are supposed to rejoice in hope of the glory of God (Rom. v., 2; vill., 239 would be more of a name to the Lord if we would let Him(in a figurative sense) take the thorns and this les out of our lives, those sharp words and looks and actions that sting tisone so, and let Him put into us the fragrance and lowliness of fir and myrtle. Yield fully to Him for His glory and He will surely see to it and do it. See Gal. ii., 20; Il Cor. iv., M and let them possess you.—Lesson Helper.

ernment by the close and offensive police surveillance of the Legation premises The President says further that the most

serious incident was the attack upon the sailors of the Baltimore, and he is still of the opinion that cur sailors were assaulted. beaten, stabbed and killed, not for anything they or any one of them had done, but for what the Govern-ment 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 President then goes on to consider the

legal aspect of the case, and declares that our Government must take notice of the event as one involving an infraction of its rights and dignity, precisely as if its minis-ter or consul, or the flag itself, had been the

the object of the same character of assault. "On the 21st inst.," says the President, "I caused to be communicated to the Gov-ernment of Chile, by the American Minister at Santiago, the conclusions of this Govern-ment after full consideration of all the evidence and of every suggestion, affecting this matter, and to these conclusions I adhere.' (These conclusions are given below under the head "The Ultimatum.)"

In the same note, the message continues, 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 Minister at this Capital, Minister at this Capital, 11th ult. This dispatch was not 11th ult. This dispatch was not directed to this Gov-Minister officially officially communicated to this Gov-ernment, 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 undiplomatic, but grossly insulting to our naval officers and to the Executive Department, as it directly imputed un-truth and insincerity to the reports munications made by the Executive Deof the naval officers and to the official partment to Congress. It will be observed that I have notified the Chilean Government that unless this note is at once with-drawn and an apology as public as the offence made, I will terminate diplomatic relations.

The request for the recall of Mr. Egan upon the ground that he was not persona upon the ground that he was not personal grata was unaccompanied by any suggestion that could properly be used in support of it, and I infer that the request is based upon of-ficial acts of Mr. Egan which have received the approval of this Government. But, how-ever 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 upon a basis of mutual respect.

In submitting these papers to Congress for that grave and patriotic consideration which the questions involved demand, I de-sire to say that I am of the opinion that the demands made of Chile by this Gov-ernment 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 must protect those who, in foreign ports, display the flag or wear the colors of this inust 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 fault of their own. It has been my desire in every way to cultivate friendly and intimate relations with all the Governments of the relations with all the Governments of this memisphere. 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 connerce upon a basis of mu-tual benefit. We regret every civil contest that disturbs their peace and paralyzes their

of another rule and the manifestation of disrespect to the legation of the United States as the manifestation of an unfriendly spirit. Mr. Egan was instructed to prevent abuse of the right of asylum, and to limit the communications of those enjoying it with the outside world to necessary and

innocent matters. Minister Matta assured Mr. Egan that no lisrespect was intended to the legation, and that the police must have misunderstood their orders. He promised an investigation.

their orders. He promised an investigation. The Americans arrested at the legation were Charles Hillman, an engineer; J. O. S. Maden, a commission merchant (twice arrested), and Mr. Raycroft. Later, Minister Matta again, ex-pressed regret at the action of the police, the head should have left access to the who, he said, should have left access to the legation free; but he refused safe conduct to the refugees on the ground that it would be an unjustifiable irregularity, though he said,

if it was possible, he would grant it as a proof of amity to the legation. Mr. Egan in reply quoted international usage and the practice of Chile in 1869. Mr. Egan also notified Senor Matta that he would give the facts to his Government for decision, and that the "interpre-tation of the United States of the refusal of an act of slight courtesy and consideration cannot be a cause of surprise." A few days later a public meeting was called to denounce the United States legation, and to request the delivery of the The Government sent a squadron refugees.

of cavalry to protect the legation. Mr. Egan, up to November 15, had spent \$5000 in entertaining the refugees. On November 16 he complained that the secret November 16 he comparined that the secret police, while drunk, had used insulting language to the refugees from the street. To this, Senor Matta replied that the disturbers were not police spies. He charged that employes of the legation "com-mitted indiscretions which might provoke replies and reprisals not pleasing to the rights or decorum of anybody." In further correspondence Mr. Eagan renewed his charges, and Minister Matta insisted charges, and Minister Matta insisted that the disturbances grew out of the conduct of the people connected with the legation and the refugees. Reporting this to the department, Mr. Egan said that every complaint of his had been met with these insinuations. But no direct charge had been made, for the good reason that no such indiscretions had been committed. Mr. Egan called on the newly-elected Presi-dent More Mont November 9, and congratulated the

dent Montt November 9, and congratulated him. He was cordially received, and Presi-dent Montt begged him to convey to the United States his warmest acknowledg-

On January 13 Mr. Egan reported the transfer of the last five refugees to the York-town, accompanied by the refugees from the Spanish legation and the Spanish and Italian Mini

The first information of an attack on the sailors of the Baltimore was sent by Mr. Egan on October 18, two days after it occurred. He said it was the general im-pression that the attack was unprovoked and premeditated. He said further that he premeditated. He said further that anderstood that an attack made on German sailors some weeks before, in which one was killed, was made because the Chileans mistook the Germans for United States sailors.

The message from President Harrison in-structing Mr. Egan to inform the Govern-ment that the United States had no doubt a ment that the United States had no doubt a prompt and full reparation would be offered if the facts were as reported, has been pub-lished heretofore. So also has the reply of Minister Matta to the effect that "the United States formulated demands and ad-vanced threats that, without being cast back

The same day Blaine replied that the action of Matta was unprecedented. He de-clared that the desired withdrawal by Presi-Montt of everything discourteous should be done freely and in suitable terms by Chila. He enjoined prompt action. Minister Egan reported two days later that the Minister for Foreign Affairs had said that he would need time for consultation.

The documents from the Navy Depart-ment accompanying the President's message include the full report of the depositions of the Baltimore's sallors, taken in the inquiry at Valejo, Cal., which was completed two weeks ago, besides a mass of other correspondence.

The Ultimatum.

The following is the ultimatum which Sec retary Blaine telegraphed on January 21 to Mr. Egan:

First-That the Baltimore assault is not relieved of the aspect which the early informa-tion of the event gave to it. vis.: That of an attack upon the uniform of the United States Navy, having its origin and motive in a feel-ing of hostility to this Government and not in any act of the sailors or of any of them.

in any act of the sailors or of any of them. Second—That the public authorities at Valparatso flagrantly falled in their duty to protect our men, and that some of the po-lice and of the Chilean soldiers and sailors were themselves guilty of unprovoked as-saults upon our sailors before and after ar-rest. The President thinks the preponder-ance of evidence and the inherent probabili-ties lead to the conclusion that Riggin was killed by the police or soldiers.

killed by the police or soldiers. Third-That the President is therefore compelled to bring the case back to the posi-tion taken by this Government in the note of Mr. Wharton of October 21 last (a copy of which you will deliver with this), and to ask for a suitable apology and for some adequate reparation for the injury done to this Govnmont.

Blaine's dispatch further said: "Yon will assure the Government of Chile that the President has no disposition to be exacting, or to ask anything which this Government would not, under the said circumstances, freely concede. He regrets that from the beginning the gravity of the questions involved has not apparently been appre-ciated by the Government of Chile, and that an affair in which two American seaman were killed and sixteen others seriously wounded, while only one Chilean was seriously hurt, should not be distinguished from an ordinary brawi between sailors in Blaine's dispatch further said: "You will from an ordinary brawl between sailors in from an ordinary brawi between sailors in which the provocation is wholly personal and the participation limited. No self-respecting Government can consent that per-sons in its service, whether civil, or military, shall be beaten or killed in a foreign terri-tory in resentment of acts done by or im-puted to their Government without exacting suitable reparation. The Government of the United Situate has freedy recovering this puted to their Government without exacting suitable reparation. The Government of the United States has freely recognized this principle and acted upon it, when the in-jury was done by its people to one holding an official relation to a friendly power, in reseatment 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 other adequate reparation." other adequate reparation.

Chile Asked For Delay.

On the day President Harrison's message went to Congress Secretary Blaine received a cable despatch from Minister Egan, at Bantiago, in which he stated that President Montt was not at this time in Sentiago, havexchanges of commerce upon a basis of mu-tual 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 Goveroment, while exercising the utmost forbearance toward weaker powers, will ex-

Philadelphia, 325 men; gunboat cruiser Yorktown, 180 men; gunboat cruiser Con-cord, 180 men; gunboat cruiser Bennington, 180 men; gunboat Petrel, 123 men; dynamite cruiser Vesuvius, 80 men; torpedo boat Cuzhing, 18 men; cor-vette Ranger, 130 men; corvette Alert, 130 men; sloop-of-war Adams, 175 men; torpedo ram Alarm, 60 men; corvette Lancaster, 350 men; frigate Pensacola, 300 men; frigate Richmond, 300 men; corvette Mohican. 200 men; 'corvette Marion, 175 men; corvette Iroquois, 175 men; sloop-of-war Alli-ance, 200 men; sloop-of-war Yantio, 145 men; surveying vessel Thetis, 90 men. In addition to the above, the revenue steamers Rush, Corwin and Bear, all at San Francisco, can be made ready for war ser-vice in thirty days' time. The above ves-sels are completed ships, and all have seen service. The following list comprises ships under construction, the majority of which under construction, the majority of which cannot be made ready for immediate service: Armored Vessels-Barbette battle ship Puritan, ready for service about Jan-uary, 1894; donbie turreted monitor Am-phitrite, ready for service about July, 1892; double-turreted monitor Monadnock, ready for service about December, 1892; doubleturretted monitor Terror, ready for service about January, 1993; battle ship Texas, ready for service about July, 1893; armored 1993 cruiser Maine, ready about January, 1803; const-defense battle ship Monterey, ready for service about April next; armored cruiser New York, ready by September next; har-bor defense Ram, ready about February, 1894; battle ship Massachusetta, ready Jan-uary, 1, 1894; battle ship Indiana, same as isetts; battle ship Oregon, ready

Massachusetts; battle ship Oregon, ready about July, 1894. Unarmored Vessels-Cruiser No. 6, ready about April, 1838; cruiser Cincinnati, ready about April, 1838; cruiser Cincinnati, ready about May, 1693; cruiser Detrolt, ready about May, 1693; cruiser Montgomery, ready about January 1, 1893; cruiser No. 11, ready for service about September, 1893; cruiser No. 12 (Pirate), ready about May, 1893; cruiser No. 13, ready about May, 1893; gunboat Machias, ready about August, 1893; gunboat Machias, ready about September next; gunboat No. 6, ready, about December next; torpedo boat No. 2, ready about January, 1893.

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

about January, 1893.

THE National Association of Woolen Man-ufacturers has decided to make a united ex-hibit at the Fair. WATER for the Exposition grounds will be supplied from two pumping stations hav-ing a combined capacity of 64,000,000 gallons

a day. A COLLECTIVE exhibit of sanitary appliances and methods of sanitation, and of all that pertains closely to them, is to be made at the Exposition.

It is the intention to have one room in Delaware's Exposition building fitted up in colonial style, with hangings, pictures and furniture of that period.

On the three evenings during the exercises deducatory of the Exposition buildings, Oc-tober 11, 12 and 13, fireworks to the value of \$25,000 will be displayed.

THE Blue Grass League of Iowa, embracing toe southwestern counties of the State, has decided to construct a "Blue Grass Palace" at the Exposition.

THE Chemical National Bank of Chicago has been granted the privilege of establish-ing and operating a bank on the Exposition grounds. It will afford to exhibitors and grounds. It will afford to exhibitors and visitors all the conveniences and safeguards of a metropolitan bank, including safety

Abbas Bey was educated by A. T. Bu who acted for several years as his tutor, and who has been for a long while in the service



PRINCE ABBAS,

of the late Khedive. It is this circumstan ich has given rise to the too general be lief that the young Prince, having been at first under British tuition, would prove to be an Anglophite to a still greater extent than was his father, Tewfik. But it is diffi-cult to decide that question, for Abbas Bey has not yet had an opportunity to show his sentiments and his opinion about the political affairs of his country. He has spent the last three years at the Uriental Academy of Vienna; and he speaks German and French as well as he speaks English.

ATTACKING THE DOCTORS. Blind Rage of the Starving Peasants

Advices received from the Government of Voronezh, Russia, show that affairs in that part of the famine-stricken districts are going from bad to worse. The peasants have become exasperated by their sufferings from hunger and disease, and have turned their resentment against the doctors for the failure of the latter to effect cures. This same course was followed during the cholera epidemics, and the doctors, having before them the memory of the fate of the physicians in the cholera years, have fied in physicians in the chosen year, inter-terror from the ignorant peasantry. In many villages in Voronezh the military have been called upon to suppress the dis-orders. In one justance the Zemski orders. In one instance the Zemi Natchalnik appealed to the military to pr serve order in his district, whereupon t peasants sent a deputation to him, with intimation that if the soldiers touched sincle person vengeance would be wreaked upon M. Natchainik himself; his house would be burned, and be and the members of his family would be killed. Troops had been sant in response to the request of the Zemski, but the threats of the deputation had such effect upon him that he was glad to ask the officer in charge of the troops to depart quietly with his command.

THE Russian Public Works Commiss proposes to employ during the winter 100,000 men and 45,000 horses in clearing 30,000 acres inch and scous norses in creating 20,000 acres of forest lands. The commission will ex-pend for this purpose \$1,500,000. The com-mission is also forming highways and parish roads in the distressed districts at a cost of \$150,000. It has employed for this work 160,000 men and 26,000 horses.

ALL evil shuns the light; all good courts it. It is a homage which even the worst men pay to goodness that they strive to hide their lack of it, and pretend to share in it whenever such pretense is possible.

WHEN your family skeleton gets out and dances for the amusement of your neighbors, you will always find It was your intimate friend who unlocked the door and is pulling the string.

MISS FLORENCE ST. JOHN, the actress, may have been roughly handled by the English divorce courts, but an attempt to compute the value of the advertising she has received would wowd the insane asylumns.

in Russia.