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LITTLE LEAKS BUT NO FACTS

To Be Obtained From the Only Ones Who Are Authorized to GIVE OUT CHILE NEWS

Blaine, Tracy and Montt Declare There's Nothing Fresh.

THE PUBLIC LEFT IN IGNORANCE

As to the Exact Tone of the Ultimatum That Was Really Sent

Harrison Determined to Stand by Egan. No Matter What Occurs—Lack of Knowledge or Care of Diplomatic History Shown by the Administration—Danger of the Entire System of Diplomatic Representation—Chile's Anxiety to Get Rid of Egan—Additional Proof of the Gorman-Hill Combination's Discomfit Over the Pennsylvania Fight—Bidway's Boom for the New Senator—A Democratic Bolt to Help Cleveland.

It is natural that Mr. Montt should enjoy having the people of the United States get their news of important international matters by way of Santiago, but just why the official servants of the people of the United States should find pleasure in putting their masters to such inconvenience is difficult to divine.

However, as has been said before, some hint of important occurrences always seems to leak a little before the tardy day arrives for the official utterance, and the leak in this instance appears, after the lapse of another day, to add confounding strength to the impressions of yesterday that the news from the State Department, received first by way of Santiago, is very nearly correct.

A vague intimation is given that the Santiago reporter slightly exaggerated some of the minor contents in the "ultimatum," as well as its probable effect, but as a whole the report may be accepted as very veracious to have gone through so many telegraphic relays, besides suffering from the influence of the Chilean atmosphere, which, at this season of the year, is declared by political doctors residing in more northern latitudes to be in a measure antagonistic to the truth in its most robust form.

If, as most authorities seem to think he will, the President presents his Chilean message and correspondence to Congress to-morrow, the "ultimatum," of which we have heard by way of Santiago, will probably accompany that huge mass of matter. But if the ultimatum was cabled to Chile only a few days ago it is improbable that the message and correspondence will see light in Congress to-morrow, as it would be in order to wait a reasonable time for an answer from Chile.

Delay Looked for From Chile. As it is a time-honored matter, not only with Chilean diplomats, but with all Chileans, never to do to-day what can be put off till to-morrow, it may be inferred that the answer will be forthcoming this time next week, or probably this time next month.

The outrage on United States sailors occurred October 16. This Government demanded reparation ten days later. No reparation came, and in his message sent to Congress the 7th of December, the President solemnly said if Chile did not very speedily get down on her knees he would actually tell Congress all about it. The pregnant hinges of the Chilean knees are yet unbet, and yet Congress and the country are in utter ignorance as to what has happened, and in the way of diplomatic correspondence, so far as official information is concerned. We know not but that this administration has apologized to Chile for its non-neutrality and for Mr. Patrick Egan.

Harrison Still Sticks by Egan. From what can be gathered from State Department leakage it is to be inferred that this Government will insist that Mr. Egan shall conduct our diplomatic affairs in Chile to an end, no matter what that end may be. Chile has made a formal request that Mr. Egan be superseded by someone with whom the sensitive Chilean Cabinet might converse without uncomfortable depression. They refuse to sit under the official roof which shelters Mr. Egan, and they revolt at the thought of Mr. Egan entering their official parlors, but this Government declares in effect that Mr. Egan shall conduct all diplomatic negotiations, even if the Chileans refuse him official hospitality and feel impelled in self-defense to handle his letters with tongs and employ disinfectants before reading them.

To the lay mind this may seem to be not quite a courteous and gentlemanly way of proceeding, to thrust Mr. Egan as our representative on a people who detest him, but this administration has in many other things shown itself to be far out of bounds of the comprehension of its minds.

No Use for Diplomatic History. We may assert that such a proceeding is not to be paralleled in diplomatic history, but the reply will be that this administration knows nothing of diplomatic history, and cares nothing about it, and so a quotation of precedent is merely humiliating to the encyclopedist who dares to air his information.

Montt and Chile had laughingly refused—what a howl would have been raised against this new insult!

A fair deduction from this and other diplomatic exploits into which this Government has been forced by "envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary" is that the whole system of ministerial or diplomatic representation is worse than unnecessary—it is dangerous.

It is Mr. Egan taken away from these by the ministerial position is made a mere convenience to manipulate political jackanapes who has been of service to the party upmost or to the appointing power hoisted into office by that party.

When there is no international trouble there is to use for a minister, and when there is international trouble the minister selected because he can carry his ward is highly experienced, or both. But the gravest misunderstandings could be settled through the electric wire; and in the more ticklish affairs, by a special envoy of whom the ministerial position is called to do duty, and through some petty politician thrown into the position of "envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary." But the effects system continues in a masterly manner because of the opportunity it affords for shipping some half a hundred office seekers out of a country whose offices are immeasurably in excess of the number of those who are to fill them; and Mr. Egan will remain in Chile until such country should ignore the "ultimatum," possibly, with the sole view of having Mr. Egan taken away from there by reason of a cessation of all diplomatic intercourse.

Germantown Mad at Pennsylvania. Each day that passes brings additional proof of the discomfit brought to the Gorman-Hill combination by the result of the meeting of the Democratic State committee of Pennsylvania. The Democratic politicians resident in the State are almost to a man Gorman enthusiasts, and their chagrin at the basket of their ideal is manifested in words that do more credit to their civility than their morality. Visiting dignitaries at the Senatorial ball from New York are equally fired by the blow given to their schemes by Pennsylvania, and are vehement in their declarations that the Gorman-Hill combination, even if his death should promise to be a deathblow to the party; and they further declare that if he is nominated they will not vote for him, and that they will blow to the party, at least for this year. They will put it into a hypnotic condition until it becomes tractable.

Four names, viz. Ridgeway, District Attorney of Kings, New York, who is now in the city, is referred to as one of Mr. Hill's "most perfect friends," and he certainly makes out a surprisingly good case for the Hill's career as Governor.

In an interview, after asserting that Hill will have the solid delegation from New York if the unit rule is enforced, as it usually is, and after a prediction of Hill's nomination, Ridgeway is quoted as giving this wonderful abstract and brief chronicle of the late Governor:

Look at his record: Is there a parallel to it in the history of any State? We see him entering the gubernatorial office at a time when the State is \$6,000,000 in debt, the demerit of the Legislature and having both United States Senators go out of office with the State debt reduced to \$2,000,000, and the lowest rate of taxation in its history, besides the successful management of the public school fund which increased \$500,000. So much for the civil record. Now for the political. He was elected by a vote of 50,000 against 50,000, and he was re-elected by a vote of 50,000 against 50,000. He was re-elected by a vote of 50,000 against 50,000. He was re-elected by a vote of 50,000 against 50,000.

A Democratic Bolt to Help Cleveland. It is pretty well understood that Messrs. McMillin of Tennessee, Wilson of West Virginia, and Turner of Georgia, Democratic members of the Committee on Ways and Means, will vote with the Republicans of the committee to suppress all bills for the revision or repeal of special features of the tariff, such as the "free wool bill," "Springer's free wool bill," in return of a bill for a general revision of the tariff in sympathy with Mr. Mills and the Cleveland ultra-tariff reform wing of the party.

THE POPE'S HEALTH

His Holiness Very Feeble, but His Condition Far From Desperate—Able to Say Mass at His Private Chapel Yesterday—A Record for a Week.

Rome, Jan. 23.—The Vatican papers announce that the Pope's health to-day is his private chapel. A press report has been enabled to make the following record of the Pope's condition since last Monday afternoon:

On Monday morning he received the Duke of Mecklenburg and afterward retired, saying that he did not feel well. Dr. Ceccarelli diagnosed his trouble as a rheumatic catarrh of the bladder, and he was consulted by Dr. Laponi, who ordered the Pope to remain in his room, where he received his private Secretary and Chamberlain and transacted business. At 8:30 p. m. Wednesday he said Mass in his private chapel, and he was able to say Mass at his private chapel yesterday.

At the Report Sent Out by the Contract Labor Inspectors. SCRANTON, Jan. 24.—[Special.]—The report sent out yesterday by the news associations, giving a synopsis of the report forwarded by Contract Labor Inspectors Conkling and Osborne, was vigorously denounced to-day by all the coal operators of this region that could be reached. One of the statements of the inspectors is that "in the mines surrounding Scranton nine-tenths of the miners at present employed are Hungarians, Italians and Slavs." Another statement is that "at the mines near Corbouldville, in 1880, there were 800 miners, all Americans. While the miners' strike was on in 1889-90, large numbers of Slavs and Hungarians

were brought to the mines from Castle Garden under the protection of Pinkerton detectives."

DIVIDED ON THE TARIFF

THREE OF SPRINGER'S COLLEAGUES WANT A NEW BILL. Turner, McMillin and Wilson Don't Believe in Splitting Hairs in the Matter—They Demand a Clean Sweep Instead of One by Piece-meal.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 24.—[Special.]—The indications of a split in the Ways and Means Committee over the question of the best plan to be pursued in reforming the tariff increase daily. It is rumored now that the fight against Chairman Springer's policy of attacking the McKinley law by a combination of the Republicans on the committee with three of its Democratic members against reporting to the House the Springer free wool bill.

Representative Wilson, of West Virginia, one of the three free trade enthusiasts, does not deny that he makes one of the three Democrats to form such a combination, although he means McMillin, Turner and myself. "The discussions which we have already had in the committee," said he, "indicate radical differences of opinion as to the policy to be pursued. I hope we may come together. Personally I have always favored a general fusillade all along the whole line."

A SWELL'S DOWNFALL

Morphine and Rum Wreck Young Labroche, of Baltimore—He Had Been Expelled From His Club and Is Now Meditating in an Asylum.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23.—[Special.]—Thomas Swann Labroche, son of Major Ferdinand C. Labroche, and probably the best known society and club man in town, has been suspended from the Maryland Club for conduct unbecomingly disgraceful and is now at the Sheppard Asylum, where he is being treated for the morphine and chloral habit. It has long been known that Labroche was a dissipated man.

He inherited an income of \$8,000 a year from his mother, a daughter of the late Governor Swann. The principal of this he devoted to the purchase of property and to his means. His income was always covered by the claims of money lenders and note shavers, and it is estimated that his net income was three or four years in all more than he received in cash.

EIGHT CENTS ON THE DOLLAR

That's What the General Creditors of the Delamaters Will Get. MEADVILLE, Jan. 24.—According to the first official report of Hoskins & McClintock, assignees of the Messrs. Delamater, the general creditors of the insolvent bankers will not receive more than 8 or 10 cents on the dollar. The report shows the amount realized out of the estate of each of the bankrupts after deducting for expenses, and is as follows:

Delamater & Co.—Cash in hands of assignees, after deducting expenses, \$36,709.29; in process of collection, \$65,024.01. G. W. Delamater—Cash in hands of assignees, after deducting expenses, \$17,339.04; uncollected from Finance Company, Philadelphia, \$42,000, which was appraised at \$20,000. T. A. Delamater—Cash in hands of assignees, after deducting expenses to date, \$10,000. G. B. Delamater—Cash in hands of assignees, after deducting expenses, \$40,428.88; amount uncollected, \$8,950.

EASTERN HEADQUARTERS CLOSED

Special World's Fair Commissioner Anderson Thinks His Work Is Done. NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—Alexander D. Anderson, Special Commissioner of the World's Columbian Exposition, who for the past year has been in charge of the Eastern Headquarters at New York, has resigned to devote his time in Washington. In his letter to the Director General he states that the promoting work in New York is complete, and the Legislature having substantially provided for the State exhibit, the further continuance of an office here is a useless expense. He recommends that the headquarters be closed and that all local matters be left entirely to the State Commissioner, who will soon be appointed by the Governor.

PLAIN WORDS HIT HARD

A Preacher Pours Hot Shot Into the Officers of the Halifax Garrison. HALIFAX, Jan. 24.—[Special.]—The greatest cause of Halifax is the military stationed in its garrison, said Rev. F. Adams at a public meeting to-night, and he made a sensation as he continued his remarks. The officers are not Christians. The rank and file had, he said, been made to go to the front for the sake of the officers' parasites. They are the bases of society and the corrupters of its women. Their evil moral influence was so terrible, and the demoralization of the women so complete, that the men were being compelled to go abroad for ladies fit to become their wives. This demoralization, Mr. Adams said, was not confined to the so-called upper classes, but was universal. The indignation of the audience was great, and several left the building.

THE CHILEAN IMBROGLIO

Expected to Produce the Most Important Developments In To-Day

Congressman Holman Thinks We Could Easily Whip Chile

IN JUST ABOUT FOUR MONTHS. He Is in Doubt as to Our Relations With Peru and Bolivia.

CHILE'S TURN TO WAIT FOR AN ANSWER TO MONTT'S DEMAND.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 24.—The Post-to-morrow will publish interviews with several prominent persons on the subject of the Chilean trouble. The most interesting of these is one with Representative Holman, of Indiana, who spoke substantially as follows: "Of course, we must consider the results of any action that we may take against Chile. Suppose we should go into a war, what would be our relations toward Peru and Bolivia? These two nations would be involved with us. Must we protect them from the resentment of the Chilean nation? If so, how long will that obligation rest upon us? There is no doubt about our ability to conquer Chile, but beyond that there is no part of all that must be taken into consideration. The loss of life would be most lamentable, but that is not the question. Not only the question of a virtual protectorate over Peru and Chile, but the effect on the war upon the South American nations. How will our relations with the United States be affected? If the United States makes war upon Chile, what would be the influence on the United States and the nations toward us. In the course of time you would see a great syndicate of all the governments of the world, and it would not be a union, of course, like our States, but a close alliance. We must think of the effect of our action on the part of any nation toward Chile."

Not a Question of Party

I shall not care to express any opinion as to what should be done at all the facts from the President. One thing is certain, that the administration will receive the unqualified support of the Democratic party in this country. New York, New Jersey, and the South American States, thinks that nothing short of punishment will imbue Chile with the proper respect for this Government. He added:

The rank and file of the people are ignorant of our resources, and confident that they can whip us. Nothing but actual force will convince them of their error. It is strong enough to insult us with impunity. No deeper insult or wrong could have been done than to have our resources advertised because of the uniform they wore. Firing at our flag is a considered a disgraceful act. Blood is more precious than money. Money can be replaced, but blood cannot. Money or boundaries can properly be adjusted, but if a man strikes you in the face you do not say to him, 'I will sue you for the contusion.' The smallest reparation we can demand if we intend to retain our self-respect and the respect of the world is that Chile shall offer an adequate apology, pay an indemnity and accept of a proper one.

Representative Cale, of Arkansas, said he didn't think there would be any open hostilities. "There is no use," he said, "for a fight. If we can't get along, I think, and will be adjusted on a basis honorable to this country."

Several other members of Congress expressed themselves as hopeful and confident that the Chilean trouble would be settled by a state of affairs should be brought about and the dignity and honor of the country be at stake there should be no hesitancy on the part of the Government.

Now Chile's Turn to Wait

Concerning the present status of affairs, the Washington correspondent of the Chicago Inter-Ocean telegraphed his paper to-night as follows: "The Chilean Government has waited three months for an apology and reparation and the President undoubtedly will persist until the Government has an answer will be made as to the suggestions of Minister Egan is not an agreeable person."

It is evident that the administration is satisfied that the Chilean Government has demanded for an apology or reparation. The Cabinet are now convinced that Chile has never had any intention of apologizing. The President is satisfied that Chile has been deceiving the United States, and has been causing this delay in order to gain time for its own purpose.

One of the highest officers of the Government, says: "We have been deceived; Chile has been deceiving us. The Chilean crisis is therefore near at hand. Soon after noon to-morrow the people of the United States will hear what the administration is. It is stated on authority that the opinion of the Chilean Government is that the President's message and the importance of sending it to Congress now is unanimous."

EGAN IS STILL HATED

The Chileans Will Never Forgive Him for His Partiality for Dalmao—A French Officer Tells What He Knows About the Matter—Activity at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 24.—[Special.]—Captain Caldwell, of the steam collier San Benito, is now awaiting Government orders to depart. He has a long list of best Cardiff steam coal on board. Last Thursday, while preparing to unload, he received orders from the Government agents to suspend the unloading and be ready to sail at short notice. His destination was not given, but the agents dropped the matter, and the Government was anxious to get this superior coal for the men-of-war in Chilean waters.

The San Benito used to be a British troop ship, and the now sails under the Hawaiian flag. The Captain expects to get definite orders to-morrow or next day whether he is to serve the Government or not. In the bark Andrew Welch, which arrived to-day, 63 days from Pisagua, came Baron H. Arnous de Riviere, a French officer of engineers who was in Santiago when Valparaiso during the recent war. The Baron owns mines in the Andes on the Bolivian side, and also has large interests on Iquique. In speaking of the trouble between Chile and the United States, he said it was almost hopeless to expect any settlement so long as Minister Egan remained at Santiago. He added: "My sympathies were all with the Congress. I believe that the Chileans were in the right and deserved to win. Of course,

personally I cannot say that Egan has done anything wrong, but such a bitter feeling could not exist against a man without good cause. Chile and the United States are commercial ventures with Balmaina, and it is currently reported in Santiago and Lima and dragging into the controversy our colliers we never had such a thing as contract labor, and if Huns and Poling are employed it is only because American labor cannot be secured. We have had no strike here since 1887 and no Pinkerton detectives have ever been employed in the valley."

A MIDDLING CORRESPONDENT

Thomson, of the London Times, May Be Recalled for His Interference. SANTIAGO, Jan. 24.—It is said British Minister Kennedy has made representations to his Government relative to Thomson, the London Times correspondent, who has endeavored to influence public feeling through the Times and local papers against United States Minister Egan by referring to matters entirely foreign to the questions at issue between the United States and Chile, and dragging into the controversy the British Minister and the English Government.

MISSOURI'S DEAD BANDIT

THE MAN KILLED IN A BOX CAR ONE OF THE GLENDALE GANG.

He Was Known as Francis, but That Name Is Believed to Be an Alias—Not a Relative of the Governor—Never Under Arrest. ST. LOUIS, Jan. 24.—One more of the gang of train robbers which on the night of November 30 relieved at Glendale, Mo., Adams Express Messenger Mulrennan of all the available valuables is in custody, not of the authorities but of his Maker. Yesterday's account of a robbery at a train near Lanna, Mo., told of the pursuit of the two desperados, a fight, the death of one and the wounding of the other. The dead robber was known as J. S. or S. C. Francis. He, it is learned to-night, was the fourth man of the Glendale gang whose name has been positively kept from the public. The police had been after him for three weeks, knowing his name, but he had, though ignorant of their pursuit, kept away from them until yesterday, when he was killed by a posse in pursuit of him for another crime.

It is learned now that immediately after the Glendale robbery he went directly to his home in Kansas City, where he had a wife and two children. He is believed to have been in the possession of a train near Lanna, Mo., told of the pursuit of the two desperados, a fight, the death of one and the wounding of the other. The dead robber was known as J. S. or S. C. Francis. He, it is learned to-night, was the fourth man of the Glendale gang whose name has been positively kept from the public.

He had long been associated with Henry Campbell, who was killed at the same time. Campbell was still at large, and was known as a desperate man and one who would fight when cornered. He had been going under the name of Francis for some time, but it is not believed that his true name is Francis. He is, as stated last night, a cousin of the Governor of Missouri, J. B. Francis, of Normandy, Mo., father of the Governor, to-day said the country is large and is in no way related to the Governor's family. The fact that the police consider that he is not the man of last night's dispatches made him out to be.

HILL SHOWING HIS HAND

His New York Machine Will Prevent Governor From Having a Delegate. ALBANY, Jan. 24.—[Special.]—The Democratic State Committee meets at the Hoffman House, New York, on Tuesday to decide on the time and place for the State Convention to elect delegates to the National Convention. The committee is divided on which falls on Monday, which naturally suggests itself as the time and Albany likely to be the place.

The object of calling a convention so early is to prevent the Governor from showing his hand. The delegates will be selected long in advance of the convention in other States, and the country is large and is in no way related to the Governor's family. The fact that the police consider that he is not the man of last night's dispatches made him out to be.

ARTISTS DON'T WANT PROTECTION

Obstacles in the Way of an Italian Exhibit at the World's Fair. ROME, Jan. 24.—The sculptor Story who has long been a resident of Rome, said to a press representative to-day: The Chicago World's Commission will not give the authorities most willing to respond to their requests, but nothing definite has yet been done. The great obstacles to foreign artists sending exhibits to Chicago is the heavy duty on such works. American artists agree that the tax is unjust if it is intended for our protection. We not only do not wish to be protected, but we feel that the tax is invidious. I twice offered a formal petition to the Government, signed by all American artists, begging Congress to repeal the tax, but without avail.

GOLD IN THE STARS

A Scientist Is Led to This Belief by Finding a Queer Meteoric Stone. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 24.—[Special.]—Local scientific men are much interested in a curious piece of gold-bearing meteoric rock recently found in Calaveras county by Geologist W. Warner, of the Smithsonian Institution, who has just arrived from the Sierra Nevada foothills where he has been making a map of the gold deposits of California. This meteoric stone is about as big as a man's fist, but its peculiar feature is that it is flecked with gold, and the precious metal in one place is fully one inch square in size. The stone is white like silver, and it is considered that there is gold in the stars. The stone will be sent to the Smithsonian Institution.

Chile Gaining by the Delay

If Chile succeeds in her evident plan of delaying action in this case for three or four weeks longer the United States will find it a difficult matter to secure from that nation any terms, and a naval expert is authority for the statement that the United States would find it impossible to defeat the Chilean forces. They are at work on their warlike fleet that has been already evolved and otherwise put in condition for actual service. They have increased their stock of torpedoes, and have supplied all their ships with smokeless powder. The Pinto has taken on a supply of this modern ammunition. They are at work on their coast defenses, and have so far progressed with their projects that a few more weeks will see them on a very formidable war footing, and one that will make the invasion of Chile by the United States forces extremely difficult.

Disadvantages of No News

The Navy Department is laboring under the disadvantage, just now, of having no source of information from Valparaiso, but the latest advice from that port are anything but reassuring. The department has learned to distrust the press dispatches which have come from Chile, as they are so obviously in favor of the Chilean side of the case as to lead to the assumption that

CHILE EXCITED

BY THE CRISIS. OF THE CRISIS.

The Feeling There Now Is Nearing the Stage of War Fever.

PEREIRA WILL REPLY

To the Ultimatum of the United States, Probably To-Day.

ENGLAND EAGER TO TAKE A HAND

In Order to Protect Her Own Interests She'd Act as Mediator.

Little Prospect of an Apology or Reparation From Our Southern Cousins—Startling Information From France—Splendid Outfitting of War Vessels for the Chileans—Our Navy Department Laboring Under a Decided Disadvantage—Carrier Pigeons for a Transport Ship—The Best Southern Pacific Steamer Chartered to Carry Coal for Uncle Sam—Biting to Follow Barking.

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, Jan. 24.—The excitement over the imbroglio with the United States is growing rapidly. The Valparaiso incident is the all-prevailing topic of conversation, and the probable result of a war between Chile and the United States are eagerly discussed. While it cannot be said that the excitement has reached the stage that is commonly known as a "war fever," yet the natural instincts of the Chilean people are, without doubt, greatly aroused.

It was definitely ascertained to-day that Senor Pereira, the Chilean Minister of Foreign Affairs, has sent to United States Minister Egan a formal notification that the Chilean Government will reply to-morrow to the note containing the ultimatum of the United States Government, to the effect that diplomatic relations of the two countries may cease, unless the offensive note sent out by Senor Matta regarding the Baltimore affair be immediately withdrawn, and reparation be made for the attack upon American sailors at Valparaiso.

It is also learned that the British Minister to Chile has received instructions from his Government to offer his services as a mediator to prevent a war between Chile and the United States.

LOOKING AFTER COAL

The Best Carrier on the Pacific Coast Chartered to Carry Fuel. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 24.—The United States Government has chartered the big Southern Pacific steamer San Benito, and will dispatch her to Chile with a cargo of coal. Friday afternoon agents of the Government purchased an entire cargo of the Baltimore from the Chilean Government, and it is expected that the steamer will be ready to start on her voyage to Chile. A large force of men was put to work transferring coal from the ship to the steamer.

The work will be prosecuted day and night, and it is expected that the steamer will be ready to start on her voyage to Chile. A large force of men was put to work transferring coal from the ship to the steamer.

BIZING TO FOLLOW BARKING

A Belief is Engaged That a Strong American Fleet Will Concentrate. LONDON, Jan. 24.—Yesterday's Army and Navy Gazette is an article which says that the United States has lost much prestige in South America, owing to the unfavorable comment which naval experts found necessary to make upon the power of the States to immediately back up its somewhat arbitrary demands. It is, therefore, extremely probable that within a few days a strong American fleet will be concentrated in Chilean waters, and then, if matters are not settled amicably, military operations will be commenced. It is believed that the English admiralty will send ships to assist the Warship in case of trouble.

HUSTLING AT PHILADELPHIA

Work on Forgings and Castings for Warships Being Hastened Along. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 24.—Since the early part of the month the Midvale Steel Works has been running night and day to hurry to completion the forgings being made there for the guns building for the new warships. The order to finish the forgings as rapidly as possible was received from the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, Monday last. The forgings, as soon as finished, will be forwarded to Washington and Watervliet, where the guns will be completed.

Getting War Vessels in Shape

VALLEJO, CAL., Jan. 24.—The single-turreted monitor Comanche was taken from buoy in midstream and towed alongside the wharf this afternoon. More work will be required on her than was thought at first. Her deck is in bad condition. The work of preparing her for active sea service is already begun. The Charleston is in the large stone drydock and her bottom is being scraped. The Baltimore was brought alongside the quay wall to-day, her repairs being about complete.

Irish-Americans Eager for War

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 24.—The Irish-American residents of this city are eager to serve against Chile. It would be declared, Colonel John D. Murphy, commander of the Hibernian Rifles and Chief Signal Officer of the Irish-American Military Union, has offered the Government the services of his command.

Rushing Work on Powder

SANTA CRUZ, CAL., Jan. 24.—The powder works of this city received a dispatch to-day from Washington to rush the work of manufacturing Government powder to the full capacity of its work. The probability is that an increased force will be put on next week.

Reported Feeling at Valparaiso To-Day

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The Times this morning prints a dispatch from Valparaiso to the effect that a quieter feeling now prevails there in regard to the trouble with the United States, and that the rate of exchange has improved.

Cyrus W. Field Getting Better

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—The physician in attendance upon Cyrus W. Field, who has been critically ill, reported his patient convalescent to-night.

HILL MEN HUSTLING

To Contradict Harry's Statement That Cleveland Is Leading.

WALLACE IS AT THE HEAD OF THE MOVEMENT, AND HE WILL GO TO CHICAGO HOWLING FOR HILL.

KERR'S KNOCKOUT A PARTY BLOW

He Came Out for Re-Election a Little Late to Be a Winner.

TOM EWING EULOGIZES DAVE HILL

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 24.—"The fight in the Democratic State Central Committee has been transferred to the State organization itself," said a prominent Wallace admirer to-day, in talking over some recent events, "and, as a more general body, affecting directly every county, it marks a distinct line between the country and this city, just the same as if a stone wall divided the two."

"To indicate how the feeling stands on the selection of a chairman, for instance, when J. Marshall Wright was first mentioned, his candidacy was not regarded as at all serious. Mutchler would not have anything to do with the proposition, and Robert E. James, Judge Harvey, ex-Congressman Ames, ex-Senator Gray, ex-Senator Hess and other leading Wallace Democrats never even referred to the matter before expressing a quite natural opinion that the race was free for all since Mr. Kerr had refused to run again, in fact, had involuntarily given up the Pennsylvania headquarters."

Came Out Too Late to Win

"The surrender of the Penn Square building was, however, a business proceeding. I know that Kerr paid last year's rent himself, receiving, but slight assistance from Chairman Wallace. Congressmen Kerr did not consent to enter the field until after the first week of this month. This was too late to win. Back on New Year's Day he wrote to ex-Speaker Faneuil, and he looked at the fight he made in the face of great odds."

"The members of the State Committee were a dispirited set after that Harrison victory. The only consolation was that the Herbs, the Berks chairman, said to me that he voted as he did under pressure. He also expressed the sentiments of a great many Democrats. The party are open to a marked division in the party. I don't believe there is a more disgruntled Democrat in the State at this time, than ex-Speaker F. Meyers—in fact, Meyers is mad all over."

Hill Not Second in the Race

"And touching Mr. Harry's declaration that the National Committee is almost solid for Cleveland—why, the statement is sheer nonsense. The National Committee for Cleveland can hardly realize he lives in the same State."

"Neither is Pennsylvania for Cleveland. It is a false notion on Mr. Harry's part to suppose that the National Committee will unite with Connecticut, New Jersey and other Eastern States when the time comes. Ex-Senator Wallace, James M. Guff