Anent the Attack on the Sailors in Valparaiso. Ready to Arbitrate if the Judgment is not Satisfactory.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 30-President Harrison furnished Congress with the final correspondence in the Chili affair, together with Chili's reply to the ultimatum. His message accompanying the correspondence is as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives: I transmit herewith additional correspondence between the Government of Chili, consisting of a note of Mr. M the Chilean Minister at this capital, to M Blaine, chilean Minister at this capital, to M. Bi the, dated January 23, a reply of Mr. ...aine thereto of date January 27, and a dispatch from Mr. Egan, our Minister at Santiago, transmitting the response of Mr. Pereira, the Chilean Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the note of Mr. Blaine of January 21, which was note of Mr. Blaine of January 21, which was not a 27th inst. The note received by me on the 27th inst. The note of Mr. Montt to Mr. Blaine, though dated January 23, was not delivered at the State Department until after 2 o'clock p. m. of the 25th, and was not translated and its receipt notified to me until late in the afternoon of

that day.

The response of Mr. Pereira to our note of The response of Mr. Pereira to our note of the 21st withdraws, with acceptable expressions of regrets, the offensive note of Mr. Matta of the 11th uit, and also the request for the recall of Mr. Egan. The treatment of the incident of the assault upon the sailors of the Baltimore is so conclinatory and friendly that I am of the opinion that there is a good prospect that the differences growing out of that serious affair can now be adjusted upon terms satisfacory to this Government by the usual methods, and without

ernment by the usual methods, and without special powers from Congress. This turn in the affairs is very gratifying to me, as I am sure it will be to Congress and to our people. The general support of the efforts of the Executive to enforce the just right of the nation in this matter has given an instructive and useful diustration of the unity and patriotism of our people. Should it be necessary I will again communicate with Congress upon the subject.
BENJANIN HARRISON.

Washington, January 28, THE ANSWER TO THE ULTIMATUM.

Following is in substance the reply of Minister Pereira to the ultimatum dated bantiago, Chili, January 25, and forwarded through Minister Egan to Secretary Blaine: Size The undersigned has had the honor to receive Your Excellency's communication, dated the 221 instant, received in this department the 231, and the duty authenticated copies of the instructions which the Hon Secretary of structions which the Hon. Secretary of State at Washington has sent to Your Excellency by cable under dates of the 21st instant and the 23t of October, 180t. In the instructions of the 21st instant the Honorable Secretary of Est instant the Honorable Secretary of State informs Your Excellency that His Excellency, Mr. Harrison, after carefully examining all that has been submitted to him by the Government of Chile, with respect to the event which occurred in Valparaiso on the evening of the 16th of October, and tak as into consideration the testimony of the officers and the crew of the vessel, the Baltimore, and of others who witnessed the event, has arrived at the following conclusion:

following conclusion: First-That with regard to the assault there has been no change whatever made in the character given to it by the first report of the event, to wir. That it was an attack upon the uniform of the navy of the United States which had its origin and motives in a feeling of hostility toward that (povernment,

feeling of hostility toward that Government, and not in any act of the individual sailors be onging to it.

Second—That the public authorities of Valparaiso evidently did not do their duty in protecting thos rejects, and that a party of the police and dors region themselves guilty of crovel if they supon the sailors of the transfer spectiv, killed by the police or soldiers;

mit and That he is consequently compelled al , rry the question back to the state in toch it was placed by the note of the Hon. toch it was placed by the note of the Hon. Wharton, dated October 23, and to ask suitable satisfaction and some adequate paration for the injury done the Govern-bent of the United States.

THE ATTACK ON THE SAILORS. Minister Pereira then quotes from Mr. Blaine's letter concerning the gravity of the stack on the sailors and his intention to liscuss the conclusions at which the United States had arrived. He also quoted Mr. Blains a words in which he said he had been conjudicity take notice of the Matta inhour and continues; hour any intention of opening a dis-

communication, which I have extracted, and aing himself to the first part of the actions of the Honorable Secretary of the undersigned must state to Your ment of Chile sees that His Ex-the President of the United States, n to continue to regard the in-rober as an attack caused by a signorm of the

United States. Tunate occurrence took place on audden, in a district where the sames of a vessels tring in the Bay of Valparatso assembling. the limit of nationality. From the nature

Let be inclient it would be impossible to processes the massing doubt as to the special cause which served as its origin or process but the undersigned can assert that that cause was not a hestile feeling toward the uniform of the Navy of the United States because the people of Chile have always care used and respected that uniform ever since the time when it saw it figuring shon rably in the ranks of the soldiers and sailers who, in a glorious struggle, gave it independence and established the Repub-lie.

The undersigned admits that the occurrence of October 16 was of greater gravity than those which usually occur in the same district is tween the sailors which frequent it, and the fact of knowing that two deaths have resulted from it among the 16 wounded men of the Baltimore, has sufficed to give it an extraordinary character, and to induce a government of thick to histen to alope it, so measures necessary to discover and bunds the guilty parties, to offer in due time, if there should be ground for so doing, such reparation as night be due.

THE OCCURRENCE IS LAMANTED. After saying that he is sorry that the laws

of Chili did not permit a more speedy inves-tigation, Mr. Percira says: In view of your communication, and conbeforing that, up to date, it has been impos-peible for the trial initiated by the Judge of the Criminal Court of Valparaiso to be dethe undersigned regards that his duty hill imments the occurrence of October 10

by way of showing the sincerity of ng and the confidence which he has Ate justice of his cause, he declares his will-

is gness not to await the decision of the mamining Judge, and proposes to the Uni-and States Government that the case be sub-titled to the consideration of the Supreme urt of Justice at Washington, to th servat that high tribunal, with its learning and one partiality, may determine, without ap-is sal, whether there is any ground for adgeration, and in what shape it should be

The undersigned would remind you, recring to the conduct of the Valparaiso thornies, that it appears from the prelimity examination that they sent without y to the scene of the conflict all the at their disposal belonging to the uard of the Intendencia and to the yanson, Cose, Nicholis, Darony, nningham, Williams, Talbot,

Hallard, Hodge, Butler, etc., seamen belonging to the crew of the Baltimore, stated to the interpreter of that vessel that the object of the police in arresting them was to shelter them from any attempt at attack by the excited people.

The undersigned thinks that the action of

the police in this matter should be considered with due allowance for the civil war which had recently been brought to a close. The body was not yet properly organized, nor did it have the force that was required to put down a disorder of such proportions in a short time. In this connection it is proper to recall the words used by the Honorabia Secretary of State at Washington in his note addressed to the Marquis Imperiali, and bearing date of May 21, 1881: "There is no Government, however civilized it may be, however great the vigilence displayed by its police, and however severe its criminal code may be, and however speedy and infl xible may be its a liministration of justice, that can guarantee its own citizens against violence growing out of individual malice or a sudden popular tumult." CHILE ACKNOWLEDGES THE QUES-

TION'S GRAVITY. This was precisely the situation of the administrative authorities at Valparaiso on the occasion of the occurrence which took place in October. The undersigned hopes that the foregoing will convince the Hon. Secretary of State that the Government of thile attacher due importance to the ques-tion now under discussion; that he does not for a moment hesitate to condemy, in vigorous terms, the act committed on the 16th of October, or to offer such reparation as is just, and that he has not neglected the opportunity to express these sentiments before now, since on various occasions, and through the plenipotentiaries of both countries, he has for arded explicit declara-

tions on the subject to Washington.
The undersigned takes the liberty to recall the fact that, five days after he had taken charge of the Department of Foreign Rela-tions, he addressed to the Minister of Chile in the United States a telegram which, in the part relating to this matter, says: "Ex-press to the United States Government what that are known, in the most correct and amicable form, express to the United States Government very sincers regret on account unfortunate incident, although and (not) strange in the ports of the world, this Government doubly laments owing to its sincere des re to cultivate friendship with the United States."

If United States Government should not accept the foregoing explanations as satis-factory, no withstanding that the judicial authorities hold the guilty parties responsi-ble for the disorder of October 16, the undersigned most recall the circumstance that the Government of Chile, through the medium of its Minister in Washington, has expressed the desire to subtait any misunderstanding —dispute—to decision by arbitration by any power or tribunal which may be indicated to it; nd, in fact, arbitration was suggested in conference with the Minister of Chile in Washington on the 3oth of December, when the Government on the undersigned declared its good will and resolved to accept arbitration after the final judgment, which would not be further delayed many days, in furtherance of its purpose to give a speedy solution to the incident in the most friendly

The Government of the undersigned called upon its minister for a definite repay on the 11th inst, and on the 13th Minister Montt reported that notwithstanding certain ob-servations made by the American State Department with respect to the opportuneness of resorting to arbitration he had nevertheless agreed with the on, Mr. Blaine that, if any divergence of views or disaccord should supervene after the verdict of the Judge of Va paraiso, such controversy would

MATTA'S INSTRUCTIONS WITHDRAWN. The undersigned hastened to declare that he would fully accept such an agreement, fr which reason the Government of Chile deems that the case has arisen for submitting to arbitration, in terms as suppe as those above indicated any difference of views which may be not the United States concerning the incident of the Baltimore. There is therefore, submit-ted to the Honorable Secretary of State of the Department of Foreign Relations of Washington the designation of either the supreme court of Justice of the United States, or atribunal of arbitration to determine the reparation which Chile may have to make for that lamentable occurrence. As for the dispatch addressed under date the 11th of December to the Chilean Min-

ister in Washington by the minister of Foreign Relations of the Provisional Government, the undersigned submits that there could not be, on the part of the Government of Chile, the purpose to juffer any offence upon the Government of the United States, with which it doures ever to cultivate the most friendly relations. Consequently the undersigned deplores that in that telegram undersigned deplores that in that telegram there were employed through an error of judgment, the expressions which are offensive in the judgment of your Government. Declaring to fulfillment of a high duty of courtesy and sincerity toward a friendly nation, that the Government of Chile absolutely withdraws the said expressions, the undersine Living that the frame and souther withdraws the said expressions, the undersigned trusts that this frank and explicit declaration, which confirms that which has already been made to the Honorabis Secretary of State in Washington, will carry to the mind of His Excellency Mr Harrlson, of his Government, that the people of Chile, far from entertaining a feeling of hostility has a lively desire to maintain unalterably the goal and cortial relations with an order the good and cordial relations which up to the present time—exist between—the two countries—a declaration which—is—made

without reservation in order that it may re-ceive such publicity as your. Government may deem suitable EGAN'S RECALL IS CONSIDERED. With regard to the suggestion made tooching the change of the personnel of your legation, to which the instructions of the Honorable Secretary of State refer, it is incumbent upon the undersigned to declare that the Government of child will take no positive step without the accord of the Govenment of the United States, with which it tesires to maintain itself in friendly under-

The undersigned brings this already long communication to a close in the assurance that he has therein set forth everything that can fully satisfy your decerament. The towernment of hall cherishes the conviction that the relations with the tovernment of the United States should be sincerely and cord ally maintained under the shelter of that milital respect and that good under-

standing which are based upon the just and equitable appreciation of the fact and on the a preciation to egiven to the spontaneous declaration under on either side.

The undersigned, moreover, declares that in presenting its explanations his Government finds its inspiration in the words of the listenticions which you have quoted and which assures the tovernupent of this that the Presi ent is not desposed to expressing as the President is not disposed to exact or ask anything which your Government would not under the same circumstances sponta-

neously concede. with sentiments of distinguished consid-

I am your obelient servant, Luis Pargusa. I await instructions.

Nine Persons Hurt.

Chicago, Jan. 26-A passenger train on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific rail road, was ditched about 14 miles from the city by the spreading of the rails, The train at once took fire from the stoves, and but for prompt work of the uninjured several persons would have been burned to death. The entire train was consumed, together with the mails. The financial loss is estimated at \$40,000.

FOUGHT OVER AGAIN.

The Memorable Battle Between Our Sailors and the Chileans.

The Main Incidents of the Brutal Attack Rehearsed.

The following is a condensed account, taken from the New York Herald, of the battle in the streets of Valparaiso between the sailors of the United States warship Baltimore and the Chilean mob-

It will be remembered that on the afternoon of October 16th Captain Schley, taking into consideration that his men had been cooped up aboard ship for over five months without liberty, gave shore leave to 117 seamen and petty officers, with special in-

structions to keep sober.

On the morning of October 17th the Herald exclusively gave to the world the startling news that our sailors had been set upon by bloodthirsty mob in the streets of Valpar also, beaten, stabbed and victously maltreated until two of them had been done to death and a number of others more or less desperately wounded.

As was told at that time in the Herald our men were absolutely without other means of defence than those furnished them by na-ture, and were helpless in the hands of overpowering numbers Only one Chilean was hurt in the affray

and his injuries were not fatal. Two distinct investigation of the affray were undertaken almost immediately, or aboard the Baltimore by a Board of Inquiry instituted by Captain Schley, and the other in the Chilean courts by Judge of Crimes Foster

The testimony adduced before these two tribunals, while differing widely in many respects, wided to rather than substracted from the dramatic interest in the affray which came so near embroiling the United States and Chile in a bloody and costly war. The men landed from the Baitimore, which

off the passenger mole, at the foot of the Piaza de la Int-n iencia, about two o'clock in he afternoon. They were supplied with therty money," which they had changed at the money changer's office, a short distance up the piaza, at Calle de Cochrane.

From here the men separated and in small parties rambled through the town sight seeing and amusing themselves, as sallors ashore

Many of the bluejackets made for that portion of the city known among English speaking scafaring men as the "maintop," which, roughly speaking, is inclosed between Calle del Clave, the hills, Plaza San Fran-

case del Care, the fills, Flaza San Fran-cisco and Avenida de Errazuriz.

The intendencia, at the Calles de San Augustin and de Serrano, is only about three hundred yards from the centre of this district, where the hardest fighting took place, and the fact which was brought out in both investigations, that it was fully half an hour before the accessed of the sechalf an hour before the arrival of the police and soldiers, is one of the grounds for the belief expressed on the part of the United States authorities that due diligence was not used in protecting our men.

While many warnings had been given to the Saltimore's sailors, as Captain Schley's investigation shows, that trouble was store for them, it was not until nearly six o'clock that the figut really began.

Boatswain's Mate Riggin and Apprentice Talbot were near the True Blue saloon at Calles Santo Domingo and Matriz, whe according to Talbot's story, a Chilean sailor spat in his face and was promptly knocked

Then the mob attacked the two Americans. They fled down the Plaza de Wheel-wright, and ou Callo del Coderane, near Calle del Marques, boarded a street car in order to escape the mob. They were made to leave the car and were again attacked. Talbot made his escapeand Reggin struggled along up Calle de Marques until he reached. Calle de Aragan, where he was founded. Callo do Arsemi, where he was found by

Seaman Johnson.
Assisted by the latter they made their way up Calle de Arsenal a few feet to the place where Riggin was shot, it is alleged by Johnson, by the police or soldiers.

Riggin's body was taken to the drug store t Plaza Echaurren and Calle de la Matriz. In the meantime there had been, according to the testimony, a general assault on the American sallors. Seaman Turnbull was attacked, beaten and stabbed while on the Plaza Echaurren and rau into a place on Calle de San Martin and the plaza to escape from the mob, but was driven out. He was taken to a drug store adjoining that to which Riggins was taken.

Seaman Hamilton was attacked on Calle de Marquez, near Calle de Bianco, and was picked up from the gutter only a few feet

Seaman Davidson was the victim of a vicious assault at the same place where Riggin was shot, and about the same time. He ran down Calle de Marquez, pursued by a section of the mob, to the water front, and thence to the Mole. The mob was close be hind him, and as no boatman would take him to his ship he ran into the water ad-joining the Mole, where he was made a target for a shower of stones.

He stood this as long as possible and then made for the shore again. He succeeded in fighting his way through the crowd, up the Plaza de la Intendencia a few yards to the Prat monument, and fell fainting in the door of a store at the Plaza and Calle de Blanco. He was found here unconscious by a French naval officer and carried to a dry goods store across the street, and from ience was taken in charge by a policeman

when he had regained consciousness.

The police at the station on the Mole, it is claimed, afforded him no protection, and here, too, while the station was only a couple of hundred yards from the centre of that section of the conflict, it was many minutes before they tried to quell the disturbance,

Claims Captain Schley.

While these stirring scenes were being enacted in the "Maintop" in another section of the city at the Calles de la Esmeralda and de la Concepcion, nearly half a mile away, other American sailors were being attacked. It is this which led Captain Schlay to the conclusion that the attacks were preconcert-ed and part of a general plan which had

been well arranged, It was at this place, near the Hotel e Colon, where Sailor Carson was attacked and beaten, and on the opposite side of the street is the cigar store where he sought refuge and was advised to change his uni form and put on citizens' clothes, which he did, and was not further molested.

The police and soldiers after considerable time succeeded in dispersing the mob and

time succeeded in dispersing the mob and making some arrests, most of the arrested being American sailors.

Although there was a police station at the Mole, only three hundred yards from the troubled districts, the prisoners were taken, it is alleged by Captain Schley and denied by the Chilean authorities, under circumstances of aggravated brutaity, to the police station and court in the Plaza de la police station and court in the Plaza de la Victoria, at the other end of the city and nearly a mile away.

BURNED TO DEATH.

An Aged Couple Perish in the Flames of Their Home.

Johnstown, Pa., Jan. 30,-A fire at Elton, a village seven miles southeast of this city, burned the residence of Samuel Kring and another building. Kring and his wife were burned up in their home. He was 79 years of age and she 83. The fire originated from an over-heated stove in the bedroom. Beside the ghastly bodies was \$90 in gold which had been hidden in the bed clothing and was not damaged. The couple were supposed to Kentucky should be represented on have fully \$2,000 in the house, but as it was the national flag by a shooting star .- | thought that it was nearly all in paper it was evidently destroyed.

SUMMARY OF THE LATEST NEW

Occurrences at Home and Abroad, I Forth in Brief Paragraphs.

A PACIFIC MESSAGE.

Secretary Blaine Tells Chili That He Apology is Satisfactory to the President and People of the United States. Washington, Feb. 1 .- The following is

the reply sent by Secretary Blaine to the Chilian note of apology of the 25th instant: "DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 30, 1892.

Eyan, Minister, Santiago:

"I am directed by the Pre-ident to as-knowledge the receipt of Senor Pereira's dispatch of the 25th instant. It has been communicated to Congress and has given great pleusure to the people of the United States and to the Executive Department, as it restores the correspondence between the two Republics to a basis of cordiality, makes, as he believes, a and honorable adjustment of all unsettled matters easily attainable. The President notes with gratification the ex-pression of regret for and condemnation of the assault upon the sailors of the Balti-more offered by Mr. Pereira, and congratu-lates the Chillan Government upon the frank and ample with-irawal of the data circular and upon the spirit of justice dis-played toward Minister Egan. You will assure the Chilian Government that the President will be glad to meet in the most enerous spirit these friendly overtures, elieving that the subject of reparation for the assault upon the earmen of the Balti-more is now capable of adjustment between the two Governments by the usual diplo-matic methods, the President postpones for the present any discussion of the suggestions made by Senor Pereira as to the use of other methods, not doubting that the sense of justice of Chili will enable the two Governments to speedily and honorably make a full end of the whole matter. BLAINE."

Crime and Penalties. Burglars made a raid on the Union Bank

of Wilton, Iowa. They opened the safe and got away with \$4,000 in paper, silver and

Arthur Stocker, of Jersey City, N. J., shot his wife, Kate, in the head, while walking on the street. She was taken home, where she died five minutes later. Stocker also shot his sister-in-law, Mary Tierney, serious y wounding her. The murderer was caught.

Henry H. Yard, agent of the Sea Girt land operations, in connection with the Keystone flank troubles, was arrested at Philadelphia by United States Marshals on the charge of aiding and abeiting Marsh and Lawrence, the president and cashier of the bank, to misapply \$65,900 of the bank

Andrew Boriessen, the murderer of Emma Anderson, was hanged in Litchfield, Conn. This was the fourth execution in that city the preceding one having occurred nearly 107 years ago.

Thomas Thompson, colored, was hanged in thestertown, a.d., for the murder of William Adams, also colored.

Jacob Somborn shot and seriously injured his consin, Julius Somborn, the well known wine merchant of New York City, and th n shot himself dead.

Rev. George A. Andrews, of Essex, Mass., convicted of burning his store in that town April 10, last, was sentenced to the State prison for 4 years.

Disasters and Accidents. The farm house of George Myers, three

miles west of Kendallville, Ind., was burned to the ground, and Marson the 18-year-old son of Mr. Myers, and Mr. Owens, a brother of Mrs. Myers who were sleeping upper room, we e roasted to death.

Mrs. Fanny Wise, of Chicago, was farally burned in extinguishing flames that spread from an open grate to the clothing of her 3 year old child. Notwithstanding the mother's self-sacrifice the little one burned to death.

The house belonging to George Cramer, four miles from Brainerd, Minn., caught fire and his wife and three children were cremated. The husband was away but saw the fire and found the dead bodies around

By the burning of a house at Greenville, Ga., Tandy Young and his two children. aged 3 and 6 years, were burned to death. Mrs. Young escaped.

A dynamite explosion took place at the Netherland Phosphate company's mines at Eganville, Ont. Three men, named Prod. horame, Sauve and Marten, were killed, and a number of others severely injured.

Capital, Labor and Industrial, Six thousand engineers employed in works on the rivers Weare, Tyne and Tees, England, have struck in consequence of a dispute regarding payment for overtime.

All the switchmen on the Chicago & Erie road at Huntington, Ind., have gone on a strike and no freight is being moved. Passenger trains are running with the consent of the strikers.

The Washington Manufacturing company's mills at Gloucester, N. J., have been closed, throwing over 900 operators out of employment. Application has been made for a receiver. Listimates of the company's affairs make the assets \$175, 000; liabilities \$250,000; capital, \$700,000.

Continued cold weather put 10,000 men and boys to work in Wilkesbarre, (Pa.) collieries that had suspended owing to the mild weather.

Fires and Failures.

The most disastrous of the recent fires that have threatened to annihilate Jeannette, Pa., occurred there Saturday. Another solid square of business blocks was laid low, entailing a loss of at least \$100,000. The block burned adjoined that burned on the night of January 1, and the heart of the town is practically wiped out by the three great fires of the month.

At Centralia, Ill., Wells & Garrett's hardware store and John Glorer's harness store were burned. Loss, \$25,000. The Guard printing office was badly damag d. The Chester, (8.C.) cotton factory burned.

Loss, \$220,000; insurance, \$150,000. Over '200 operatives are thrown out of work. Political.

A Berlin editor has been acquitted of the charge of satirizing the holy coat recently exhibited at Treves. Postmaster Field of Philadelphia, resign

ed his position during the past after a long conference with Postmaster General Wanamaker, on Saturday, he consented to withdraw it.

The Kentucky Republican State commit tee has decided that the State convention shall be held at Louisville, on March 30.

Legi-Intive. The New York Assembly has passed bill allowing newspaper repr. sentatives

witness electrical executions. Senator Cantor's \$300,000 World's fair appropriation bill has passed the New York Senate.

The city council of Helena, Montana, has passed a resolution calling on Congress to oass a total Chinese Exclusion bill.

Financial and Commercial. The Washington Manufacturing company of Gloncester City, N. J., has failed for the second time in five years. Liabilities esti-

mated at. \$750,000. The banking house of H. J. Hoyt & Co., of Chicora, Butler county Pa., has failed. The assets and liabilities are not known, but is believed that depositors will be fully pro-

Personni.

tected.

Gov. McKinley, of Ohio, was unable to be at his office Saturday or transact b siness of any c aracter on account of illness. He has bowel troubleand is considered seriously wick.

Washington News,

Clara Barton, of the Red Uross society Washington, D. C., has written another letter, calling for contributions to pay for the transportation of food donated for the relief of the starving Russian peasants.

The United States patent commissioner resented his annual report. The to al number of applications received by the office during the last calendar year, including mechanical applications, designs and reissues, was 40 550. The total number of patents granted was 23,244. The total number of registrations was 1.800. The total receipts were \$1,271,280; total expenditures \$1, 139,713, leaving a surplus of \$131,572 to be turned into the treasury of the United tates, making a total balance to the credit of the patent fund of \$61,001, 317. The requirements for pension appropriations would remain in the milibbaraoid of \$127,000, 00 for several years, and then gradually lessen, provided, of course there was no new legislation.

Secretary Noble expects to on m the 3 000, (x) scres in the Cherokee strip for a tilement about April L.

Miscellaneovs.
The height of buildings in Chicago will hereafter be limited to 150 feet.

At New York twenty three imigrants cere debarred. They arrived on the steamthin Aller, Fifteen were bound for Minne applie and cight for the Pennsylvania

All of the Chinese leave been driven out o the town of Fort Brazg, Cal. Other rowns in the vicinity are adorting the same course and ser ous trouble is feared.

At Ft. Dodge, Is., Menry Parson, a tailor, is lying at the point of de th as the result of an attac of uncontrollable laugh-

William Educrly, of Stillwater, Minn. was locked up by the on a charge of drunk nness. He was tak n simost immediately with guaract coughing, which he has kept up for UUr y a week, physicians affording no relie

REVOND OUR ROSDERS

A pullic hall at lifracombe. Devonstire, n which a number of men were at work, collapsed. Two of the men were killed and seven dangerously injured.

The acceptance by the United States of Thill's reply to the ultimatem has given great satisfaction at Valparaise. Excha has risen one and a half pence.

The Parliamentary examiner h s passed the bill promoted by the Salvationists of Eastbourne, England, repealing the local act under which processions are interfered with, and which has been at the bottom of most of the trouble in that town.

Dispatches from Bilbio, Sprin, say there has been much rioting between the strikers and authorities. The soldiers were stoned. and inself defence fired upon the mob killing several of them.

Many London physicians of eminence are of opinion that the Duke of Clarenes met his death by his Jungs being clogged with philegm caused by excessive character and king. The Prince of Jales and Prince G or se are also inveter to y a blaced to this habit. The Princess Mary of Teck, has been very ill sluce her res in to her father's residence at Richmond. The is suffering from the effects of her poignant grief at the death of her betrothed. She receives daily marks of sympathy from all parts of the British dominions.

At St. Paul, Minn., an electric car ran over two children, Fred and Rosa Keegan! Both were killed almost instantly.

CHILI'S APOLOGY ACCEPTED.

Minister Egan So Instructed to Notify the Chilian Government.

Washington, January 30 .- At the Cabinet meeting to day, which was uncommonly short, the Chillian matter was discussed It was decided that Minister Egan should be instructed to say to Senor Pereira, Chilian Minister of Fore gn Affairs, that his reply to the note of Scretary Blaine of the 21st indicated a desire on the part of the Chilian Government to satisfy the United States of its feeling of regret over the assault upon the sailors of the Baltimore in Valparaiso.

The replies as to the Matta note of Decem-ber 11 and the request for the recall of Minister Egan, the latter will be directed to say are entirely satisfactory. Such being the case, the United States will leave the matter case, the United States will leave the matter of reparation to the sufferers by the assult to Chili to initiate according to her sense of justice and right. And with a salute of the United States flag the incident will be considered clusted by this Government. Until Chili makes some offer of reparation, of course, there will be nothing to arbitrate, as no points of difference exist. The offer may be so satisfactory that arbitration on that be so satisfactory that arbitration on that

be so satisfactory that arbitration on that score will not be necessary.

The contents of a dispatch from Minister Egan, received yesterday were made known to today's cabinet meeting. It is said that Mr. Egan confirmed the story reported from Santiago that members of the Chillan Government had stated that Senor Montt, the Chilian Minister at Washington, had misled his Government by the advices he had dispatched to them which had the effect of seriously compromising the Government in seriously compromising the Government in their dealing with the controversy. A report is current that Senor Montt has intimated his intention of leaving Washington, but it could not be confirmed. It is generally believed, however, that Montt must resign, if he has not already done so.

ABig Profit

\$200 Rentized en an Mr. W. F. Eltzroth, an esteemed school teacher in the town of Morrow,

Ohio, states his case so clearly that no comment is necessary, further than to tay to those run down and out of health,

Go and Do Likewise "I feel that I must add my name to the list of those who feel grateful for benefit derived from using Hoed's Sarsaparilis. It has been worth \$100 a bottle to me in the following manner, viz.: I have been teaching school for 3 years. Last fall I became worn out, and had no appetite, couldn't sleep as night, and became so debilitated that it was im-possible to perform my duty as a teacher. I

Wrote My Resignation

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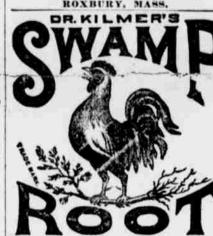
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