THE PRESIDENT TO CONGRESS.

A Lengthy Message Explaining the Chilean Correspondence.

HE STANDS BY EGAN.

Who He Declares Has Displayed Discretion and Courage.

FULL TEXT OF THE ULTIMATUM

Which Was Sent Last Thursday and Has. Not Been Answered.

Analysis of the Baltimore Affair-A Long Wait by Uncle Sam Because Chile's Government Was a Provisional One-Matta's Circular Note Considered Most Insulting-The Claim for Reparation-The President Thinks It High Time Congressional Action Was Taken - Incredible Brutality of Chileans Toward North Americans Denounced - No Civil Contests Wanted, but the Dignity of Our Government Must Be Preserved.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25 .- The following is President Harrison's message on Chilean affairs, in full, as sent to Congress

To the Senate and House of Representatives In my annual message, delivered to Congress at the beginning of the present session, after a brief statement of the facts then in the possession of this Government touching the assault in the streets of Valparaiso, Chile, upon the sailors of the United States Steamship Baltimore, on the evening of October 16 last, I said: "This Government is now awaiting the result of an investigation which has been conducted by the Criminal Court at Vaiparaiso. It is reported unoffi-cially that the investigation is about com-pleted, and it is expected that the result will soon be communicated to this Government, together with some adequate and satattention of Chile was called to this tocident. If these fust expectations should be dent. If these just expectations should be disappointed or further needless delay intervene, I will, by a special message, bring this matter again to the attention of Congress for such action as may be necessary." In my opinion the time has now come when I should lay before the Congress and the country the correspondence between this Government and the Government of Chile, from the time of the breaking out of the revolution against Balmaceda, together with all other facts in the possession of the Executive Department relating to this matter. The diplomatic correspondence is Executive Department relating to this matter. The diplomatic correspondence is herewith transmitted, together with correspondence between the naval officers for the time in command in Chilean waters and the Secretary of the Navy, and also the evidence taken at the Mare Island Navy Yard since the arrival of the Baltimore at San Francisco. I do not deem it necessary in this communition to attempt any full analysis of the correspondence or of the evidence. A brief statement of the international questions involved and of the reasons why the responses of the Chilean Government are unsatisfactory is all that I deem necessary.

Harrison Still Stuck on Egan.

Harrison Still Stuck on Egan. It may be well, at the outset to say that try or in Chile in criticism of Mr. Egan, our Minister at Santiago, the true history of this outbreak of the revolution until this time, discloses no act on the part of Mr. Egan unworthy of his position or that could justly be the occasion of a serious animadversion or criticism. He has, I think, on the whole, borne himself, in very trying circumstances, with dignity, discretion and courage, and has conducted the correspondence with

with dignity, discretion and courage, and has conducted the correspondence with ability, courtesy and fairness.

It is worth while also at the beginning to say that the right of Mr. Egan to give shelter in the Legation to certain adherents of the Balmaceda Government who applied to him for asylum has not been denied by the Chilean authorities, nor has any demand been made for the surrender of these reingees. That there was urgent need of asylum is shown by Mr. Egan's note of August 34. 1891, describing the disorders that prevailed in Santiago, and by the evidence of Captain Schley as to the pillage and violence that prevailed at Valparaiso. The correspondence discloses, however, that the request of Mr. Egan for a safe conduct from the country, in behalf of these refugees, was denied. The precedents cited by him in the correspondence, particularly the case of the revolution in Peru in 1865, did not leave the Chilean Government in a position to deny the right of asylum to political refugees and seemed very clearly to support Mr. Egan's contention that a safe conduct to neutral territory was a necessary and acknowledged incident of the saylum. These refugees have very recently, without formal safe conduct, yet by the acquiescence of the Chilean authorities, been placed on board the Yorktown, and are now being conveyed to Callao, Peru.

Disrespect That Can't Be Forgiven. This incident might be considered wholly

closed, but for the disrespect manifested toward this Government by the close and offensive police surveillance of the Legation most of the period of the stay of the refugees therein. After the date of my annual message and up to the time of the transfer of the refugees to the Yorktown the Lega-tion premises seem to have been surrounded by police, in uniform, and police agents or detectives in citizens' dress, who offensively scratinized persons entering or leaving the Legation and, on one or more occasions, ar-rested members of the Minister's family. Commander Evans, who, by my direction recently visited Mr. Egan at Santiago, in his telegation as "A veritable prison," and states that the police agents or detectives states that the police agents or detectives were, after his arrival, withdrawn during were, after his arrival, withdrawn during his stay, It appears further, from the note of Mr. Egan, of November 20, 1891, that on one occasion at least, these police agents whom he declares to be known to him, invaded the Legation premises, pounding on the windows, and using insulting language toward persons therein. This breach of the right of a Minister to freedom from police epilonage and restraint seems to have been so flagrant that the Argentine Minister, who was dean of the diplomatic corps, having observed it, felt called upon to protest against it to the Chilean Minister of Foreign Affairs.

fairs.
The Chilean authorities have, as will be The Chilean authorities have, as will be observed from the correspondence, charred the refugees and the innates of the Legation with insulting the police; but it seems to me incredible that men whose lives were in jeopardy and whose safety could only be secured by retirement and quietness should have sought to provoke a collision which could only end in their destruction, or to aggravate their condition by intensifying a popular feeling that, at one time, so threatened the Legation as to require Mr. Egan to appear to the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The Serious Baltimore Incident.

The Serious Baltimore Incident. But the most serious incident disclosed by the correspondent is that of the attack upon the sallors of the Baltimofe in the streets of Valparaiso on the 16th of October last, In my annual message, speaking on the information then in my possession, I said: "So far as I have yet been able to learn, no other explanation of this bloody work has been explanation of this bloody work has been suggested than that it had its origin in hos-tility to these men as sailors of the United States, wearing the uniform of their Govern-ment, and not in any individual act or per-

ment, and not in any individual act or personal animosity."

We have now received from the Chilean Government an abstract of the conclusions of the Fiscal General upon the testimony taken by the Judge of Crimes in an investigation which was made to extend over nearly three months. I very much regret to be compelled to say that this report does not enable me to modify the conclusion announced in my annual contract.

of the opinion that our sallors were assaulted, beaten, stabbed and killed, not for anything they or any one of them had done, but for what the Government of the United States had done, or was charged with having done, by its civil officers and naval commanders. If that be the true aspect of the case, the injury was to the Government of the United States, not to these poor sallors who were assaulted in a manner so brutal and so cowardly.

were assaulted in a manner so brutal and so cowardly.

Before attempting to give an outline of the facts upon which this conclusion rests, I think it right to say a word or two upon the legal aspect of the case.

The Baltimore was in the harbor of Valparaiso by virtue of that general invitation which nations are held to extend to the war vessels of other powers with which they have friendly relations. This invitation, I think, must be held ordinarily to embrace the privilege of such communication with the shore as is reasonable, necessary and proper for the comfort and convenience of the officers and men of such vessels. Captain Schley testifies that when his vessel returned to Valparaiso on September 14, the city officers, as is customary, extended the hospitalities of the city to his officers and crew.

An Insult to the Nation.

It is not claimed that every personal collision or injury in which a sailor or officer of such naval vessel visiting the shore may be involved raises an international question; but I am clearly of the opinion that where such sailors or officers are assaulted by a resident populace animated by hostility to the Government whose uniform these saliors and officers wear and in resentment of acts done by their Government, not by them, their nation must take notice of the event as one involving a fraction of its rights and district not in a secondary way, as and dignity; not in a secondary way, as where a citizen is injured and presents his claim through his own Government, but in a primary way, precisely as if its Minister or Consul or the flag itself had been the object

Consul or the flag itself had been the object of the same character of assault.

The officers and sailors of the Baltimore were in the harbor of Valparaiso under the orders of their Government, not by their own choice. They were upon the shore by the implied invitation of the Government of Chile and with the approval of their commanding officer; and it does not distinguish their case from that of a Consul that his stay is more permanent or that he holds the express invitation of the local government to justify his longer residence. Nor does it affect the question that the injury was the act of a mob. If there had been no participation by the police or military in this cruel. pation by the police or military in this crue work, and no neglect on their part to extend protection, the case would still be one, in my opinion, when its extent and character are considered, involving international right. The incidents of the affair are briefly as to

Review of the Baltimore Affair.

On the 16th of October last Cantain Sohley commanding the United States steamship Baltimore, gave shore leave to 117 petty officers and sailors of his ship. These men left the ship about 1:30 p. M. No incident of violence occurred; none of our men were arrested: no complaint was lodged against them; nor did any collision or outbreak occur until about 6 o'clock P. M. Captain Schley states that he was himself on shore and about the streets of the city until 5:30 P. and about the streets of the city until 5:30 r. M.; that he met very many of his men who were upon leave; that they were sober and conducting themselves with propriety, saturing Chilean and other officers as they met them. Other officers of the ship, and Captain Jenkins, of the merchant ship Keweenw, corroborate Captain Schley as to the general sobriety and good behavior of our men. The Sisters of Charity at the hospital to which our wounded men were taken. to which our wounded men were taken, when inquired of, stated that they were sober when received. If the situation had been otherwise, we must believe that the Chilean police authorities would have made

About 6 r. M. the assault began, and it is About 6 r. m. the assault began, and it is remarkable that the investigation by the Judge of Crimes, though so protracted, does not enable him to give any more satisfactory account of its origin than is found in the statement that it began between drunken sallors. Repeatedly in the correspondence it is asserted that it was impossible to learn the precise cause of the riot. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Matta, in his telegram to Mr. Montt, under date December 81, states that the quarrel began between two sallors in a tavern and was continued in the street, persons who were passing joining in it.

A Chilean Began the Eumpus.

A Chilean Began the Rumpus. The testimony of Talbot, an apprentic who was with Riggin, is that the outbreak in which they were involved began by a Chilean sailor spitting in the face of Talbot, which was resented by a knockdown. It appears that Riggin and Talbot were at the appears that Riggin and Talbot were at the time unaccompanied by any others of their shipmates. The men were immediately beset by a crowd of Chilean citizens and sailors, through which they broke their way to a street car and entered it for safety. They were pursued, driven from the car, and Riegin was so seriously beaten that he fell in the street, apparently dead.

There is nothing in the report of the Chilean investigation made to us that seriously impeaches this testimony. It appears from Chilean sources that almost instantly,

with a suddenness that strongly implies meditation and preparation, a mob, stated by the police authorities at one time to number 2,600 and at another 1,000, was enby the police authorities at one time to number 2,000 and at another 1,000, was engaged in the assault upon our sailors, who are represented as resisting "with stones, club and bright arms." The report of the Intendente of October 30, states that the fight began at 6 r. N., in three streets which are named; that information was received at that Intendencia at 6:15, and that the police arrived on the scene at 6:30, a full half hour after the assault began. At that time, he says that a mob of 2,000 men had collected, and that for several squares there was the appearance of a "real battlefield." The scene at this point is very graphically set before us by the Chilean testimony. The American sailors who, after so long an examination, have not been found guilty of any breach of the peace, so far as the Chilean authorities are able to discover, unarmed and defenseless, are fleeing for their lives, pursued by overwhelming numbers and fighting only to aid their own escape from death or to succor some mate whose life is in greater peril. Eighteen of them are brutally stabbed and beaten, while one Chilean seems from the report to have suffered some injury; but how serious or with what character of weapon, or whether by a missile thrown by our men or by some of his fellow rioters is unasortained.

The Americans Unarmed Men.

The pretense that our men were fighting "with stones, clubs and bright arms," in view of these facts, is incredible. It is further refuted by the fact that our prisoners when searched were absolutely arms except seven penknives found in the possession of the men arrested, while there were received by our men more than 30 stab wounds, every one of which was in-flicted in the back or back of the head. The evidence of the ship's officer of the day is that even the jack knives of the men were

that even the jack knives of the men were taken from them before leaving the ship.

As to the brutal nature of the treatment received by our men, the following extract from the account given of the affair by the La Patria newspaper of Valparaiso, of October II, cannot be regarded as too friendly:

"The Yankees, as soon as their pursuers gave chase, went by way of the Calle del Arsenal toward the city car station. In the presence of an ordinary number of citizens, among whom were some sailors, the North Americans took seats in the street car to escape from the stones which the Chileans threw at them. It was believed for an instant that the North Americans had saved themselves from popular fury, but such was threw at them. It was believed for an instant that the North Americans had saved themselves from popular fury, but such was not the case. Scarcely had the car begun to move when a crowd gathered around and stopped its progress. Under these circumstances, and without any cessation of the howling and throwing of stones at the North Americans, the conductor entered the car, and seeing the risk of the situation to the vehicle, ordered them to get out. At the instant the sallors left the car, in the midst of a hall of stones, the conductor received a stone blow on the head. One of the Yankee sallors managed to escape in the direction of the Plaza, but the other was felled to the ground by autone. Managing to raise himself from the ground where he lay he staggered in an opposite direction from the station. In front of the house of Senor Mazzini he was again wounded, falling senseless and breathless."

All Subterfuge Declared Useless.

All Subterfuge Declared Uscless. No amount of evasion or subterfuge is able to cloud our clear vision of this brutal work. It should be noticed, in this connection, that of the American sailors arrested, after an examination, were, during the four days folamination, were, during the four days following the arrest, every one discharged, no charge of any breach of the peace or other criminal conduct having been sistained against a single one of them. The Judge of Crimes, Foster, in a note to the Intendente, under date of October 22, before the dispatch from this Government of the following day, which aroused the authorities of Chile to a better sense of the gravity of the affair, says. "Having presided temporarily over this Court in regard to the seamen of the United States cruiser Baltimore, who have been tried on account of deplorable conduct which took place," etc.

The noticeable point here is that oursaliors had been tried before the 22d of October, and that the trial resulted in their nequital and return to the vessel. It is quite remarkable and quite characteristic of the management of this affair by the police authorities that we should now be advised that Seaman Davidson, of the Baltimore, had been included in the indictment, lowing the arrest, every one discharged, no

[Continued on Ninth Page.]

Several Times When the United States Has Had to Deal With

Naples and Paraguay Fasily Taught the

PEOPLE WHO WERE TOO FRESH.

Frror of Their Way.

WAR AVERTED BY A SHOW OF STRENGTH

IFROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT. NEW YORK, Jan. 25.-Just now, when the Chilean controversy is hanging so prominently over the public mind and there is so much talk of war and peace, and the proper policy for our Government to pursue toward an outcome, it is not altogether irrelevant to consider for a moment a few cases scattered over our naval history, where Uncle Sam, in his search for peace, has felt called upon to assume a belligerent zttitude.

Fortunately enough, the United State has not had many occasions where it has been obliged to resort to the ultima ratio regum. It is interesting to note, moreover, that in the few cases which occur to mind where such a course has been deemed necessary to maintain the national dignity, the warlike declarations were only a speedy means to a peaceful termination of the diffi-

One of the most attractive cases occurred during Jackson's administration, in 1832. The trouble was with Italy, or that part of Italy known at that time as the Kingdom of Naples. During the years from 1809 to 1812, the Neapolitan Government, under Joseph Bonaparte and Murat, the successive Kings of Naples, had confiscated nu-merous American ships and cargoes.

A Decided Stand Taken, The total amount of the American claims s filed in the State Department against Naples when Jackson's administration assumed control, was \$1,734,994. They were held by various insurance companies and by citizens, principally of Baltimore. Demands for the payment of these claims had from time to time been made by our Government, but Naple had always refused to settle them Jackson's administration took a decided stand. Hon. John Nelson, of Frederick, Md., was appointed Minister to Naples and ordered to insist upon a settlement. Commodore Daniel Patterson, who sided in the defense of New Orleans in 1815, was put in

command of the Mediterranean squadron, and ordered to co-operate with Minister Nelson in enforcing his demands. When Naples persisted in her refusal, a warlike demonstration was decided upon, and Commodore Patterson laid his plans The entire force at his command consisted of three 50-gun frigates and three 20-pound gun corvettes. So as not to precipitate matters too hastily, the plan was for these vessels to appear in the Neapolitan waters one at a time. Instructions were given ac

Effects of a Naval Demonstration.

The Brandywine, with Minister Nelson on board, went first. Mr. Nelson repeated the demands for a settlement, and they were refused. There was nothing in the appearance of an envoy and a single ship to trouble King Bomba and his little kingdom. The Brandywine cast anchor ittle kingdom. The Brandywine cast auchor in the harbor and the humbled envoy waited patiently for a few days. Then another American flag appeared on the hori-zon, and the frigate United States floated into the harbor and came to anchor. Mr. Nelson repeated his demands, and they were again refused.

Four days slipped away and the Stars and Stripes again appeared on the horizon King Bomba, looking out from his palace window, saw the 50-gun frigate Concord sail into the barbor and drop her anchor. Then signs of uneasiness and alarm began to show themselves. Forts were repaired, troops drilled, and more cannon mounted but the Neapolitan Government still re

Two days later another ship made her way into the harbor. It was the John Adams. When the fifth ship sailed gallantly in, the Bourbon Government seemed almost on the point of yielding; but three days later Mr. Nelson sent word he was still unable to collect the bill. Brought to Terms by the Bluff

Just as the sixth sail showed itself on the blue waters, King Bomba and his Government announced that they would accede to the American demands. The negotiations were closed and interest was guaranteed on installments. The entire squadron re-mained in the Bay of Naples from August 28 to September 15. Then the ships sailed

The incident in our naval history which The incident in our naval history which had in it, perhaps, the most points of comparison with the present Chilean situation, was one that began in 1855 in an offense given to the United States by Paraguav. In 1852 Captain Thomas Jefferson Page, in command of a small, light-draft steamer, the Water Witch, started out for South America to explore the river La Plata and its large tributaries, with a view to future commercial intercourse between our country and the interior States of South America. The expedition was ordered by the United States Government, and the countries having jurisdiction over those waters signified their concurrence in

The Water Witch pushed her way up the river slowly, carrying on her investigations without trouble until February 1, 1855. On that day she was steaming quietly up the river Parana, which forms the boundar States of the Argentine confederacy, when suddenly, without any warning, a battery on the Paraguayan shore opened fire on her. tween Paraguay and Conientes, one of the

The little Water Witch was not fitted out for hostilities, and she lost no time in getting out of range. One of her sailors, however, the helmsman, was killed. As far as the Water Witch was concerned, there was apparently no cause for the attack. President Carlos A. Lopez, whose rule over Paraguay was essentially autocratic, had previously received Captain Page and his vessel with every show of friendship. A few months before the attack, however, Lopez took offense at the conduct of the United States consul, who, in addition to an American mercantile company. Lopez expressed his disapproval by breaking up the business of this company, and he also issued a decree forbidding foreign vessels of war from navigating the waters of Para-

The Water Witch returned to the United States and reported the case to the Govern-ment. We claimed that the Water Witch was not within the jurisdiction of Paraguay, as the channels she was in belonged equally well to Corientes; and even it she were within Paraguay's jurisdiction she was not properly a vessel of war, as her object was entirely of a scientific nature. Words to this effect were submitted to Paraguay, and our Government demanded reparation.

Profited by Past Experience.

Negotiations, however, proved fruitless.
Lopez pursued the even tenor of his way, and refused to give any satisfactory answer to our demands. Thereupon Congress, finding peaceable communications of no avail, authorized the President of the United States to send such a naval force to Paraguay as would compel her arbitrary ruler to give the satisfaction demanded. One of the strongest naval expeditions ever sent out by the United States up to that time was ordered to assemble at the mouth of La Plat. Nineteen vessels were fitted out, seven of them being steamers specially chartered for the purpose on account of the deficiency in our navy for light-

draught snips suited to the navigation of the rivers to be ascended. The squadron carried 200 guns and 2,500 men. Flag Officer W. Bradford Shubrick was placed in command, and he took on board his flagship with him Hon. Mr. Bowlin, who was appointed a special commissioner of the United States intrusted with the negotiations.

It was just at the close of, 1858 that the force assembled at Montevideo. The Water Witch was one of the force, but this time she was all in trim for hostile action. The other ships were two frigates, the Sabine and the St. Lawrence; two sloops of war, the Falmouth and the Preble; three brigs, the Dolphin, the Bainbridge and the Perry; six steamers, the Memphis, the Caledonia, the Southern Star, the Westernport, the M. W. Chapin and the Metacomb; the revenue steamer Harriet Laud, and two armed steamships, the Supply and Release. Demands for Benaration Backed Un-

On January 25, 1859, this squadron sailed On January 25, 1859, this squadron sailed up and came to anchor off Ascension, the capital of Paraguav. President Urguiza, of the Argentine Confederacy, had volunteered his services as mediator in the dispute, and had arrived at Paraguay in advance of the United States officials. The negotiations were opened, and Mr. Bowlin made his demand for immediate reparation. Meanwhile, such of our warships as were capable of ascending the river had mate their way through the numerous difficulties of currents, shoals and sand bars and came to a chosen position, where they made to a chosen position, where they made ready, in case of necessity, to open fire. The force within striking distance of Paraguay consisted of 1,740 men, besides the offi-cers, and 78 guns, including 23 9-inch and

one 11-inch shell guns.

Then Lopez and his Government came to the conclusion that the United States meant the conclusion that the United States meant business. By February 5 Mr. Bowlin's demands were acceded to. Satisfactory apologies were made for the firing on the Water Witch, and pecuniary compensation was given to the family of the sailor who had been killed. In addition to this a new commercial treaty was established and cordial relations between the two Governments were fully restored.

LADIES STAND BY THE KIRMESS.

Despite a Vicious Attack on Their Morality Made by a Clergyman.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Jan. 25,-[Special.] Despite the strong current of popular opinion and the united support of the local press in favor of holding a kirmess to raise the fund for a public hospital, a few of the clergymen who signed the protest are still denouncing the proposed entertainment. It was thought that, finding they had encountered more opposition than they had expected, the pastors would not agitate the matter further. but allow the society leaders to continue their preparations and rehearsals unmo lested. It was therefore a surprise when Rev. David A. Hanniburgh last night alluded to the methods in vogue in Spain and other continental countries, to indulge in bull fights and other sports on Sunday, and declared that the kirmess was even lower than these. It was detrimental to health on account of the low-necked dresses worn by the women, and was highly immoral, owing to the shortness of the dresses. He directed special attention to the fact that the ladies who would take part would stand on an elevated platform, and therefore their small skirts would leave their ankles ex-

The sermon has been a subject of much comment to-day, and several younger members of the church have expressed an intention to attend the kirmess, and if they are blacklisted for so doing, to join churches of another denomination.

A PITTSBURG PATENT SUIT.

The McCormick Harvesting Company Asked

to Settle by the Hussey Company. CHICAGO, Jan. 25 .- [Special.]-The Hussey Manufacturing Company, of Pittsburg began suit in the United States Circuit Court to-day against the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company, of this city, alleging infringement of patent of complain-ant's mowing machines. An interesting fight in litigation will probably be the result, as the complainant company has fought William Deering & Co. on the same issue, and the Eastern courts upheld the patent in that suit.

Ephriam Smith, of Pittsburg, it is al-

leged, was the inventor of the improved mowing machines, a patent for which was issued to him October 1, 1880. Smith afterward sold the patent to the complainant, who claims to have been in exclusive possession of it since March, 1882. In 1884, the bill says, preliminary and final injunctions were issued against the Deering Company, which, it was alleged, was turning out ma chines after the style of the Smith patent.

The bill does not allege how long McCor-mick has been using the Smith patent, but not only asks an injunction restraining their further manufacture, but prays that the mowing machines now in the defendant's possession which infringe on the complainant's patent be destroyed or surren-dered to the Hussey Manufacturing Company, and that damages equal to three times amount of the actual damages be awarded.

SHOWED THEIR INDEPENDENCE.

New Haven Society Circles Stirred Up by an Elopement.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., Jan. 25. - [Special.] -There was a great stir in society here to day when it became known that A. H. Verrill and Miss May McCarthy had eloped and had been married in New York. Owing to the wide difference in their social posito the wide difference in their social posi-tions the runnaway marriage has created a sensation. Young Verrill is the son of Ad-dison E. Verrill, Professor of Zoology in Yale University. He is an artist of considerable ability. Miss McCarthy is the daughter of E. H. McCarthy, a wholesale liquor dealer of considerable wealth. Ver-rill is a rather dashing young fellow. His parents learned a short time ago that he was paying attention to Miss McCarthy, and ordered him not to visit the young woman again. • Miss McCarthy's parents looked with favor on Verrill's suit. ooked with favor on Verrill's suit.

On Thursday evening Verrill and Miss McCarthy boarded an evening train for New York. There they went to the Church of the Holy Cross, where they were married by Rev. Charles McCreedy. They returned to this city to-day, and are stopping at the Tontine Hotel temporarily. Prof. Verrill and his wife are not reconciled to the match. Young Verrill and wife will leave shortly for Costa Rica, where he has obtained a situation in the National Museum.

More Trouble in San Domingo. NEW YORK, Jan. 25.-Captain Dorey, of

he steamer Prins William II., which arrived this morning from Hayti, states that he had heard from a private source in Port-au-Prince that there was danger of serious trouble, and that it was liable to happen at any moment.

********* A GREAT SHOWING.

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

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PULSE OF THE PRESS

Editorial Comments From All Shades of Political Opinion.

THE NEW YORK PAPERS DIFFER,

And So Do Several Others, as to the Strength

of the Message.

THE PRESIDENT VIOLENTLY ATTACKED

NEW YORK, Jan. 25. - [Special.] - The Su (Dem.) will say editorially to-morrow: The President's message of to-day to Congress does not change the situation. It makes the situation clear. Clothed in calm, grave language, and breathing the spirit of diznified and responsible patriotism, it carries to Congress and to the country all that is necessary for a full understanding of

cupies and of the attitude which Chile holds toward this Government as the result of a series of unfortunate events, which have brought the two nations to the very verge of

the position which this Government oc

brought the two nations to the very verge of war. Four things are certain:

First—We are right, we know that we are right, and the national sentiment is behind the administration in insisting upon full reparation for the injury to our citizens and the insults to our flag. Nothing short of that is to be considered for an instant. Until that is rendered, political distinctions in this country count for nothing. The first duty of every American is to his Government and his flag.

Second—The idea of srbitration is not to be tolerated. The matters presented in Mr. Blaine's note of January 21, and recited in the President's message to Congress, are not within the Jurisdiction of any power or any council on the face of this earth existing, or that can by any intervention or interference be constituted. Third-Minister B can cannot and will not

be recalled, in response to the tardy request from Santiago, until our final demand upon Chile has been met squarely by that Gov-Fourth—The answer to the question of war or peace is with Chile, not with us. It is the Southern Republic that must make the choice, and she must make it quickly.

Dignity Must Be Maintained. The World (Dem.) will have the fol-

Our Government is strong; Chile's is weak. Maznanimity, forbearance and great patience will be becoming in us, and will cost us nothing in the respect of enlightened mankind. It is clearly our duty to ourselvés, to our weak antagonist and to civilization to exhaust every peaceful method of maintaining our right and dignity before resorting to the brutality of war.

The Herald (Ind.) has this to say:

Had Mr. Harrison shown more calmness and patience, more statesmanship and patriotism, more desire for peace, the controversy might have been brought to an early settlement, satisfactory and honorable to both nations. What Chile will do in the face of the demands with which she may feel it humiliating to comply remains to be seen. But not yet is war a necessity. Arbitration yet remains. Until its remedies, until all the resources of diplomacy are exhausted, hostilities are to be deureanted and averted. the resources of diplomacy are exhausted, hostilities are to be deprecated and averted. We think Mr. Harrison has made a grave mistake. We trust it may be remedied. The Tribune will speak as follows:

The Tribunc will speak as follows:

President Harrison's message is destined to rank with the declaration of policy which made Monroe's name famous. Among all the republican nations of this continent, it will be interpreted as the earnest of a more vigorous and resolute diplomacy than has been known at Washington during recent years. Chile must accept responsibility for that wonton attack and make amends for it. Minister Matta sent an unwarrantable and insulting circular to his diplomatic agents. That must be repudiated. There is nothing that can be submitted to aroitration except the amount of indemnity.

The Truth Not Always Told. The Truth Not Always Told.

The Evening Post's editorial reads thus: It has been continually given out from Washington, and alleged as a grievance against Chile, that no expression of regret for the Baltimore affair has appeared in the official Chilean correspondence. The publication of that correspondence shows how false that assertion has been from the begin-

FOUR OPINIONS FROM CHICAGO.

All Shades of Political Bellef Represented in the Collection. CHICAGO, Jan 25. - The Inter-Ocean

(Rep.) will say editorially to-morrow: There is but one course open to Congress It is to fix a date, and that a brief one, on which should Chile still remain silent or definat on the questions of apology and reparation, I the arbitrament of war shall decide their justice. The great and grave duty imposed upon Congress should be performed in the spirit that moved the logislators who declared war with Britain in 1812, when the flag and uniform of our navy were insulted or abused by a foreign power.

The Daily News (Ind.) will say: The time for temporizing has passed. Whatever answer Chile will make must now be made to the people of the United States. The President's message is clear and comprehensive on all the main points involved. It is a foregone conclusion that both branches of Congress will uphold this demand for protection of the American flag from insult. No other course is consistent with American patriotism.

The Times (Dum.) says:

The Times (Dem.) says: The case is left with Congress, without The case is left with Congress, without even a suggestion from the President. If there be intelligent patriotism in Congress to justify the popular expression to which the majority of the lower House is due, there will be a prompt suggestion to the Executive of a change from methods of vainglory to those of statesmanship. It will instruct the President that matters in dispute are to be referred, as in the case of the Alabama, to arbitrament.

The Tribune (Rep.) says: The Tribune (Rep.) says:

There can be no doubt that if Chile does not speedily come to its senses it will be brought to them through the stern agency of war. The American people will rest content that Congress will consider the case presented to it by the President, without any partisan prejudice, that its action will be prompt, and that it will be dictated by the patriotic sentiments of American citizens, demanding reparation for assault upon the national honor.

THE PRESIDENT ATTACKED

By a San Francisco Paper That Says He Has Deceived the Public, SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 25 .- The Examiner

(Democrat) in a long editorial hended

There Will Be No War," violently at

tacks President Harrison's management of the Chilean controversy. It says: the Chilean controversy. It says:

Nothing has occurred since the riot in Valparaise that will do so much to quiet public feeling as President Harrison's message. The American people would be insane to go to war on such a showing. That message disposes of Mr Harrison. He proves to be a little man, not only incapable of dealing largely with questions as to the mation's peace, but also incapable of fairness and truth-telling when truth will be near the nation which the United States is in controversy. Mr. Harrison has deliberately concealed from the people of the United States that the chief reason for exasperation against Chile that her Government has expressed no regret for the Valparaiso riot is groundless.

The Ezaminer quotes the communications

The Examiner quotes the communications of Minister Montt of December 11 and January 8, in which Chile deplores the riot, and also quotes President Harrison's sentiment that these expressions are inadequate

Whatever difference of opinion there may be as to the adequacy of Chile's expressions of regret, there can be but one opinion of the conduct of the President of the United States in suppressing them.

DIFFER WITH THE PRESIDENT. Two Philadelphia Papers Cannot Agree

With the Long Message, PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25 .- The Times (Independent) will say to-morrow: In the face of direct issue of war, as pro-

In the face of direct issue of war, as pro-claimed by the President, that issue becomes paramount, and the misgr-able adventurer who has disgraced diplomacy as our Minister to Chile will be overshadowed by the supreme demands of parriotism; but, whether there shall be war or peace, the people will have their reckoning with Minister Egan and the political power that clothed him with

honors be could not appreciate and with duties he could not perform.

The Record (Democratic) will say:
From beginning to end President flarrison's message is a studied, vindictive, but by no means successful attempt to put the Chileans in the wrong, and to arouse a war spirit among the American people. TONGUE AND RAZOR.

THE ENGLISH BLAME EGAN.

Bone of Contention

evidently consider Mr. Patrick Figur to be the main cause of the trouble between the

Much may be excused in a country which had an Evoy of Patrick Egan's character thrust upon it, adding that it would be difficult to suppose that either of these high-spirited Republics really mean business.

Gazette says :

The Globe says:

bluster, but says:

The Chronicle says:

ritory ought not to be taken as a piedge, but rather as an ingenious device to allay sus-picion not groundless. It remains to be seen what the Pan Americanism of Mr. Blaine and his friends will be content with.

A St. Louis Paper Calls It Scandalous,

will say to-morrow:

Sr. Louis, Jan. 25 - The Republic (Dem.)

Mr. Harrison tries to produce the impression that Chile has refused to express regret for the acts of

the Valparaiso mob, whereas the correspondence shows that Don Pedro Montt, the

Chilean Minister at Washington, has conveyed to this Government the assurance of

the friendly feelings of Chile. There is a scandal behind this business. Meantime, on the face of it, it is clear that the whole business as it stands is the most pasillanimous, the meanest and most cowardly that any American administration ever engaged in.

No Konor in It,

A census of the American conscience and

of the American thought is called for on a complication on which we entered without

complication on which we entered whether honor, in which we can progress with no gain to our credit and from which, however we emerge, whether by treaty, by arbitra-tion or by war, we can, on our own showing, carry away no laurels that a civilized, a moral, a magnanimous and an upright nation should be paned to wear.

The Brooklyn Eagle will say:

The Daily Telegraph has this:

The Pall Mall Gasette says:

LONDON, Jan. 25.-The English papers

Two Weapons Wielded by Society Women Figure in a Tragedy.

A MURDERESS FROM A CARRIAGE Their Papers Insist the Minister is the

Springs to the Pavement and Stabs Her Victim in the Neck.

United States and Chile. The St. James THEY HAD BEEN DEAREST OF FRIENDS

> MEMPHIS, Jan. 25.—The most sensational murder which has occurred in Memphis for years was committed this afternoon. The victim was a young lady and her slaver was of the same sex. Both were familiar figures in society.

The Chilean anxiety to get rid of Minister Egan was justified by the American determination to keep him in Chile, based upon stronger reason than reco. at the bis merits. It will be a long time before the United States again gives a Fenia. A few minutes before 4 o'clock a buggy containing Miss Alice Mitchell and Lizzie Johnston drove up to the sidewalk around the Custom House block leading to the It is difficult to understand why the United States harnsses Chile the way it is doing. The fact that Minister Egan's son is prosecuting Chile for revoking a railway concession throws a flood of light upon the subject.

The News regards the see as election blockers by the second of levee. The lines were in the hands of Miss Johnston, and beside her, calm and selfpossessed, sat Miss Mitchell. Coming slowly up the steep incline from the river were Miss Freda Ward, of Gold Dust, Ark., and her sister, Jo, who had just put another sister, Mrs. Cummings, aboard the steamer Rosa Lee, for Gold Dust, Ark.

She Springs From Her Carriage. The young ladies were soon opposite the carriage, chatting pleasantly. Suddenly,

It is hard to a w Chile can nossibly deny that the circular of Foreign Minister Matta was offensive to this United States Government. No false pride should restrain the Chileans from disavowing this act of an indiscreet Minister and so paving the way for a settlement of their own scores against America. from out the carriage at a bound, came Miss Mitchell. Grasping Miss Ward by the neck she drew a bright razor from out the folds of her dress, and without a word drew After hearing the language President Har-rison felt justified in using toward Chile, one cannot help wondering why Mr. Egan was not recalled. The coming elections probably account for the animated language of the message. Mr. Harrison's declaration that America does not cover terit across the throat of her victim. Miss Ward sank to the pavement in an instant the blood pouring in torrents from the sev-ered jugular.

ered jugular.

The murdered girl's sister, who had by this time recovered from her astonishment, grappled with the woman and tried to hold her, but in a twinkling she, too, received a cut, but only a trifling one, near the ear. Miss Mitchell, being freed from Mrs. Ward, jumped into the buggy in an instant, and

with the exclamation
"Drive on, I've done it," seized the whip, and with Miss Johnston still holding the lines, the pair were soon around the corner into Madison street and away from the

The Daily Telegraph has this:

Nothing has yet occurred to justify the alarmist rumors of a resort to hostilities. Mr. Harrison carefully abstains from any words calculated to embitter diplomatic relations. Impartial Americans must acknowledge that Chile has some justification for its irritation. President Harrison defends Mr. Egan in terms not of unmixed probation. It is extremely unlikely that Chile will venture to defy the power of America. There only needs to be a little extension of the spirit of compromise and cenciliation which Chile has already exhibited, to remove the differences between the two countries speedily and peaceably. seene of the tragedy.

Miss Ward was tenderly picked up by the gathering crowd, and a passing carriage which was pressed into service conveyed her to Roger's Infirmary. She was, how-ever, beyond human aid and expired just as the infirmary was reached. The body was then taken to an undertaking establishment. The Murderess Under Arrest.

At 6 o'clock this evening Chief of Police Davis had arrested Miss Mitchell, who was found at her home on Union street, and con-

veved to the jail in a carriage.

The cause of the killing is to-night not positively apparent, as Miss Mitchell refuses to say a word to anybody on the aubject. It is said, however, that Miss Ward, who was visiting in this city, had on former trins to Memphys been the guest of former trips to Memphis been the guest of Miss Mitchell. Lately she refused to par-take of the hospitality of the Mitchell household and refused also to recognize Miss Mitchell on the street.

It is alleged, further, by several per-sons, that Miss Ward has made remarks of a decidedly uncomplimentary nature re-garding Miss Mitchell, and this lat-ter allegation is supposed to have been the cause of the tragedy. Miss Mitchell is the 18-year-old daugh-ter of George Mitchell, a retired fur-niture dealer, and she and Miss Johnston, in the latter's stylish "turn-out," were a familiar sight on the different drives about

Miss Ward is a daughter of John Ward, a planter and wealthy merchant of Gold Dust, Ark.

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