

THE JUNTA'S STAND.

It Still Claims the Right to Arrest Refugees at the American Legation.

EGAN'S COURSE PROTESTED

The Minister Charged With Misrepresenting Chilean Affairs.

A SPECIAL ENVOY DISPATCHED

To This Country to Present a List of Grievances Against Him.

HIS RECALL WILL ALSO BE DEMANDED

FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—The peculiar relations existing between the United States and Chile continue to excite a great deal of discussion in diplomatic circles. The latest information is that though no arrests have been made of persons coming to or departing from the United States Legation the Junta's police still keep it under surveillance, and the Junta has not abandoned the assumption of the right to make such arrests.

It is believed here, outside of the State Department at least, that Minister Egan must have been somebody who is peculiarly objectionable to the authorities, as no other foreign legation has become involved in a controversy with them except the United States.

The assertion of some of the State Department officials that a foreign legation has the right to protect political offenders against the Government they have offended, and within the shadow of their capital, is treated by the most experienced diplomats as perfectly absurd, and they usually suggest that the United States Government would hardly have any objection at the close of the late war, President Davis, of the Confederacy, had sought and found asylum with the British Minister at Washington.

A BACKDOWN IS EXPECTED.

It is well established, however, that all precedent is against the stand taken by the administration in the defense of Egan, and that a backdown will have to be made as Egan asked to resign. It is the general expression here that this is the one sensible thing to do, as there can be no friendly intercourse between the two countries so long as Egan is the representative at Santiago.

This was plain to everybody but the State Department and the President from the first, and the opinion is frequently heard that the mere fact that Egan was not at once withdrawn showed that there was an influence at work with the administration to create a feeling against the victorious party and possibly stir up a revolt against them. This may be a violent view of the matter, but there can be no doubt that the attitude of this Government throughout the whole affair has been very remarkable, and that no sufficient explanation of its course has ever been furnished to the public.

MEASURES OF EGAN'S NEWS.

The difficulty of getting definite news in regard to the Egan case has been peculiar. With the cable it has been slow and the heavy tolls paid by the United States, it would seem that Egan should have been able to give a detailed statement of all occurrences in which the United States is interested, but instead of this his messages have been of the most meager and unsatisfactory character, and so misleading that the Junta has determined to send a representative to Washington to explain matters and exhibit Minister Egan in his proper character.

The representatives of the Junta now in Washington receive information of this fact to-day. They say that the misrepresentations are so flagrant that their Government deemed it wise to take this course to impress the truth on this Government in a manner that would be impossible were they to depend on the transmission of official documents through the representatives here, who have been for months far away from the scene of action and whose relations have not at all times been of the most confidential character with the President or the State Department.

A CHILEAN ENVOY COMING.

It is believed that a brother-in-law of Senator Campos Pardo, a brother-in-law of Senator Jorge Montt, Chief of the Junta, has been dispatched to this country, loaded with information, there will probably be a jolt in the controversy until he is heard from, unless some act of Egan's should provoke a new outbreak. Those who best know the temper of the Chilean press are of the opinion that no attack has been made on the American Legation by a mob, such as assemblies there at times as though by magic. The Legation was stormed and Egan killed it would be a serious matter, and it is felt that there will be no further trouble, and that information will soon be at hand which will put an end to the present anomalous relations between the United States and Chile.

MANY IMPORTANT CASES

TO COME UP BEFORE THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Decisions Will Be Given on the Seward Seal Fisheries and Anti-Lottery Cases.—Three Attacks on the McKinley Tariff Law to Be Heard.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—The Supreme Court of the United States will meet next Monday for the October term.

The first case to be heard is that of ex-ambassador Thomas Henry Cooper, trustee of the Seward Seal Fisheries, brought to test the control of the United States over the seal fisheries of Bering Sea. The lottery cases are set down for argument after the Seward case is disposed of. These cases involve the question of the constitutionality of the recent anti-lottery legislation.

Three of the cases advanced for hearing on the 10th involve questions bearing upon the constitutionality of the McKinley tariff act. One of them is that of Marshall, Field & Co., appellants, vs. Collector of the port of Chicago. The firm imported goods on the 9th of October, 1898, and duty was levied on them under the McKinley act. The firm contended that the goods were dutiable under the act of March 4, 1883, which it was insisted had never been repealed. The constitutionality of the McKinley tariff act is attacked on the ground that it never passed the House and Senate, and that the bill which did pass the House and Senate, and which included the tobacco rate section, never was presented to the President, as required by the Constitution. The defendant seized by the President as the McKinley bill was not in fact, it is held, the bill as it passed the House and Senate.

The case of Charles Starabach et al vs the United States also raises the question suggested in the previous case, as well as other interesting points. An important case is that of the United States vs. Baillin, Joseph & Co. The case arises under the

act of the last Congress, providing for the classification of worsted cloths and woolsens. One of the contentions of defendants in the lower court was that the act did not apply, because there was no quorum in the House of Representatives when the bill was passed.

THE SEIZURE OF THE OTTO.

It Was Perfectly Proper According to the British Point of View.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—The statement contained in the dispatch from Ottawa that the British steamer Otto had been seized by the United States ship Mohican on account of an irregularity in her papers, is pronounced at the Navy Department to be without the slightest foundation. Reports have been received at the Navy Department from Commander Cotton, commanding the Mohican, which shows that the Otto was seized August 31 for a violation of the modus vivendi; that she was taken in Bering Sea, 20 miles northwest of Unimak Pass, with a full sailing outfit and 48 seal-ers on board.

It further appears that five days before the seizure was made Commander Cotton had received an official letter from Commander Turner, senior British naval officer at Ounalaska, stating that he considered the Otto a just and lawful capture for any vessel of war of either nation. No question arose in reference to her papers. The Otto was delivered two days after her capture to the commanding officer of Her Majesty's ship Pleasants at Ounalaska.

A NEW COLLEGE CODE

THAT RESTRICTS THE CALLS OF MALE ON FEMALE STUDENTS.

Wesleyan University's Social Sensation—Young Gentlemen Only Allowed One Visit a Week to a Young Lady—Both Sexes Rebel Against the Edict.

MIDDLETOWN, CONN., Oct. 6.—[Special.]—Wesleyan University has a lively social sensation and a dozen young lady students are freely expressing their minds regarding a new order from the college authorities. Wesleyan has many charming young men among its students, and the young ladies have found their agreeable companions in their country suits.

The young gentlemen have been permitted to call upon them at their dormitory, which, in the slang of the institution, is known as the "roost." President Raymond recently conceived the idea that the visits of the young gentlemen should be systematized. The matter was talked over by the faculty, and it was concluded that some plan should be adopted whereby the President might know which of his young ladies were frequenting the "roost." The outcome of the affair was that a general restriction has been placed upon calls. The new edict requires the filling out of a card, in this form:

Middletown, Conn., 1901.
Sir,
Residence _____
Evening desired _____

Young gentlemen are requested to bear in mind the following facts: The ladies do not receive later than 10 o'clock. The ladies desire calls to conform to their cards. Not transcribe. Name of lady _____

The members of the faculty claim that the use of these cards will operate advantageously in several ways. They can ascertain whether certain students are calling too frequently, whether it is advisable, on account of the peculiar character of any of them, to shut off the privileges.

A young gentleman can hereafter obtain only one card a week, on which is designated the evening he may call. Each young lady of the college has three cards, one to be used in the week. The young gentlemen and young ladies are agreed in protesting against President Raymond's new rule as an unalloyed interference with their individual rights and privileges.

CHINESE IN A QUANDARY.

In a Ferryboat and Not Allowed to Land on Either Sho.

BUFFALO, Oct. 6.—To-day at noon the Deputy Mar's men took four Chinamen to the ferry for deportation, acting under the instructions of Judge Cox, of the Federal Court, who had ruled that they were to be returned to Canada as the country whence they came. When the four Chinamen arrived at Fort Erie, a dispatch was received from the United States shore of the Niagara river, a dispatch which stated that the two deported Celestials had certificates of entrance to Canada and were accepted, but two had none and were refused permission to land.

They remained on board the boat and were refused to land. The captain of the boat was almost as distressed as the Chinese. He feared he might have to engage them as deck hands, since he could not land them anywhere as passengers. Finally the Canadian authorities agreed to their landing at Fort Erie, provided they paid the entrance fee. This the Celestials willingly agreed to do. Each produced the requisite amount, \$50.

FOOD EXHIBITION IN BOSTON.

An Attempt to Bring Makers, Sellers, and Consumers Together.

BOSTON, Oct. 6.—A great step in an art long neglected was taken this morning when the Food and Health Exposition was opened under the superintendence of the Boston Retail Grocers' Association. The event is the first of the kind held in New England, and will be watched with no small interest by all who wish to see the advancement of the culinary art. All descriptions of food from the open market to the products of the New World were exhibited. Health appliances of all kinds form no small feature of the exhibit.

The object of the association is to unite the manufacturers of food products and the wholesale and retail sellers so as to give the consumers a better insight into what is being done for them. Lectures are to be given on cooking, both in theory and practice, regularly during the exhibition.

The attendance this morning was rather meager, owing to the unpleasant weather. There were no formalities. All the exhibitors are not yet quite ready, but it is expected that about Wednesday everything will be in order.

SHOT HIS SCHOOL RIVAL IN A DUEL.

John B. Wood Sentenced to Spend His Life in State Prison.

WATERBURY, Ga., Oct. 6.—John B. Wood shot and killed Alexander S. Brown in a duel last May and was to-day convicted of murder. The jury recommended him to the mercy of the Court. Wood was sentenced to life imprisonment.

Wood and Brown were fellow students on the 10th in the Hiwassee Institute, a Methodist school. Both were members of influential families and widely related. Their rivalry spread to their friends, and at the commencement exercises last May their relatives marshaled in force.

At the close of the exercise the young men with half a dozen witnesses went to a clump of woods near the town and fought a duel according to the code. Brown fell dead.

Upon the indictment and trial of Wood the greatest difficulty was experienced in securing jurors. Thirteen grand jurors were disqualified because of their relationship to Wood or Brown.

Out of 117 men drawn as petit jurors the first requisite 12 were found not disqualified either by relationship or by opposition to capital punishment.

The State of the Actors' Fund.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—The Actors' Fund of America made public its tenth annual report to-day. It shows: Receipts, \$64,477.92; disbursements, \$28,510.82; assets, \$75,801.51.

TWO NOTED MEN DEAD.

W. H. Smith, the Most Important Minister Under Salisbury, and

THE AGED KING OF WURTEMBERG.

Wilhelm II., His Nephew, Will Succeed the Deceased Monarch.

HALFOUR MAY ASSUME SMITH'S OFFICE

LONDON, Oct. 6.—The Right Hon. William Henry Smith, First Lord of the Treasury, War and the Cinque Ports, and the Government leader in the House of Commons, who had been ill for some time past, suddenly suffered a relapse this morning and died this afternoon.

Mr. Smith made favorable progress toward recovery until yesterday, when he became worse and suffered a great deal of pain, owing to the recurrence of gout. This morning Mr. Smith's condition became critical, and he died at 3 p. m.

Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, M. P. for East Manchester and Chief Secretary for Ireland, will succeed the late Mr. Smith as the Conservative leader in the House of Commons if the influence of the powerful Carlton Club and the opinion of the Conservative party as a whole rules in the decision to be made by Lord Salisbury.

On the other hand, if the negotiations now pending for a reconstruction of the Cabinet based on the absorption of the Liberal Unionists are effected, Right Hon. George J. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer, will claim the leadership.

GOSCHEN'S CLAIM TO THE LEAD.

An intimate friend of Mr. Goschen informs a correspondent that Lord Salisbury, during a critical period in the history of the coalition between the Conservatives and the Liberal-Unionists, gave a written assurance that Mr. Goschen should have the leadership of the Conservative party in the House of Commons in the event of such a coalition, owing to Mr. Smith's state of health, and the rumor that he was about to be raised to the peerage of the retirement of the First Lord of the Treasury from that position.

Mr. Goschen has written the following message of condolence to the relatives of Mr. Smith: "I have received with grief the news of Mr. Smith's death. I shall long retain a recollection of his kindly nature, fine qualities and distinguished devotion to the public service."

Mr. Smith, who was one of the representative business men of England, is popularly reputed to have left a fortune of about \$10,000,000. He was born in 1825, was educated at the Grammar School, Tavistock, and in November, 1868, he was elected to Parliament from Westminster, defeating Mr. John Stuart Mill.

HIS FIRST CABINET PLACE.

He was Financial Secretary of the Treasury from February, 1874, until August 8, 1877, when he resigned the office of the Admiralty, and went out of office on the retirement of the Conservatives in April, 1880.

In June, 1885, when the Conservatives were returned to power, Mr. Smith was appointed Secretary of State for War. In January, 1886, he was appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland, but the Salisbury Government fell immediately afterward and he held the appointment for only six days. In Lord Salisbury's second administration he was again appointed Secretary of State for War, and when Lord Churchill resigned Mr. Smith became First Lord of the Treasury and leader of the House of Commons.

THE DEMISE OF A CROWN.

A cable dispatch from Stuttgart says that the King of Wurtemberg died at 12 o'clock this morning. He had been ill for some time past, and yesterday his condition became so critical that the last rites of the church were administered to him. During the night his condition became worse, and he sank gradually until the end came.

Karl I., King of Wurtemberg, was born March 6, 1829, and ascended the throne at the death of his father, King William I., on June 25, 1864. On July 13, 1896, he married the Grand Duchess Olga Nicholasowna, daughter of the late Emperor Nicholas of Russia.

Prior to the year 1804 Wurtemberg was a grand duchy, but by the peace of Presburg it was erected into a Kingdom. The civil list of the ruler of the kingdom amounts to 1,700,000 marks, with additional grants of 233,800 marks for other members of the royal family.

The new king, William II., nephew of the dead monarch, presided at a Cabinet Council held here to-day. The Landstade, or "Estates" of his realm, will shortly be called together to take action on certain matters. In all of the streets of this city the people have draped their houses with mourning emblems as a mark of sorrow for the death of the King.

THE AMERICAN FAVORITE.

According to the St. James Gazette, there has been danger of the American Consul in Paris, who gained such influence at the court of Wurtemberg some time ago would resume their sway, in which case it is understood the late King would have been forced to abdicate had Queen Olga undertaken to prevent a recurrence of the scandals. The King since that time has been practically a prisoner in his apartments, as it was feared he would escape from Stuttgart, and go to Paris, where the clubmen and gamblers would probably have resulted in a scandal or a catastrophe.

The Anglican Church Congress.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—The Archbishop of Canterbury, Right Hon. and Most Rev. Edward White Benson, to-day opened the Church Congress at Why? The Archbishop in his opening said that such meetings would be the means of drawing all bodies of Christians together and of promoting mutual justice, love and charity. The Bishop of Manchester defended the maintenance of the establishment and endorsement of the Church of England. Several members of the American Episcopal laity were present.

Scott Crofters for British Columbia.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—Hon. J. H. Turner, Minister of Finance and Agriculture of British Columbia, is now on a visit to England. He states that his Government will accept \$20,000 of the \$150,000 offered by Mr. Goschen for the preliminary experiment for the settlement of Vancouver by crofters. Mr. Turner asserts that the movement looking to annexation to the United States has no place in the practical politics of the colony.

The Pope May Yet Leave Rome.

PARIS, Oct. 6.—Owing to the recent exhibition of popular feeling against the Pope by the offensive act of a French pilgrim who recently insulted the tomb of the King Victor Emanuel in the Pantheon, the question of the Pope leaving Rome and holding the next Papal Conclave abroad has been reopened.

No Favored-Nation Clause Hereafter.

MADRID, Oct. 6.—The Spanish Government is negotiating a treaty of commerce with Portugal. In this connection it is intimated that no future Spanish treaty will contain the "favored-nation" clause.

A French Glassworkers' Strike.

PARIS, Oct. 6.—French Glassworkers' Unions are supporting a strike of employees of factories at Carnaux and Montlucon, and it is proposed to inaugurate a general strike of glassworkers throughout France.

Russia Must Be Driven From Europe.

BERLIN, Oct. 6.—Herr Bebel, a prominent member of the Socialist party, delivered a violent speech to-day, in which he

declared that Russia should be trampled to the ground at all costs. Everybody should contribute to the victory of the German flag over the Russian out of Europe. Russia he declared, ought to be revolutionized both externally and internally in order to eliminate the perpetual menace of war, and that Poland should be made an independent State.

ITALY'S POOR FINANCES.

THE EXCESS OF IMPORTS OVER EXPORTS IS GROWING.

Conflicting Reports From the Commercial Treaty Negotiations—The Silver Question Causes a Burning Issue in the Kingdom—Causes Driving the Coin From the Country.

ROME, Oct. 6.—The foreign commerce of Italy for the eight months ending August 31 shows that the imports exceeded the exports by 122,000,000 lire (\$38,400,000), while for the same period of 1899 they were 330,000,000 lire (\$86,000,000) in excess. The same year ended the country's receipts declined 23,000,000 lire, due in large part to the decreased imports of cereals, which were 230,000 tons less in 1899.

The reports concerning the progress of the commercial treaties at Munich continue to be conflicting. The official press expresses the conviction that they will have a favorable conclusion, while the opposition insists that the differences between the Italian and other representatives are almost irreconcilable.

The press of Italy is much concerned over the recent decrees relating to the transportation of silver coin and to the acceptance of the coupons due January 1 as cash for payments to the government. The tariff for the transportation of silver coin amounts to about 1 per cent for every 78 miles by land, which is virtual prohibition, not only to export, but even to the transportation between the cities of the country.

The monetary convention of 1885 authorized each member of the Latin Union to coin fractional silver coin to the amount of 9 lire or francs for each inhabitant. Italy has declined the full amount allowed, so she cannot obtain relief from the security of silver change by buying bullion and coining it. Although her silver coins have no legal circulation in other States, yet in consequence of the article of the convention, which provides that the Government offices of each State shall accept the fractional silver coins of each of other States up to the sum of 100 lire, the Italian coins are accepted in other countries without question. There is thus every inducement to export them, as they can be sold at substantially the same premium as gold, which is from 1 1/2 to 2 per cent. It is argued instead of the full amount allowed, so she cannot obtain relief from the security of silver change by buying bullion and coining it. 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