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For Criminal Libel Because of

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ley Due Bill.

ONLY TWO INFORMATIONS,

And Both Against the Same Parties,

but Others Are Promised.

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Another Interesting Interview With the

Now Loquacious Senator.

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PITTSBURG, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1891-TWELVE PAGES.

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CURIOUS PEATURES OF THE MUDDLED AFFAIR

IFROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.1 WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 .- The communication received to-day at the State Department from Minister Egan, in regard to the feeling of the temporary Government of Chile touching the saloon and street rot in ean Government to the President's tele thinking are ready to predict war.

It may be said at the outset that the State Department does not place implicit Formulates Demands and Advances Threats faith in the coloring given by Egan to the It is on its face an Eganism, intended, as nearly all of his acts have been, to encourage misunderstanding between this country

State Officials Afraid of Egan.

While the officials of the State Department refuse to talk for publication, they glish language is usually faulty and that he probably does not fully understand the import of his words when he says that the Minister of the Junta asserts that this Government has formulated demands and ad-

No intelligent or sane man could say that any demands have been formulated or threats advanced by this Government, and that is the reason why Egan's statement of the matter is doubted. At any rate, this view of the affair does not come in direct official language from the Chilean Government, and it is argued by some that no notice should be taken of it until official investigation is ended and a formal statement made of the conclusions of the Chilean Gov-

The Minister Breeding Trouble. The important feature of the whole mat-

ter, as it seems to be diagnosed by the official circle in this capital, is that it is demonstrated more plainly than ever that Egan's mission is to breed trouble and misunderstanding between the United States and Chile, and that he should be recalled at once, even though to accomplish that end it be necessary to pretend to a cessation of diplomatic intercourse. The correspondent of THE DISPATCH is

able to say, from the best of information, that the President and Secretary Blaine look with grave doubts upon the continuance of Egan in his present position, but that the President, grown abnormally timid in the presence of important State elections, hesitates and refuses to take any step that might be made use of by the opposition with some effect on the eve of those elec-

Why Two Officials Are Retained. The entire official circle, here view with wonder the continuance in office of two persons especially, and they are Minister Egan and Commissioner of Pensions Raum, and it cannot be explained why they are retained except upon the theory of timidity caused

by the near approach of the elections. The officials of the Junta now in this city point to the cable dispatch from Egan as an llustration of all they have been asserting in regard to his course, and they predict hat if he is not speedily silenced he will in alve the two countries in a difficulty that may not be adjusted in long years. They say, as they have said all along, that the era of good feeling cannot be initiated hile Egan remains the representative of this country in Chile, and their great fear is that some act of his will so enrage the excitable populace that they will attack the United States legation and thus precipitate an international imbroglio that will be extrene w difficult to adjust.

The Chilean Envoy's Protest

Don Pedro Montt, really the Chilean Minister here, feels assured that the Government of the United States will take no official notice of the construction put by Minister Egan on the informal and possibly very much distorted reply of the Chilean Government to the note of this Government in regard to the affair of the Baltimore, and yet believes that, in spite of the conspiracy of certain Americans, Egan included, to make trouble in the interests of the faction opposed to the Junta, the difficulty will be settled without even a break in diplomatic

Extra Activity Noticeable in the Navy Yard

to be considerable extra activity about vessels at the Navy Yard. Naval officers are forbidden to give information regarding the movements of vessels. A telegram A Charge That He Is Incit—

A Charge That He Is Incit—

A Charge That He Is Incit—

The inovenents of vessels in the restinate of the cost of preparing the Mohician for sea duty within two weeks. It is, expected that a large force of men will be immediately set to work upon her. The monitor Commanche, though designed for barbor defense one part to sea in a few days. The fense, can put to sea in a few days. The Monadanoek will not be in condition for six months yet. Few vessels here are avail-able. All are up North, at Honolulu or in Chinese waters.

EGAN'S CIPHER DISPATCH.

HE GIVES THE ANSWER OF THE CHILEAN GOVERNMENT.

The Junta Refuses to Accede to What Are Styled the Demands and Threats of the United States-Waiting for the Regular Judicial Decision.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 .- [Associated Press.] -It was nearly noon before Egan's cablegram was translated and laid before the President. An hour afterward messengers were dispatched to Secretary Blaine and Secretary Tracy requesting their presence at the White House. The Secretaries promptly responded to the President's sum-mons, Secretary Blaine coming over from his house and Secretary Tracy from the Navy Department.

Up to this time ft had been understood that Minister Egan's cablegram was to be made public at an early hour, but as the consultation ran along it was apparent that ome cause for delay had arisen. Secretary Tracy, after an hour at the White House, returned to the Navy Department, but had not been there long before he was recalled. Wild Speculation Rampast.

Naturally these movements gave rise to all kinds of more or less wild speculation as to the nature of Mr. Egan's dispatch and the intention of the Government. When Secretary Tracy again emerged from the White House he refused to make any statement whatever respecting the Chilean correspondence, on the ground that the Department of State had the matter in charge. Secretary Blaine appeared to be in good spirits when he came out of the White House and stepped into his carriage to go home. He had nothing to say about Mr. Egan's message, but intimated that when the proper time had elapsed the public would be informed of the facts. Soon after 6 o'clock to-night an official statement of the contents of Minister Egan's dispatch was made public. It read as follows:

The Department of State received this norning a telegram from Minister Egan, dated Santiago, October 28, in which he which seamen of the Baltimore suffered, is all the gossip to-night, and as usual the un-Foreign Affairs replies that the Government of the United States

that, without being east back with acrimony. opinion ascribed to the officials of the Junta. are not acceptable, nor could they be accepted in the present case, or in any other of like nature. He does not doubt the sincerity' rectitude or expertness of investigation on board the Baltimore, but will recognize only the jurisdiction and authority of his own country to judge and his own country to judge and punish the guilty in Chilean territory. He privately admit that Egan's use of the En- that a judicial investigation under the Chilean law is secret, and the time is not yet arrived to make known the result; when that time does arrive, he will communicate the result, although he does not recognize any other authority competent to judge criminal cases than that established by the Chilean people. Until the time arrives to disclose the result of investigation he can-not admit that the disorders in Valparaiso

or the silence of his department should ap-

pear as an expression of unfriendlines

toward the Government of the United States

which might put in peril the friendly re lations between the two countries. Up to the hour when the above statement was made public, no reply had been made to it. What will be the nature of Secretary Blaine's reply is altogether a matter of conjecture. The most plausible theory advanced is that the suggestions courteously and diplomatically conveyed in Acting Secretary Wharton's dispatch, that this Government had no doubt inve tigation would be made and reparation afforded, will now be renewed in the shape of a stern and formal demand for some immediate assurance of proper action on the part of the Junta, and if this is not forthming, Minister Egan will take passage on the Baltimore for the United States, thus severing diplomatic relations between the

THE NAVY IN GOOD SHAPE.

NO ORDERS ISSUED TO PREPARE A FLEET FOR SAILING.

United States and Chile.

Work on the New Cruisers Advancing Rapidly-The Big Monitor Approaching Completion-Coaling at Sea a Drawback in Case of War.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.-[Special.]-No orders have been received at the navyyard in Brooklyn to indicate that the Government is prepared to send a fleet to Chile. Work on the several cruisers at the yard is advancing more rapidly perhaps than is usual, but possibly it is because in the ordipary course of events there is more work

than usual to be done. The Philadelphia, the Bennington the Concord, the Chicago, the Miantonomoh and the Petrel are undergoing repairs. The latter was ordered yesterday to sail for China by way of the Suez Canal. The Atlanta is being restored to good condition after the rough treatment she received off Assenteague Island, shortly after the loss of the Despatch. She is under orders to be ready to sail in 20 days. The Petrel will be in condition to put to sea on Saturday. All the other cruisers could be made ready for

service in two weeks, at longest.

The monitor Miantonomoh, the only batthe monitor Minitonomon, the only bat-tle ship of the navy, is rapidly assuming the appearance of a fully-equipped fighter. As soon as she is painted and polished she will be a formidable thing to look upon. If necessary the Miantonomoh could reach the scene of the trouble in about 50 days, but she would not be sent unless war was de-

Two Boats on the Way to Chile,

The Boston and the Yorktown are now on their way to Chile. The latter arrived at Bahia yesterday. Both will stop for coal at Bahia, Santa Lucia and Sandy Point. At these places orders could be cabled for the cruisers to hasten to their destination, or to cut off the two new Chilean vessels now on their way from Toulon to Valparaiso. The Newark is preparing for sea at the Charles-ton navy yard, and will be ready in about

The crews of such vessels as could soon be OUR PACIFIC NAVAL STRENGTH.

Activity Noticeable in the Navy Yard at Vallejo, Cal.

VALLEJO, Cal., Oct. 29.—There seems

The crews of such vessels as could soon be in Chilean waters would number altogether nearly 4,000 men. Marines could be brought together at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, or sny other convenient spot, from Boston, Philadelphia, Washington and Norfolk. There are 200 already here. The whole

force could be ready to start, if ordered, in If it were desired that a land force should co-operate with the navy, troops could be carried by a Pacific Mail steamer or any carried by a Pacific Mail steamer or any other steamer taken as a transport, and could reach Colon in eight days. In another day the force could cross the Isthmus of Panama, and then go by another transport to Valparaiso in about 10 days more. In short, the United States could in a brief time assemble a land and a sea force against Chile

Hard to Keep a Supply of Coal.

Hard to Keep a Supply of Coal.

The most serious disadvantage to which our ships would be subjected in case of war with Chile would be the impossibility of purchasing coal. If the United States should declare war all coal would have to be carried to our ships from this country or seized from the enemy. No- neutral nation might sell coal to our vessels, as it is one of the most important of the contrabands of war. A fleet of colliers sent to South America, moreover, for the use of our cruisers would have to be conveyed by several men-of-war to protect it from the attack of such a ship as the Esmeralda, which could make short work of sinking a fleet of defenseless coal carriers.

The city of Valparaiso, where the United States sailors were attacked, is one of the

States sailors were attacked, is one of the strongest cities of South America in natural and artificial coast defenses. The harbor is semi-circular, the open side facing the north. High bluffs surround the bay on all sides, and on these bluffs are several strong forts.

DETAILS OF A MASSACRE.

AN ILLUSTRATION OF THE HORRORS OF CHILEAN WAR.

The Horrible Butchery Indulged in by Balmaceda's Soldiers - A Feliberate Slaughter of Defenseless Offenders-Some Toriured to Death.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 .- In a letter received yesterday from Chile full details are given of the massacre at Los Canas, near Santiago, in August last, of a number of young men belonging to some of the leading families of that city. A summary of the tragedy was cabled immediately after its occurrence and was among the important exclusive, accounts of the sensational events in Chile which have appeared in these

A few days before August 18 about 150 young Chileans, residing at Santiago, agreed to form themselves into a body to assist the Congressional army as soon as it should arrive in front of Valparaiso. On August 17 nearly all of their number met on the Los Canas estate, situated some 10 or 12 miles from Santiago and belonging to Senor Don Carlos Walker Martinez.

A Traitor Reveals Their Plot.

Their object was to fall upon the capital and stir up the peoply to take it in case the Dictator withdre whis troops to act against the Congressio al army. Unfortunately for these youths there was among them a wretched traiter who betrayed them to Balwretched traitor who betrayed them to Bal-maceda. In possession of the information supplied by the wretch in question, the Dic-tator took steps to wreak vengeance on the young men who had assembled on this es-tate and who considered themselves to be so secure that even the most ordinary precau-tions of safety were considered unnecessary. At 2 P. M. on August 18 a force consisting of 75 cavalry and 75 infantry, the latter being mounted behind the former, left Santiago quietly for Los Canau. quietly for Los Canaa.

At daybreak the houses and buildings on

the estate were surrounded, and the band of youths were rudely awakened by the dis-charge of rifles and carbines. The truth im-mediately fisshed on them that they had been betrayed and that they were sur-rounded by a band of relentless soldiery. There was nothing to do but to endeavor to escape by running a gauntlet of fire from all

Details of the Massacre

The first to leave was Don Arturo Unduraja Vecuna, accompanied by 12 or more companions, and their lives were saved through the instrumentality of a roll of notes offered to and accepted by the soldiers against whom they had the good fortune to run. Others of their companions were less fortunate. As they rushed out of the buildings they, too, found themselves con-fronted by the soldiery, and a voice rang clear out above the din to give them no quarter. The order was given by an aide of General Barbosa, named Alejo San Martin. At the first discharge six or eight fell; the remainder attempted to cut their way out. Fifteen or more were then shot dead and 10 or 12 were made prisoners. The wounded were bayonetted and sabred to death and their bodies mutilated and

burned A few hours later the prisoners were rehed off in the direction of Santingo but when about half way to the capital orders were received from Balmaceda and Barbosa to take them back to Los Canas. This was done, and on the way there were sujected not only to all kinds of idignities,

but to brutalities. Some Were Tortured to Death.

On reaching the estate the manager, Don Wenceslao Aranguiz Fontecilla, was sub-jected to unspeakable horrors. He was bound to a tree, beaten and cut with sabers and swords to compel him to disclose the As he asserted he was unaware of the hiding place of his employer, first one leg was broken, then the other. Paraffine was then thrown over him and then set fire to, but the quantity was limited to prolong his agony, which lasted nearly an hour. In the midst of his sufferings he appealed to his tormentors to put him out of his agony, but they only reviled him.

The bodies of the remainder of the victims

were subjected to unheard of atrocities. Some were cut in two in the middle and suspended by cords from trees. The bodies were then collected in heaps and burned. They had been stripped of everything of any value. The following are the names of some of the victims: Ignazio Fuenzalida Castro, Manuel Campino, Issias Carracho, Luis Zorillia, Ramon Luis Ivarrazaral, Ignacio Valenzuela, Ismail Zamudio Flores and Wen-ceslao Aranguiz. The following officers are supposed to have taken part in this infamous crime: Colonel Ramon Vidaurre and Lieutenant Colonels Emilio Aris, Eduardo Infante and Julio Sepulsida.

SENOR VICUNA RETICENT.

He Has Too Much at Stake to Freely Discuss Chilean Affairs.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 .- Among the guests of the Victoria Hotel is a tall, distinguished looking man, with iron gray hair and mustache, a broad, high forehead, and of most courteous manner. He is Senor Don Claudio Vicuna, who, three months ago, was the President elect of Chile, the choice of Balmaceda as his successor. Now he is an exile, his home has been destroyed by fire and his property has been confiscated by the victori-

ous Junta.

Vicuna was seen by a reporter, but said that if he did talk his words might be misconstrued or twisted so as to affect not only his own family, but the other refugees not yet delivered up by the Junta. On these grounds he declined to discuss Balmaceda's administration or his suicide or Minister Egan's conduct. It is his intention to remain in New York for a few days longer and then sail for Europe. What his future movements will be he does not now know. They will depend upon the turn of affairs in They will depend upon the turn of affairs in Chile. He hopes, however, that as soon as matters are settled he will be permitted to return to his native land unmolested. Although Senor Vicuns bears his misfortune with fortitude, it is easy to see that he is

greatly worried about the welfare of his wife and daughters.

ENGLISH OPINION DIVIDED. THE LONDON POST THINKS CHILE HAS THE BEST OF IT.

According to the Telegraph, President Bar-rison Is Fully Justified in His Course— The Chronicle Says the Affair Is Not Important Enough to Fight About.

LONDON, Oct. 30 .- The Post, after remarking that the naval inferiority of the United States will make it difficult for her to coerce Chile, expresses the hope that both parties will modify their attitude before proceeding to hostilities. The Post then enters into an elaborate argument quoting from authorities on international law and giving practical instances to prove the invalidity of Minister Egan's views on the exterritoriality of the United States Legation, and concludes: "The whole question is so important that the action of the United States will be awaited with interest everywhere, and not without anxlety at the prospect of a confusing revolution of international cus-

The Telegraph says: "President Harrison was perfectly justified in acting as he did. Doubtless Minister Egan's appointment has turned out to be the worst that could have been made. His action was a notorious violation of the obligations of neutrality. But there is no reason in the world why the Chileans should adopt a defiant attitude. If they refused to make an investigation and to punish the guilty per-sons, they were acting under the impulse of insensate pride. It will be necessary for the United States—doubtless sorely against

er will—to give them a salutary lesson."

The Chronicls thinks the affair is hardly a matter for war or even a mobilising of the United States navy. It says that Chile will doubtless find it more prudent to apologize, punish the assailants of the American sailors and pay a compensation rather than to risk her ironelads in an encounter with the United States.

CHILE NEVER PORGIVES.

What Ex-United States Minister Osborne Says of the Situation.

TOPERA, KAN., Oct. 29 .- Ex-Governor Thomas A. Osborne, Minister to Chile under President Hayes, is very guarded in his remarks concerning the diplomatic relations between this Government and the Chileans. "You may say," said he to a reporter, "that regard the strained relations as very un-ortunate at this time. The Chileans are a very sensitive people and treasure malice. If it should become necessary for the United States Government to humiliate them it would require a century to restore the ami-cable relations which existed prior to the

Balmaceda revolution.
"About the close of the Civil War Chile and Peru were in a difficulty and Spain sent a fleet which bombarded Valparaiso, The cannon balls are yet imbedded in the Custom House and the Chilean Government will not allow them to be removed. The will not allow them to be removed. The youth of the country all know the story and the cannon balls serve as constant reminder that their hatred toy at the Spanish Government must not be suffered to de-

LYNCHED BY NEGROES.

THE FATE OF A MURDERER AT THE HANDS OF HIS FELLOWS.

He Had Confessed to a Brutal Asse tion-Bis Efforts to Conceal His Crime Proved Unavailing-Petray d by a Half-Cremated Body.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 29 .- [Special.]-Jack Parker, a negro section foreman on the Fast Louisiana Railroad, was taken from the parish jail in Covington late last night and hanged to a tree in the jail yard, the lynching being done by negroes. Parker was in jail for the murder of another colored man, Joe Hardy, who worked on the railroad under him, and had confessed to the crime. He and Hardy had had a quarrel, he suspected the latter of trying to get his place, and when they met on the railroad trestle, October 8, Parker knocked Hardy over the head with a club, knocking him off the trestle and killing

In order to destroy all evidence of the erime he tried to cremate the body, covering it with brushwood and pine and set fire to the funeral pile. A few drops of blood, however, betrayed him. Most of Hardy's body had been reduced to ashes, but there was enough left for his wife to identify the

remains. Parker was arrested and locked up in the parish jail, at first protesting his innocence, but afterward confessing.

The crime he had committed wrought up the critic has a spanned by the popular feeling against him, and lynching was freely discussed. The sheriff cought the situation sufficiently threatening to take unusual precautions, and s ing to take unusual precautions, and a guard of four armed men were stationed at the jail to protect it in case an attack should be made. The talk of lynching died away, but the guards were kept on duty, and were at the jail last night, when a mob of armed men came upon them so suddenly that resistance was impossible. The guards were overpowered and contrast and formed to surrender the and captured, and forced to surrender the

keys.
The mob entered the jail, broke into the cell where Parker was confined, dragged him to an oak, and lynched him. It was composed of negroes, and this being the first successful lynching carried out by negroes in Louisana, they acted so quietly that ple in the immediate vicinity of the jail were not awakened,

GOING TO COLLEGE ON HIS MUSCLE. A Good Football Player to Get His Educa tion for Nothing.

BUFFALO, Oct. 29. - [Special.] - Six months ago Robert Acton came to Buffalo. He had graduated from a school in Cork, Ireland. He applied for a place as clerk in several of the leading drygoods stores here, but met with no success. He was at last obliged to engage as a common dock laborer. Here he has worked for the past five months at \$1 a day, stopping at a low sailors' boarding house. Acton is a bright fellow, and his great strength won for hin the title of Hercules.

To-night he left Buffalo for Yale College. To-night he left Buffalo for Yale College. The circumstances of his going are interesting. Acton was a member of a football team in England, and has won several medals for good work in the field. The students at Yale heard that Acton was in Buffalo, and proposed that he attend college at their expense and play in their foot-ball team. He accepted the terms, and a draft for \$300 was sent to him yesterday.

Mexico Preparing for the Fair.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., Oct. 29.-Hon. Thomas Byan, United States Minister to Mexico, passed through here last night on his way to Washington. He says that work has begun in earnest to make Mexico's ex-hibit at the World's Fair as complete as possible. A bureau employing several clerks has been organized for that purpose.

An Entire County in Flames BREWSTER, NEB., Oct. 29 -A large portion of Blaine county has been swept by a prairie fire, which is still burning fiercely.

The fire was started by a been burning for three days. Thousands of acres of grass land have been swept over and hundreds of tons of hay, the property of have been consumed by the flames.

TAKING A NEW TACK.

Drops the Boyer Trial

A RADICAL MOVE IS MADE.

The Cases of the Philadelphia Magistrates Are Argued

BEFORE ANY EVIDENCE IS TAKEN.

Senator Hall Protests Vainly Against the Sudden Shift.

JUDGE ORVIS TALKS FOR THREE HOURS

HARRISBURG, Oct. 29 .- The Republican Senators could handily give the heathen Chinee points on tricks and mysterious movements. The Bover case was summarily and unceremoniously dropped to-day, and the case of the Philadelphia magistrates, in which no evidence has been taken, was argued, and the arrangement to delay a verdigt and at the same time keep the Attorney General from reviewing the evidence brought out in the Boyer case was perfected. Of course there was no authority for taking up the case of the magistrates. No

The question of jurisdiction was the argument in the Magistrates' cases. The Senate refused to consider the question of jurisdiction two weeks ago, but then its consideration did not serve their purpose. After Judge Orvis had reviewed at great length the Constitutional features of the Boyer case, and had argued that the Senate was it was argued that Attorney Shields should proceed with the argument of the Magistrates' cases, Senator Hall rose and offered an objection

Hall's Protest Against the Argument He said the cases had not yet been tried, and protested against the argument. He contended that the arrangement had been made by the Republicans to keep Attorney General Hensel from addressing the Senate before the 'election, and demanded in all fairness that Mr. Boyer's case be finished

eferred to the refusal of the Republic to consider the question of jurisdiction two which the leaders on the Republican side were the star actors.

Judge Orvis Speaks for Three Hours. of argument as was used by Mr. Shapley yesterday was followed by Attorney three hours. He protested against th authority of the Senate, and stated that the Governor's action in calling together the Senate was undemocratic, and was in violation of the principles of the Democratic

party. Referring to the question of jurisdiction, Judge Orvis said:

The question raised by the answers of Henry K. Boyer. State Treasurer, and Thomas McCamant, Auditor General, raises an issue as to the jurisdiction of this body to inquire into and determine the matter of their will or incorner of various charges. to inquire into and determine the matter of their guilt or innocence of various charges and accusations which have been made against them, of misbehavior or misdemeanor in their respective offices. To my mind this question is the most serious and important one that has ever come before any tribunal in America since the Supreme Court of the United States decided, in exparte Milligan, that a citizen could not be lawfully tried for alleged crimes by a military commission.

The Question as the Judge Sees It.

istration of criminal law; that it is contrary to every principle of right and justice that a man can be punished lawfully for an alleged crime before he has been tried and convicted of that crime.

The charges that have been made—not formally, by articles of impeachment presented by the House of Representatives; not by an indictment found by a grand jury in a criminal court, but made in an informal manner, in the message sent by His Evcelcriminal court, but made in an informal manner, in the message sent by His Excellency, the Governor, to this body, on the 13th of October—are in every instance, as I understand them, charges of misdemeanors or misbehavior in office, each and every one of which would constitute an impeachable offense and also an indictable offense; and if these officers or either of them are guity of any of the accusations thus made against them they are liable to be impeached by the House of Representatives, or to be indicted in the criminal courts of Dauphin county, and, if convicted, to be punished; a part of which punishment would be a removal from their office. Considered a Monstrons Proposal.

The Majority in the Senate in Summary Style.

cetermine the guilt of any public office.

Fach of our Constitutions since the one
176, the one of 1790, the one of 1883 and so
present one of 1874, have been very careful
and methodical in distributing the powers of
Government and keeping them disting, and
the grants of power contained in these
various charters have been general. It is
only necessary to refer to our present Constitution to see that. Legislative Power of the By section i of article 2 it is provided, "The legislative power of this Commonwealth shall be vested in the General Assembly, which shall consist of a Senate and a House of Representatives."

There is a full grant of all the legislative power that exists in this Commonwealth, and the Legislature of Ponnsylvania—the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, consisting of the Senate and House of Representatives—may lawfully and rightfully exercise any and all power that is legislative in its nature and character, except such as is expressly prohibited either in this Contitution or in the Constitution of the United States, which is the supreme law of the land. There is no pretense that legislative power has been divided; that a part of it has been conferred upon the Legislature and a part upon some other department of government or some other officer or officers. The grant is full and clear that the legislative power of the Commonwealth shall be vested in the General Assembly, it is vested there, and nowhere else. power that exists in this Commonwealth witnesses were called against them or in their behalf, but their attorney was required to defend them, just to kill time.

without authority in the investigation, and

before the other cases be taken up. The Senator called attention to the inconsistency of the Republicans, and showed that they had changed front six different times since the investigation began. He believed, he said, that the people could not be hoodwinked by such cheap political trickery, and while he was confident that there was no intention of addressing the

politics, and as a Democrat said:

I remember well the condition of things in this country 30 years ago and for many years afterwards, the excitement that ran riot, the disposition there was to set aside the provisions of the Constitution and all the safeguards of individual liberty. If a provision such as the one under which this dangerous power is claimed here had existed in the Constitution then, we can well imagine what would have been the consequences. If a time such as that should come again, and there should be a Governor and two-thirds of the Senate agreeing in politics, there would not be left in the State of Pennsylvania an elepted officer in any of the officer shat they could reach. If since had been a keppiblism Senate to the extent of two-thirds, and a Republican Governor during the war, there Governor in the case of either Boyer or McCamant, he was also firm in the belief that the public, or that portion of the people who have noted the evidence brought out, were firmly convinced that both Boyer and McCamant are guilty of the charges made against them by the Governor. He weeks ago, and charged that the whole matter was a political farce comedy, in

Notwithstanding Senator Hall's protest the Boyer case was dropped for the day and the question of jurisdiction in the magistrates' cases was argued. The same line Shields. Judge Orvis talked for nearly

The question, stated somewhat differently from the statement of it in the answers of hese officers, is this: Can a citizen of this Commonwealth, who has been duly and legally elected to an office created by the Con stitution, who has been duly commissioned cording to the Constitution, who has en tered upon the discharge of the duties of his office, be removed from that office as a his office, be removed from that office as a punishment for alleged misbehavior or misdemeanor in office, without first being impeached or indicted, tried and convicted of such alleged misbehavior in office? The very statement of the proposition would suggest an emphatic negative, it seems to me, in the mind of every intelligent person who has an understanding of the principles of right and justice as applied to the administration of criminal law; that it is contrary to every principle of right and justice that

The proposition is that the punishment may be inflicted without impeachment, without trial, and without conviction. The proposition itself, to my mind, is so mon strous that it ought to startle every intelli gent citizen of this Common wealth.

I will submit two simple, plain proposi-tions, and attempt to maintain them: First, tions, and attempt to maintain them: First, that no citizen of the Commonwealth who has been elected to an office created by the Constitution or statute, who has been duly commissioned and has duly qualified and entered upon the duties of the office can be lawfully and properly removed from that office as a punishment for misbehavior in office, without first being either impeached by the House of Representatives, tried and convicted before the Senate sitting as a high court of impeachment, or indicted in the ordinary criminal courts and there tried convicted before the Senate sitting as a high court of impeachment, or indicted in the ordinary criminal courts and there tried and convicted of such alleged misbehavior in office. Secondly, that neither the Senate of Pennsylvania, in executive session, nor the Governor of this Commonwealth, nor both the Senate and the Governor com-bined, are authorized, under the Constitu-tion and laws of Pennsylvania, to try and



THE CHILEAN BLUFF. 6.3

A Speech From a Democrat

politics, and as a Democrat said:

The distinguished lawyer dropped into

Senate to the extent of two thirds, and a Re-publican dovernor during the war, there would not have been a Democratic officer in Berks, or Northampton, or Lehigh, or any Democratic county left; every one of them would have been removed on the charge of

would have been removed on the charge of disloyalty to the Government. It is a power that Democrats dare not give or agree to give to any branch of the Government; and I, as a Democrat, protest against any con-struction such as the one contended for here as dangerous to the people of Pennsyl-vania and especially dangerous to members of my party.

RIPE FOR REVOLUTION.

THE HAWAIIAN QUEEN'S SUBJECTS

TIRED OF HER REIGN.

They Are Anxious to Have a Republic With

a President-Getting Restive Under the

Control of British Cousul and Mission-

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.-[Special.]-

Celso Casar Mareno, the representative of

the National party in Hawaii, to-day re-

ceived the following letter from Honolulu,

dated October 16, and written by one of the

"The missionary, Mott Smith, leaves by

to-day's steamer for Washington, and prob-

ably goes also to London, with a political

mission entrusted to him by the missiona-

ries and also by Queen Liliuokolani. The

aim of his mission is to request the United

States Government to keep continually a

man-of-war in the harbor of Honolulu, and

to land the marines in case of a revolution.

to protect the missionaries who are no

longer American citizens, but Hawaiian

citizens. The Queen is under the absolute

control of British Consul General Wood-

house and the missionaries, which thing

makes her very unpopular with the natives

"The people are looking for a new ruler a

President for the Hawaiian republic. The

newspapers are full of republican ideas, and all have opened their eyes since the British

intrigues and arrogance began. The gov-

ernment of the Queen is very weak, and can be upset at any time. The Ministers are

very poor men, and the principal adviser of the Queen and of her Ministers is a big and

ignorant blacksmith. But the time is near for the downfall of all of them.

"Dear friend, Moreno, I hope that you have seen Secretary Blaine and President

Harrison on behalf of our party, which is

bound to win, as the Congressional party

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did win in Chile. Keep us posted."

The Rupture With Chile.

and with the American residents.

arles-One Step Taken.

leaders of the party:

HERBERT.

of my party.

RTER GIVES-OUT HIS EXPLANATION

statement in THE DISPATCH that by was now the political storm-cen-State was more than verified yes-fter the lengthy conference at the enth Avenue Hotel leader David Marcin returned to Philadelphia, but Senstor Quay remained in the city. About noon

vesterday it was announced that he had desided to bring suit for criminal and civil libel against Chairman Kerr, of the Democratic State Committee, and those newspapers whose comments upon the Keystone Bank due bill were not satisfactory to the Beaver statesman. The following telegram was then sent out:

PITTSBURG, October 29, 1891. Louis A. Watres, Continental Hotel, Philadelphia: Please have the County Chairman in the different countles procure two copies of each paper in their respective counties that published the lithographed copy of the Bardsley certificate, and carefully them for future use. The Senator, retained Thomas M. Mar-

shall, Esq., Maj. E. A. Montooth and ex-District Attorney Robb to prosecute the . libel cases. He was in consultation with his attorneys all the morning and a portion of the afternoon.

nowhere else.

In copeluding Judge Orvis cited authority after authority to prove his position and to sustain his case. His argument, was strictly in harmony with that of Mr. Shapley, of the day previous, and when he reached that section of the Constitution spon which the Governor based his action, Judge Orvis treated it as Shapley did. He argued that it should not have been placed in the Constitution; that it was dangerous and might be misused, but he was unable to change a word or to shift the meaning of the section. Instituting Criminal Actions. Criminal proceedings aimed at the Pittsourg Post were formally commenced last evening, and the three attorneys named above are authorized to enter an additional civil suit for \$100,000 damages in the local courts to-day. The criminal informations were made before Alderman McMasters, of Grant street, the attorneys having drafted the form and inserted the alleged libelous statements at Mr. Robb's office early in the afternoon. Two informations were made, one for the statements made in an editorial

Wedne day morning, and the other for language used editorially yesterday.

After drawing the information typewritten copies were made by the attorneys and they were placed in the hands of the Alderman, who went to Senator Quay's room at the Seventh Avenue Hotel. Mr. Quay was alone when the Anderman entered The first information, as submitted for less inspection, and afterward award to be the

Full Text of the Informatio Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Post Printing and Publishing Com-pany, Albert J. Barr, James Mills and such other persons as may hereafter be added thereto.

County of Allegheny, sa. : Before me, an Alderman in and for the city of Pittsburg, in the county aforesaid, nally came Matthew S. Quay, who upon personally came Matthew S. Quay, who upon oath duly administered according to law deposes and says that the above-named defendants, with the others who may hereafter be brought in, did on the 28th October, 1891, willfully, falsely and malic-iously print, publish and circulate of and concerning affiant the following in the columns of the Pittsburg Post, a newspaper

printed and published in the city and

ounty aforesaid: "A BARDSLEY-QUAY DIVIDE.-The important disclosures this morning that Senator M. S. Quay, who has just taken command of the Gregg-Morrison campaign in Philadelphia, was in the Bardsley steal will surprise no one. From the outset the general belief in all parties has been that the sly, secretive, money-grabbing Quay was "in it," and exposure was only a matter of time. Exposure has come. Governor Pattison, in his message, on the easis of the report of experts, states that Bardsley made not less than \$300,000 in interest, dividends and bribes, apart from his salary and fees and what he stole. Bardsley's payment of \$8,877 to Quay, through the Keystone Bank, has therefore a very modest recognition. Possibly there are other undis-covered drafts. For that information the when the Senate may conclude to take up the McCamant case, unless it is too black for

whitewashing."

Afflant further says that the charges made against him are talse, malicious and with-out any reasonable ground for belief. Affiant never had any business relations either directly or indirectly with John Bardsley, either as treasurer of the city of Philadelphia or as an individual: and the whole charge is false in every partic

Sworn to and subscribed, 29th day of Octo-JAS. V. MCMASTERS, ber, 1891. One Alteration Was Made.

Near the close of this information, as prepared by the attorneys, was the following sentence: "And no knowledge of the said Bardsley as a man or officer." the Senator swore to the correctness of the document, however, he directed the Alderman to strike out these words, and the information on file has a line drawn through them. . The second affidavit was identical with the above, with the exception of the

editorial extracts, which were from a paper of another date. The Alderman returned to his office imnediately after he had secured the Senatorial signature, under oath, to each of the informations, and placed warrants for the arrest of the defendants in the hands of Detective Heiner. Mr. Heiner notified them by telephone of the suits. At 8 o'clock last night Mr. Albert J. Barr-called at the Alderman's office accompanied by several friends, and entered \$2,000 bail for his appearance at the hearing between 1 and 2 o'clock, to-morrow afternoon. Edwin Z. Smith, Esq., furnished the bail bond. Mr. Mills is expected to appear and furnish bail at 9 o'clock this morning. Mr. Barr was seen by a reporter, but declined to make any personal statement concerning the actions instituted or contemplated.

No Longer a Silent Statesman, The Senator was found by a DISPATCH reporter at the Seventh Avenue Hotel yesterday afternoon sleeping as peacefully as if the step that had excited the politicians was one of his everyday political moves. When spoken to he wearily opened his