

THE CHILEAN FARCE

Light Sentences for Their Sailors, a Long Term for the American

ON TRIAL AT VALPARAISO.

The Former Were Murderers, the Latter Threw a Stone at

A MAN STABBING A YANKEE TAR.

The Promoter Fiscal at Last Makes His Long-Expected Report.

MASSSES OF CONFLICTING TESTIMONY.

VALPARAISO, Jan. 19.—It is true that the Chilean Government, notified Captain Evans, of the Yorktown, that it was unable to guarantee the safety of the refugees on board his ship if he undertook to transfer them to any departing steamers, and that neither could the Government prevent any steamer on which they took passage from being searched in any Chilean port at which the vessel might touch while on her way north.

There was no change of mind of the part of the Chilean authorities in regard to these refugees. The following statement is from a high authority:

The Government of Chile has no right, under the Constitution of the country, to interfere with the courts or with the public prosecutors, and the Government could not prevent the seizure of the refugees in any port of Chile they touched at on their way in the direction of a neutral port.

The Promoter Fiscal's Report Public.

The report of the Promoter Fiscal to the Judge of Crimes on the Baltimore affair has been given to the public. This document contains \$8,000,000, and says that efforts were directed from the first to ascertain the origin of the trouble, but that they were unavailing.

Several different accounts of the affair were received. The Commandant of Police states that the row began in some unknown tavern in one part of the city. Another witness states that it began by the American sailors beating a Chilean sailor in an altogether different part of the city. The Chilean police say it began with a fight between a left-handed Chilean sailor and an American.

Last of all, the incident is reported to have commenced by some Chileans spitting in the faces of two American sailors in the street. A crowd nearby was waiting to attack them should they resent the insult, so it was said at the time. The Baltimore's men took refuge on a tram car, but the crowd stopped the car and hauled the men out, beating them with sticks and stones and knifing them.

A Host of Conflicting Stories.

The Promoter Fiscal has accepted the story that the trouble began with the spitting in the faces of some Chileans. For all that, my information leads me to believe that the attack broke out simultaneously in different parts of the city, as charged in President Harrison's message. This is denied by the Chileans, and the Promoter closes the introduction to his report by asserting that the fight over the spitting in the faces of Baltimore sailors striking a Chilean sailor. He then recounts a list of the injured, and says it has only been possible to establish the culpability of four men.

Many witnesses exist who are ready to say that the shot which killed Riegien was fired by the police as there are that deny it. Then follows the report of the experts on the bullet which struck Riegien.

"Opinion is divided on this point among doctors still, and while they assert their opinion that it was caused by a rifle bullet, it is rejected because they give no reason for the opinion."

The Bullet Which Killed Riegien.

Drs. Cavallo and Calderon maintain they cannot tell if a bullet caused Riegien's death. Two Chilean experts express the opinion that the holes in the shirt may have been made by a large-sized revolver, but can give no opinion as to what caused the holes in the neckcloth.

Lieutenant McCrea expressed the same opinion, but says the hole in the shirt was caused by a rifle bullet.

The evidence is conflicting as to whether one or two shots were fired. The Promoter tries to make a strong point in the following language, in order to demonstrate the falsity of the assertion of witnesses Johnson and Langin:

"These things to mind a number of infidelities which exist in other cases but reject their evidence. Johnson deposes that he had Riegien's head on his breast when two shots were fired on the ground formed by them, and they produce as proof the neckcloth and sailor's shirt pierced by a bullet."

Points Against Johnson's Testimony.

If this had been so, it is possible that a rifle ball that can perforate several persons would not have touched him? If what they assert be true they ought to have exhibited the blood stains which now have remained on the shirt. In all his depositions Johnson forgets this incident, which would have given a greater coloring of truth to his assertions.

He then asks, "Is it possible to believe them?"

The plan answer to this question is the unquestioned fact: The bullet passed diagonally downward, being the loose shirt of Johnson and into Riegien's chest. It could easily have done so and passed two inches from his breast.

In the case of Turnbull there is much conflicting testimony, but on the strength of the admission by Charles Gomez that he used a knife against Turnbull, and the evidence of two witnesses that Jose Ahumada inflicted blows on Americans, and that Federico Rodriguez stabbed Riegien in the hip, they find them guilty, but add that there is no evidence to show that Turnbull's death was caused by wounds inflicted by Carlos Gomez.

The Sentences Recommended.

John Davidson, a Baltimore sailor, is found guilty of hitting the highwayman with a stone, and is sentenced to be confined in a cell for 15 days, with the minimum degree of food from 61 to 640 days; Carlos Gomez, to minor punishment in maximum degree; Jose Ahumada, to 15 days; Federico Rodriguez, to 15 days; Jose Ahumada, to 15 days; Jose Ahumada, to 15 days; Jose Ahumada, to 15 days.

A gentleman who understands the Chilean people and Government pretty well says it is difficult to say what is the motive of some of the Government's conduct unless it be war. Some things can be explained away and some other things can't. Sometimes they seem to be bent on making difficulties and adding insult to injury. They have a very good opinion of themselves and fancy they are very great diplomats, but they seem to care precious little for the diplomatic rights of others.

Chilean Ideas of Unctious.

Among some of them, so says my informant, the opinion prevails that the United States would not condescend to fight so inferior a foe, but among very many others there exists the insane belief that she would not dare to do so.

One of the latest disclosures is the curious fact that Thompson, the correspondent of the London Times, is trying to sell the

A DUET OF DUELLOS.

The French Chamber of Deputies Breaks Up in a Row Because

A MINISTER LOSES HIS TEMPER.

M. Constans, of the Cabinet, Slaps a Fellow-Langist in the Face.

MANY NICE OPENINGS FOR THE CODE

PARIS, Jan. 19.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day was the scene of unusual excitement. At the opening of the sitting President Floquet announced he had received an intimation from a Boulangerist member, M. Laur, that he desired to ask Premier de Freycinet what steps the Government would take regarding the *Infirmeries*' attacks upon a member of the Cabinet.

M. de Freycinet said that it was clear the object of the question was to have newspaper articles read from the tribune reflecting upon the Government, and he, therefore, declined to discuss the matter. [Cheers.]

Several members spoke in favor of the previous question. Others opposed the shelving of the matter, reminding the House that the President had recently decided that every member had a right to be heard on a question not relating to the foreign policy of the Government, and maintaining that the House ought not to vote the previous question when it was a case of sheltering a member of the Cabinet. [Hisses.]

A Cabinet Minister Loses His Dignity.

As M. Laur was leaving the tribune, M. Constans, ward whom the indignation was directed, suddenly advanced and struck him in the face. There was an uproar immediately. The Government supporters wildly cheered M. Constans, while M. Laur, surrounded by friends, was led to his seat. M. Constans, on returning to his place, was warmly congratulated, a number of Deputies hurrying to his side to shake hands with him.

Meanwhile President Floquet vainly rang his bell in an effort to restore order, his finding that his warnings were disregarded, he finally adjourned the sitting. He advised the members to retire to the committee rooms, but many of them persisted in remaining in the chamber, and there was no abatement in the clamor.

Various groups of Deputies became engaged in violent quarrels. During one of these disputes M. Delpech, a Republican member, cuffing the Deputy Castellan, a Boulangerist. As a result of this act of violence, M. Dumartel waited on M. Delpech in the lobby to arrange for a duel with Castellan.

More Violence and More Duels.

At this juncture there was another row, resulting in arrangements for another duel, which it was settled should precede that between M. Castellan and M. Delpech. About the same time, also in the lobby, a well-known journalist struck M. Boudaut, a Boulangerist member. Other personal encounters took place in the chamber and in the galleries, the questers interfered, and having requested the Deputies to leave, cleared the lobbies.

M. Floquet afterward conferred with Premier de Freycinet and other Ministers and with the officers of the House on the question whether the rules of the chamber applied to the case of M. Constans, who is a member of the Senate.

Later on the interrupted sitting was resumed. M. Constans, on entering the chamber, was greeted with cheers. He responded by expressing his satisfaction at the sympathy shown him in the chamber, adding that it was sometimes impossible to maintain one's sang froid in such circumstances.

A motion to consider the previous question was then agreed upon by a vote of 438 to 44. When M. Constans left the chamber many of the Deputies escorted him to his carriage.

Constans Upheld by the Cabinet.

A majority of the Deputies evidently heartily approve M. Constans' action. M. Laur has telegraphed Henri Rochefort, the Boulangerist leader, asking for advice as to whether he shall challenge M. Constans to a duel for striking him or resort to prosecution.

The members of the Cabinet support M. Constans. A rumor that he had resigned the portfolio of the Interior proves to be without foundation. He merely offered to apologize to the Chamber for his act of violence, whereupon M. Floquet, the presiding officer, decided to abstain from interfering in the matter.

Deputy Boudaut has obtained a summons from the journalist who struck him in the lobby to appear in the police court.

A New German-African Expedition.

ZANZIBAR, Jan. 19.—The German expedition under the command of Herr Oscar Borchert is about to start for the Victoria Nyanza, taking with it the sections of the steamer Hermann Von Wissman. The present expedition is composed of between 9,000 and 5,000 men, including shipbuilders, dock builders and other mechanics, who will construct a dockyard and docks on the shores of the lake and will put together and launch the steamer.

More Scandals in the Vatican Court.

ROME, Jan. 19.—Monsignor Folschi, who has been held responsible by the Committee of Cardinals for the losses sustained by the Vatican, has written to the pontifical authorities that if the persecutions against him continue he will be compelled, in self-defense, to make public the causes of the losses, a course which, it is said, would compromise several high persons connected with the Vatican court.

Persian Insurgents Win a Victory.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 19.—There has been fighting at Kalladash, arising from a revolt fomented by Persian priests on the tobacco question, and reinforcements are needed from Tehran, and the rebels, who defeated by the insurgents. In this engagement it is said several soldiers and 200 rebels were killed and 100 wounded.

Battles With Masked Robbers.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 19.—A band of masked robbers attacked and pillaged the village of Melbrof, near Warsaw. Other bands attacked a number of villas at Lodz, 75 miles southwest of Warsaw, but the owners of the villas combined their forces, and after a severe conflict with the robbers, succeeded in repulsing them.

France at the World's Fair.

PARIS, Jan. 19.—A Cabinet council was held to-day, at which the arrangements for the representation of each of the ministerial departments at the World's Fair were decided upon. The bill for the credits necessary to carry out the plans of the ministers will shortly be presented to the Chamber of Deputies.

A Hungarian Anti-Semitic Riot.

BUDA-PESTH, Jan. 19.—At Kaschen, a city of about 21,000 inhabitants, a mob made an attack upon a Hebrew school and completely wrecked it. Several persons were wounded by bullets from revolvers.

The Car Still Feared Assassination.

MOSCOW, Jan. 19.—The Car refrained from going to St. Petersburg to bless the waters of the Neva on the advice of Government officials, who were in fear of a plot to assassinate the Car.

Another Defeat for Ex-Premier Crispi.

ROME, Jan. 19.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day a motion offered by ex-Premier

PITTSBURG DROPS OUT

Of the National Association of Builders, and Others May Follow.

LEFT ENTIRELY OFF THE ROLL.

The Local Delegates Claim They Are Victims of Injustice.

AN INCREASE IN THE PER CAPITA TAX

CLIVELAND, O., Jan. 19.—The Pittsburgh Builders' Exchange, through its accredited delegates, formally withdrew from the National Association of Builders to-day, and by this action it decides to rely upon its own resources, and to be independent in its actions.

At the opening of the convention this morning the Secretary did not call Pittsburgh, and the omission caused Mr. Harris, of Philadelphia, to inquire the reason. The Secretary replied: "No, my roll call does not show the presence of any Pittsburgh delegates."

"Why?" said Mr. Scribner, "I understood that Mr. Harris, of Philadelphia, is here speaking for Pittsburgh."

No one replied and business went on, taking up the proceedings where it was left yesterday—being the consideration of the reports of standing committees. Later on, under the call for the offering of resolutions, Mr. Smith, of Denver, submitted one favoring the free coinage of silver, and asked that the convention adopt it, in the sense of the bureau of the United States. Mr. Prussing, of Chicago, promptly moved that it be laid on the table, but in accordance with the rules it was referred to the Committee on Resolutions, which will call probably make a negative report on it.

Pittsburg Out for Good.

At the opening of the afternoon session the following communication was read by the secretary, which, on motion, of Mr. Scribner, of St. Paul, was accepted and filed: To the President and Members of the National Association of Builders, in convention assembled at Cleveland, O.:

GENTLEMEN: At a meeting of the Pittsburgh delegates the following action was taken: Whereas, the Pittsburgh Exchange elected delegates to the National Association of Builders, and being one delegate for each 50 members in good standing; and Whereas, the National Association of Builders, on the 18th inst., elected a committee to receive credentials from the delegates, and said committee refused to receive the credentials of the delegates from Pittsburgh, and said action of the committee was confirmed by the convention now in session; and Whereas, though we regret being compelled to take action severing connection with the Pittsburgh Exchange from the National Association, as our heartfelt sympathies are with the association in its mission and work, yet as we cannot submit to gross injustice, therefore, be it Resolved, That we withdraw, both as delegates and as workmen, from the National Association of Builders.

Others May Follow the Lead.

From sentiments expressed by a large number of the delegates, representing all sections of the country, the resolution is considered a very serious matter. This is emphasized from the fact that while there were 33 local associations represented last year, there are only 25 this year.

The withdrawal from Pittsburgh, it is asserted by several delegates, will necessitate an increase in the per capita tax assessed on filial bodies, and the sentiment is freely expressed that a number of exchanges will not stand it, but will follow Pittsburgh.

THE TALLEST MAN IS DEAD.

Colonel Pickett Nelson Succumbs at Baltimore to Typhoid Fever.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 19.—[Special.]—"Colonel" Pickett Nelson, who claimed to be "the tallest man on earth," died here to-day. He had been ill for three weeks with typhoid fever. His body measures eight feet five inches in length. In life he claimed to be eight feet one inch tall and to weigh 387 pounds. After his death his frame relaxed and became four inches longer than it had been. Nelson is a colored man, and was born in 1810 in Essex county, Va. Both his parents were rather smaller than the average, and the boy did not begin to develop unusual height until he was about 12. At that age his cousin, James D. Richardson, who is known as "the human lamp," could whip him with ease. Four years later Nelson could do Richardson up with one hand.

The boy seemed to grow by jumps, and when 23 years of age was as tall as at the time of his death. He was broad, too, and with his arms outstretched he is said to have vertically measured nine feet. From the tips of his fingers of his right hand to those of his left, Nelson has exhibited at nearly all the museums. His remains will be taken to Essex county, Va., for burial. A part of the front of the house will have to be taken out to remove the body, as the doors and windows are too small to permit of the removal of the coffin.

FRED GEBHARD GETS HIS GOLD.

First Dose of the Keely Cure Administered to the Lily's Ex-Favorite.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—Contrary to the most sanguine hopes of his friends, Fred Gebhard this morning experienced his first "jab" of the magic fluid known as bi-chloride of gold, and that at the Keely Institute. After consultation last night at his apartments in the Bronson House, he avowed that he would "tackle the gold cure and depend upon its results to adhere to the treatment." This morning, in company with his attendants, he marched the last time for his first "jab." He was one of the last to fall in line at 8 o'clock and bare his arm for the hypodermic injection of bi-chloride of gold.

Not in the line of 100 men was there one whose physique bore a favorable comparison with that of Gebhard, who stood head and shoulders above any patient present. When Freddy passed out of the institute door he tucked a four-ounce bottle of Keely's whisky in his vest pocket. Whether he will use it or not will be a question for himself alone to decide upon.

\$50,000 WANTED FOR A HUSBAND.

A Wealthy Doctor's Wife Suing for the Loss of His Affection.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—[Special.]—In the suit which Mrs. M. Buchanan has brought for a separation from Dr. Alexander Buchanan, a motion was made before Justice Patterson in the Supreme Court to-day for counsel fee and alimony. Affidavits were presented by Mrs. Buchanan's counsel, Isaac N. Miller, alleging that Dr. Buchanan deserted his wife for Mrs. Kate M. Foster, who formerly kept a boarding house, and that he is maintaining her at great expense, although declining to contribute to his wife's support. Mrs. Buchanan placed the income of her husband at \$20,000, but his counsel said it was \$2,000.

Mrs. Buchanan also has an action pending against Mrs. Foster to recover \$50,000 for the alleged alienation of the affections of her husband. Mrs. Buchanan states that she married him in 1853, and that they lived together happily until 1885, when Mrs. Foster began to exercise an influence over him. She claims that Mrs. Foster got \$100,000 from him, including some realty. Decision was reserved on the motion.

A WHOLE CREW DESTROYED.

The Fever-Stricken Vessel Found Floating at Sea and Destroyed.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—The bark of Columbia arrived here to-day and reported wrecked off Bermuda ship passed the bark

CRIPPLI, TO REDUCE THE DURATION OF THE ROLLER TO SIX YEARS, WAS REJECTED BY A VOTE OF 174 TO 52.

MANNING LIES IN STATE.

Thousands of Englishmen View the Body of the Deceased Prelate.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The body of Cardinal Manning lies in state in his house at Westminster. Since noon on Saturday the house has been allowed to gaze on the face of the dead. The body of the Cardinal lies in a large room on the first floor of the house. To-day, the last day the body will lie in state at the Cardinal's residence, there was a line of people half a mile long waiting to enter the house. The remains were removed this evening from the house at Westminster to Brompton Cemetery. When the oratory was reached the coffin was taken into the church and deposited on the solemnly draped catafalque. A stream of visitors at once began to pour into the building. The Queen and the Prince of Wales will be represented at the funeral.

SEARCHING FOR TIFLIS VICTIMS.

Seventy-Three Bodies Found at the Scene of the Great Bridge Disaster.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 19.—The search for the remains of the persons, who met their death in the catastrophe which occurred at Tiflis yesterday on the occasion of the ceremony of the blessing of the waters of the River Kura, has been unrelentingly continued since the accident happened.

The water was carefully searched in the vicinity of the spot where the struggling mass of humanity tumbled into the river when the temporary bridge over which the procession was passing gave way beneath the weight of the crowd, and went crashing with its living burden into the stream. The sense of 75 persons have been recovered from the water, the bodies of many unfortunates are still lying at the bottom of the river.

DAHOMAYANS RITE THE DUST.

A Native Army Attacks a French Garrison and Loses 650 Men.

MARSEILLES, Jan. 19.—The steamer Thibet, from the west coast of Africa, reports that on December 30 a force of 2,000 Dahomayans made an attack upon Kotonou. The French garrison made a gallant defense and fought for three hours, but finally the garrison made a sortie and the attacking party fled, leaving 250 of their dead on the field. The French loss was three killed and ten wounded.

Spanish-American Treaty Attacked.

MADRID, Jan. 19.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Senator Gamazo attacked the Government for concluding the treaty of commerce with the United States. He followed up his arraignment of the Government with a demand for the appointment of a committee of inquiry to reconsider the treaty. In response, the Minister of Foreign Affairs defended the treaty, but agreed to the appointment of the desired committee.

Hard Labor for Russian Prisoners.

ODENSA, Jan. 19.—The Government proposes to introduce the hard labor system in Russian prisons, by which it is hoped to better the condition of prisoners demoralized by idleness and herding together.

THE FREEZING WEST.

Even in Sub-Tropical Texas the People Stay Up Nights to Feed the Fires—The Weather Proportionately Colder Farther North—\$1,000,000 Damage to Stockmen.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 19.—Last night was the coldest in this city since February of last year, and with that exception the coldest since the memorable 21st of January, 1883, when the thermometer reached 41° below zero. The lowest point touched last night, according to the official register of the Weather Bureau, was 25° below. At 7 o'clock it was 26°. Reports from outside points show stupendous variations in temperature, clearly indicating the approach of a warm spell.

A dispatch from Chicago says: Of 23 mail trains due in Chicago this morning from all points, 14 had, up to noon, failed to arrive, and not one of them was on time. The snow blockade is one of the most extensive the postoffice officials remember to have experienced. The latest reports of trains are due from every point of the compass.

A dispatch from Kansas City says: This was the coldest morning the oldest inhabitant remembers. The thermometer in the signal station made it 18° below zero. The lowest point touched was less than 20° below. Reports from all the way from 20° to 25° below.

Reports from the South and the Southwest speak of an intense cold in those sections. At least 40 inches of snow fell last night, and the mercury is now hovering around zero point. In Texas the blizzard continued with unabated fury until daylight this morning. A great many people remained in their homes, and some, and fires, and keeping those about them from freezing. The dispatches from the cattle ranches are very gloomy. It is thought by many of the proprietors that the loss will amount to at least \$1,000,000. Stockmen of the Cherokee nation are frozen. The weather was the coldest for years around Vicksburg, Miss.

AN ACTOR TRIES THE GAS ROUTE.

But Fails to Reach That Famous Bourne From Which, Etc.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—[Special.]—The odor of gas in an adjoining room, attracted the attention of a lodger at 126 West Twenty-ninth street about 2 A. M. to-day. He investigated and found Augustus Meyer, the occupant of the room, unconscious on the floor, with the gas escaping from two open burners. That gas had been turned on by Meyer with a view to committing suicide, by the following note, written in pencil, on the cover of a pasteboard box:

To the Public: Don't blame me for doing it, it was not my fault. Bad company and gambling were the cause of it, and may be the cause of other young men. I hope that you will not bury me in the potter's field. Good by all. P.—I was born of Hebrew parents, and I hope to be buried in a Hebrew cemetery.

Meyer was still unconscious when driven to the New York hospital, but regained consciousness under treatment, and his complete recovery is looked for. He is 19 years old, comes from Chicago, and is an embryo actor, but has been out of occupation for some time. He is said to have played with Robert Mantell's company.

SECURE desirable boarders and lodgers by advertising in the cent-a-word columns of THE DISPATCH.

A GREAT SHOWING.

THE CENT-A-WORD columns of THE DISPATCH are now the choice of all classes. Figures prove their popularity. Here's a splendid showing:

Small ads. for the 1 month ended 24,754

for December 31, 1891.....

Same 1 month in 1890.....16,104

Increase due to cent-a-word.....8,650

Responses to advertisements in THE DISPATCH are certain to come promptly and secure desirable sources. Try one ad. save time and patience. The reader of this ad. may have entire confidence in its agents. The best class of help is reached in its want columns.

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Hutchins Brothers with all sails set and abandoned.

The last named bark left Pernambuco for this port, and it was thought that an epidemic of yellow fever, contracted at the Brazilian port, broke out among the officers and crew during the voyage and destroyed all on board. The Hutchins Brothers is a menace to navigation.

A MILLION VETERANS YET.

SENATIONAL SPEECH OF A SOUTHERN CONGRESSMAN.

Chairman O'Ferrall Says the Pension-Rolls Are Telling Some Odd Stories—Every Able-Bodied Northern Man Thirty Years Ago Must Have Been a Soldier.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—General Lee's 44th birthday was celebrated here to-day. Hon. Charles T. O'Ferrall, chairman of the elections committee of the Federal House of Representatives, was the orator of the celebration, which took place at 8 o'clock to-night, in the State capitol.

In the course of his oration he said: We failed to maintain our Confederacy as a separate and distinct nation, and yet we have stood in the gloom of defeat. But while I would not for a moment disparage the valor of the military heroes, yet in all that goes to make up glory and fame, to mark the courage and heroism of a people bright in the sky of military renown, and display, superb and transcendent manhood, the Southern soldiers were the victors. Not only every county of the habitable globe, but the South had no navy; her ports were blockaded; she had no money that could be used abroad; she was without clothing and food, and suffered for want of sufficient arms or ammunition, while the North had a powerful navy, and established currency, and a full treasury, and food and clothing, arms and ammunition in abundance. Yet we were victorious, and three times did we invade the enemy's country, and three times did we thunder at the gates of their national capital, but their President was ready to flee for his liberty.

Mr. O'Ferrall said no impartial historian had yet dipped his pen in the ink of truth, but that his pension records at Washington were disclosing the truth. There were not more than 200,000 Confederate soldiers living, but 250,158 Federal soldiers were drawing pensions. "How many," he asked, "are seeking to have their names enrolled? Let the pension rolls speak. Not less than 200,000. How many Federal soldiers are living? 1,208,707. According to the last report of the Commissioner of Pensions."

He argued his comrades never to be ashamed, in the face of God or man, to proclaim that they were Confederate soldiers.

FAILURE OF A CHARMER'S POWERS.

A Lively Black Rattler Bites a Child Performer.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—[Special.]—Dot Sunwell, a snake charmer, was bitten in the cheek by a rattlesnake while she was performing in Huber's Museum to-night. At 7 o'clock little Dot came forward and mounted her own stage, called the names of rattlesnakes. Within the den stands a big wooden chest that would hold a thousand snakes. What it held when Dot began her performance was ten black rattlers of the Pennsylvania breed and a stout club. The snakes were mixed lot, ranging from 2½ to 4 feet long.

Some belonged to Dot and some to the museum. Those belonging to the museum had not been handled recently, nor had they been fed. They were all very hungry, and the larger of the lot and very vicious, and it was the biggest one which bit Dot. One big black rattler struck suddenly and fastened his