





# EVERYTHING SERENE.

Chile's Reply One That No Civilized Nation Could Refuse.

A MOST COMPLETE, ADROE APOLOGY.

The Saucy Republic's Respect for Our Flag and Uniform.

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S MESSAGE.

It Speaks in No Uncertain Tone of the Indignity Offered Our Nation by the Assault on the Baltimore Sailors, Demands the Withdrawal of Senator Matta's Offensive Note, and Immediate Reparation and Apology—Chile's Further Neglect to Answer Would Have Resulted in the Immediate Severance of Diplomatic Relations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The news that Chile's advances are satisfactory to this government was made public by Representative Blount, of Georgia, chairman of the house committee on foreign affairs. Mr. Blount's authority is Secretary Blaine, on whom he called at the state department in connection with the controversy. Mr. Blaine told Mr. Blount that the cablegram from Minister Egan had been received at the department Tuesday. It was entirely satisfactory to the United States, he said, and he had no objection to Mr. Blount making public this fact, and his knowledge of what the dispatch contained.

Mr. Blount said Mr. Blaine seemed very much elated. The secretary showed him the dispatch from Mr. Egan. It was in manuscript, and covered about six or seven foolscap pages. Mr. Blount says the reply settles the whole matter. "The bottom has been dropped out of the controversy," he said, "and this is a peaceable solution of the whole difficulty."

According to Mr. Blount the apology is honorable, and one that no civilized nation can refuse to accept. Moreover, the dispatch received on Tuesday was much more ample in its terms of apology than has been stated in the dispatch from Chile. The whole matter, he said, is settled, and nothing but preliminaries remain to arrange. The apology made by Chile is as complete as it could possibly be.

Chile's Friendship for Us. They speak with most profound regret of the attack on the Baltimore sailors, declare a sincere feeling of friendship for the United States, and a profound respect for our flag and uniform.

They speak feelingly of the presence of American men-of-war in their ports during the revolution, and of the friendly attitude of our officers and men at that time. They say that entertaining the feelings of friendship which they owe towards the United States, it would be impossible for them not to sympathize with, or to fail to feel the most profound regret for the assault upon the United States sailors.

As an evidence of their perfect good faith, they say, they propose, in connection with the complete and humble apology, that the matter of reparation be referred to the United States supreme court to determine.

An Abject Apology. There is no reserve. It is a complete and abject apology, and settles the whole matter.

Mr. Blount said that the whole issue of any feeling of hostility or resentment dropped out before such an apology. While the foreign affairs committee was in session Tuesday word was received from the president that a dispatch had just been received from Chile, but that it had not been translated and that they did not know its contents. The suggestion was conveyed that the committee ought to take no action in the Chilean matter until they could be informed as to the contents of this dispatch. The committee adjourned until today.

As it stands now there is nothing for the committee on foreign affairs to do. The president will make a reply to Chile, and then communicate the Chile message and his reply to congress. The senate committee on foreign relations has been informed of the matter.

No Room for Further Argument. Representative Blount said this morning that after reading the Chilean reply to President Harrison's ultimatum at the state department he felt that a great load had been taken off the shoulders of the foreign affairs committee of the house, of which he is chairman, by this sudden and favorable turn of events. He said that the situation about the character of the Chilean response, and it was very gratifying to him to find it so complete an apology, and apparently so satisfactory to Secretary Blaine. It appeared to Mr. Blount to be so ample and so satisfactory that it must be acceptable to the administration, to congress and to the country. It is learned that President Harrison will send the "additional" correspondence—the Chilean response to the ultimatum of the 21st inst.—to congress this afternoon.

The Claims of Riggins' Heirs. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28.—John I. Riggins, brother of Charles W. Riggins, boatswain's mate of the cruiser Baltimore, whose murder by the Chileans in the streets of Valparaiso was placed before congress by President Harrison's message, consulted Attorney W. W. Ker with regard to the indemnity that will be exacted from Chile for the taking of his relative's life. The result of the interview will be the early filing with the secretary of state of claims for damages on behalf of the brother and the two sisters of the deceased, Mrs. Mary Zimmerman and Mrs. Ella Matthews, both of this city.

The Refugees Land. WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Following is a translation of a cipher cablegram received by the navy department from Commander Evans, dated Callao, Peru. The Yo Iron has arrived here. Refugees landed. Will be ready for sea as soon as possible. If the Yorktown is to remain here long enough to land the very much as the men, money. Delayed two days in consequence of fog off the coast. No orders have been sent to Commander Evans in regard to his future movements, but they are probably being considered now by the navy department.

For scrofula in every form Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only reliable remedy. It has an unequalled record of cures.

## THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

A Biting Arraignment and a Forceful Demand for Apology.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—In his address to congress the president's message on the Chilean question the galleries were well crowded with spectators yesterday, the greater portion in the private galleries being ladies. In the diplomatic gallery sat the Japanese minister and his staff of legation. The members on the floor were gathered in groups discussing the all absorbing topic of possible war with Chile. At 12 o'clock Speaker Crisp entered the hall and was greeted with applause from both sides of the aisle. He showed the effects of his recent illness, but his voice was clear and distinct as he called the house to order.

At 12:35 Executive Clerk Prudden entered the house with the long expected document. The members remained their seats at once, a few being grouped about the floor in front of the speaker's desk.

The reading of the message was listened to with eager attention by the members, and the minutes of the session manifested the interest felt in the all absorbing topic of the hour. The reading of the message was concluded at 1:35, and was followed by loud applause on both sides of the floor.

The message, the president's in substance as follows:

The Time to Speak. 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 here transmitted, together with some correspondence between the naval officers for the time in command in Chilean waters and the secretary of the navy and the United States minister at the island navy yard since the arrival of the Baltimore at San Francisco.

I do not deem it necessary in this communication to attempt any full analysis of the correspondence of the executive department, or of the correspondence of the international questions involved and of the reasons for which the responses of the Chilean government are unsatisfactory in all that I deem necessary.

Egan's Course Commended. It cannot be without the effect to say that, whatever may have been said in this country or in Chile in criticism of Mr. Egan, our minister to Santiago, the true history of this existing period in Chilean affairs, from his entrance into the revolution until this time, discloses an act on the part of Mr. Egan unworthy of his position or that could justify the occasion of serious misadventure of criticism. He has, I think, on the whole, behaved with dignity, discretion and courage, and has conducted the correspondence with ability, courtesy and fairness.

It is worth while also at the beginning to give 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 decided by the Chilean authorities, while one Chilean demand made for the surrender of these refugees.

That there was urgent need of asylum is shown by Mr. Egan's note of Aug. 24, 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 1885, did not leave the Chilean government in a position to deny the right of asylum, 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 asylum.

These refugees have very recently, without formal safe conduct, but by the acquiescence of the Chilean authorities, been placed on board the Yorktown and are now being conveyed to Callao, Peru.

Disrespect to Our Legation. This incident might be considered wholly closed but for the disrespect manifested towards this government by the close and offensive police surveillance of the legation premises, which was manifested during most of the period of the stay of the refugees in the legation.

After the date of my annual message and up to the time of the transfer of the refugees to the Yorktown the legation premises seem to have been surrounded by police in uniform and police agents or detectives in citizens' dress, who offensively scrutinized persons entering or leaving the legation and, on one or more occasions, arrested members of the minister's family.

Commander Evans, who, by direction, recently visited Mr. Egan at Santiago, in his telegram to the navy department, described the legation as "a veritable prison," and states that the police agents or detectives were, after his arrival, withdrawn during his stay.

It appears further, from the note of Mr. Egan of Nov. 20, 1891, that on one occasion at least these police agents, whom he declared to be known to him, invaded the legation premises, pounding upon its windows and using insulting and threatening language towards persons therein.

The Chilean authorities have, as will be observed from the correspondence, charged the refugees and the inmates 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 refuge in the legation should have sought to provoke a collision which could only end in their destruction.

The Attack on Our Sailors. But the most serious incident disclosed by the correspondence is that of the attack upon the sailors of the Baltimore in the streets of Valparaiso on October 18 last.

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 in any important particular my annual message.

I am still of the opinion that our sailors 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 sailors who were assaulted in a manner so brutal and so cowardly.

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 communication with the shore as reasonable, necessary and proper for the comfort and convenience of the officers and men of such vessels.

Captain Schley's Testimony. Captain Schley testifies that when his vessel returned to Valparaiso on Sept. 14 the city officers, as is customary, extended the most respectful courtesy to his officers and crew.

It is not claimed that every personal collision or injury, 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 collisions or injuries are caused by a resident populace, animated by hostility to the government whose uniform these sailors and officers wear, and in resentment of acts done by their government, not by their own nation, must take notice of the event as involving an infraction of its rights and dignity.

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.

The cause of the attack. The president then reviews the incidents of the affair, asserting that the sailors who were attacked were sober and well behaved, which was verified by the testimony of the Chilean sailors whence they were taken. He proceeds:

The testimony of Talbot, an apprentice who was with Riggins, is that the outbreak in which they were involved began by the Chilean sailors, who were taken by Talbot, which was followed by a knockdown. These two men were immediately beset by a crowd of Chilean citizens and sailors, through which they broke their way to a street car and carried it far from the scene of the disturbance. Driven from the car, and Riggins was 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.

At the Mercy of the Mob. It appears from Chilean sources that almost instantly, with a suddenness that strongly implies mediation and preparation, a mob, stated by 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, clubs and bright arms."

The report of the incidents of Oct. 18 states that the fight began at 6 p. m. 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 over 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, while one Chilean source, from which 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, named and defended, as being for their lives, but such by overbearing 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 source, from the report, to have suffered some injury.

The president then refers to the evidence to prove that our sailors were unarmed, and quotes from a Chilean newspaper to prove that they were at the mercy of a mob, and says of the alleged charges against them:

Our Sailors Not Guilty. No amount of evasion or subterfuge is able to cloud our clear vision of this brutal work.

It could be noticed in this connection that the American sailors arrested after an examination 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 sustained against a single one of them.

The judge of crimes, Foster, in a note to the intendente, under date of Oct. 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 case 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 our sailors had been tried before the 23d of October, and the trial report had been received and returned to their vessel.

It is quite remarkable and quite characteristic of the management of this affair by the Chilean police authorities that we should now have a second trial, while the first trial had been returned to the report of the naval officers and to the official communications made by the executive department to congress.

The request for the recall of Mr. Egan and the recall of our minister to Peru, a gratia was unaccompanied by any suggestion that could properly be used in support of it, and I infer that the request is based upon official acts of Mr. Egan which have received the approval of this government.

But, however that may be, I could not consent to consider such a question until it had first been settled whether our correspondence with Chile could be conducted on a basis of mutual respect.

In submitting this paper to congress for that grave and patriotic consideration which the questions involved demand, I desire to say that I am of the opinion that the demand made of Chile by this government should be adhered to and enforced.

Uphold the Nation's Dignity. If the dignity as well as the prestige and influence of the United States are not to be wholly sacrificed we must prove to the world that we are not prepared to let our flag and our colors be displayed against insult, brutality and death, inflicted in resentment of the acts of their government and not for any act of their own.

We do not covet their territory, we do not desire to extend our power. We look for no advantage in our relations with them except the increased exchanges of commerce upon a basis of mutual benefit.

We regret every civil contest that disturbs their peace and paralyzes their development, and are always ready to give our good offices for the restoration of peace.

It must, however, be understood that this government will exercise the utmost forbearance towards weaker powers, will extend its strong and adequate protection to its citizens, to its officers, and to its humblest sailor, when the wrongs of the weak and the cruelty in resentment not of their personal misconduct, but of the official acts of their government.

The Case of Fireman Shields. Upon information received that Patrick Shields, a British subject, at the time a fireman of the American steamer Kewanaw, in the harbor of Valparaiso for repairs, had been subjected to personal injuries in that city—largely by the police—I directed the attorney general to cause the evidence of the officers and crew of the vessel to be taken upon its arrival in San Francisco. That testimony is also herewith transmitted.

The mark of the man who is the victim of the treatment of these poor men by the Chilean police would be incredible if the evidence of Shields was not supported by other direct testimony and by the distressing condition of the man himself when he was finally able to reach his vessel.

The captain of the vessel says: "He came back a wrecked black from his neck to his feet, leaning weak and stupid, and in a kind of paralyzed condition, and has never been able to do duty since."

A claim for reparation has been made in behalf of this man, for, while he was not a citizen of the United States, the doctrine long held by us, as expressed in the consular regulations, is: "The principles which are maintained by this government in regard to the protection as distinguished from the relief of seamen are well settled."

"It is held that the circumstance that the vessel is American is evidence that the seamen on board are such; and in every regularly documented merchant vessel the crew will find their protection in the flag that covers them."

I have as yet received no reply to our note of the 21st inst., but in my opinion I ought not to delay longer to bring before the congress the evidence of congress for such action as may be deemed appropriate.

Benjamin Harrison.

Dame Nature is a Good Book-keeper. She don't let us stay long in her debt before we settle for what we owe her. She divides our few years grace at the most, but the reckoning surely comes. Have you neglected a cough or allowed your blood to grow impure without heeding the warnings? Be wise in time, and get the world-famed Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which cures as well as promises. As a blood-purifier, a lung-healer, and a cure for scrofulous taints, it towers above all others, as Olympus towers above a mole-hill. To warrant a commodity to be honorable and above development and a guarantee is a symbol of honest dealing. You get it with every bottle of the "Discovery." By druggists.

A WEEK'S NEWS CONDENSED. Friday, Jan. 22. The senate committee on privileges and elections decided the Florida contest in favor of Senator Call.

Trains loaded with petroleum collided on a Russian railroad. Fire followed and six of the trainmen were burned to death.

A. J. Barr and James Mills, of the Pittsburgh Post, were found guilty of criminal libel in the Quay case. The defendants will appeal to the supreme court.

The Chilean minister to Peru was yesterday in the city of Lima. He is to serve the unexpired term, about five years, of the late United States Senator Wilson.

The national Democratic committee, in session at Washington, decided upon Chicago as the place and June 31 the date for the next national convention.

Dr. Alfred Carpenter, the well known English physician and the author of many medical works, in London, aged 60.

Grand Duke Constantine, uncle of the czar of Russia and lord high admiral of the Russian navy, at St. Petersburg, aged 64.

Dowager Duchess Louisa, widow of the Duke Maximilian, mother of Duke Charles Theodore, head of the imperial house Wittelsbach, and of Empress Elizabeth of Austria, at Munich, aged 83.

The Rev. Rowland B. Howard, of Boston, secretary of the American Peace association, who was a delegate to the International Peace congress, at Rome, house Wittelsbach, and of Empress Elizabeth of Austria, at Munich, aged 83.

Manning Knapp, associate justice of the New Jersey supreme court and presiding judge of the Hudson circuit, at Jersey City, while in the discharge of his judicial duties.

At Pau, Belgium, General Baron Chazal, aged 84, and his wife, aged 81. General Chazal was one of Belgium's heroes. He headed in 1830 the Belgians who conquered the independence of their country from the Dutch.

Celebrating William's Birthday. BERLIN, Jan. 28.—The city was illuminated last night in honor of the king's 33d birthday, and general festivity prevailed. The king, accompanied by King Albert of Saxony, King William of Württemberg, and the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia, and other notabilities, went to the Imperial opera house to witness Mozart's "Magic Flute." The Kaiser was received with great enthusiasm.

The Baby's Comfort. The Mother's Friend. Dr. Fehrer's TEETHING SYRUP. It cures all baby ailments; prevents colic, teething fever, and keeps the baby healthy and happy. 25 cents at Druggists.

No farmer or dairyman can afford to be without Crown Stock Food. It is a boon to breeders of all domestic animals.

The New York World publishes an article asserting that Cleveland has decided to withdraw from the presidential contest.

The trial at Elizabeth, N. J., of Annie Cervo for the murder of Frank Lombardo ended with a verdict of acquittal.

The fears that the Duchess of Fife may succeed to the throne continues to excite the English people, particularly those of the nobility and upper classes. It is said that Prince George of Wales, who, by his brother's death, becomes her presumptive heir, will almost immediately be made Duke of Sussex, and that his engagement to some princess will be announced before the end of the season.

Tuesday, Jan. 26. The central portion of Beverly, W. Va., including the court house, was burned. Several hundred people are left practically homeless.

Dr. Graves' attorneys yesterday made a motion for a supersedeas before the supreme court at Denver. The argument may be heard in chambers next week.

Chairman Wares, of the Pennsylvania Republican committee, issues a call for a meeting at Philadelphia Jan. 29 to decide time and place for the state convention.

At Chelsea, England, Emma Ham, a prominent member of the English Landladies' union, addressed a crowd of 1,500 socialists. Police who attempted to silence her were set upon by the mob, and many on both sides received severe injuries.

Wednesday, Jan. 27. Whitelaw Reid, United States minister to France, is about to resign and return to his journalistic labors in New York. He is expected home early in February.

A fire in Columbus, O., destroyed a whole block, including a loss of \$50,000. There were many thrilling escapes, and it is feared one woman was burned to death.

Secretary of State Marbury, of Pennsylvania, asserts positively that the report of Cleveland's alleged withdrawal from the presidential contest is untrue. The experienced, he says, will accept it nominated.

Thursday, Jan. 23. Near Kendallville, Ind., Marion Meyers and Dr. Owens were roasted to death in their beds by the burning of their home.

Queen Victoria issued a proclamation of thanks for the many expressions of sympathy for the death of the Duke of Clarence.

Joseph Ryan shot and fatally wounded Miss Mary Brown at Montclair, N. J., because she refused to marry him. He executed in his crime.

At Bilbao, Spain, striking copper miners engaged in rioting, and routed the military sent to suppress them. The place has been declared in a state of siege.

Cal McCarthy defeated Tommy Callaghan, the Irish featherweight, in the prize fight at New Orleans last night. Callaghan was completely knocked out in the fourteenth round.

The toughest Webster and four scows are adrift on the ocean. The scows belonged to the New York clearing department and the tug, which towed them out, became disabled. Eighteen men are at the mercy of a gale, and it is feared that all will be lost.

A Complaint to Call. It is occasioned in our feelings by derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure sick and bilious headache, bowels complaints, internal fever and constiveness. They remove all waste matter, and restore health to body and mind. A dose, as a laxative, consists of one tiny sugar-coated Pellet. Cheapest and easiest to take. By druggists, 25 cents a box.

Justice Bradley, of the Supreme Court, Heads the List. WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Justice Bradley, of the United States supreme court, died yesterday. His death was not unexpected, as it has been known for some months past that the distinguished jurist was far from being a well man, an attack of grip last spring having left him in a much debilitated condition, from which he seemed unable to rally during the summer months.

His trouble began again in November and made great inroads into his strength, and during the present term of the supreme court he was unable to be present at its daily sessions.

Other Notable Deaths. Justice Fichter, the last associate judge on the bench in Blair county, Pa., aged 65.

James B. Farber, general manager of the Boston and Maine railroad, at Lawrence, Mass.

James B. Small, postmaster of York, Pa., from a complication of diseases, in his 51st year.

M. Pierre Joigneaux, the well known French journalist and agriculturalist, in Paris, aged 70.

Colonel Norman P. French, a leading lawyer of Boston, member of the Royal Legion and ex-judge advocate, aged 62.

Baron Louis Vonhaber, the founder of many banks, and one of the best known financiers in Austria, at Vienna, aged 88.

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## GRANDMOTHER'S IDEAS.

Nearly all old ladies, at one time or another, give expression to their thoughts and ideas regarding the fashions of their girlhood and the prevailing modes of today. It is needless to say that the latter-day styles, according to their views, differ greatly by comparison. If, however, the box of finery which belonged to our grandmother, who was a great belle and beauty in her day, and her own statements are to be used as evidence, we must confess that some things the dear old lady used to wear were far more senseless than even many of the condemned articles belonging to her frivolous grandchildren.

For instance, at one time she wore white cambric dresses, even in the street, in winter. While slippers, and silk or cotton stockings, were the style no matter how cold the weather. It is a wonder that the wearer did not pass into oblivion long before she arrived at the dignity of grandmotherhood.

In this wonderful chest, containing so many relics of past gayeties, there is a pelisse of rich, dark velvet that was worn outside the dress and nearly or quite as long. After a time a step was made in the direction of common sense, when about 1830 dress skirts were closed without tons up the front. Previous to this they had been allowed to fly about in a most regardless fashion. In reveling in the finery smelling of lavender, that scent so dear to the heart of courtly dames, we miss the merino and silk underwear that always forms a part of the wardrobe of to-day. In fact, there is nothing that even resembles it; for of course at that time, those dainty yet comfortable articles had never been heard of.

It is marvelous that in the rage for classic slenderness delicate women, and, in fact, hardy ones, could survive the necessary exposure. Those who desired to be elegant abhorred all clothing that increased their size and preferred to shiver rather than look clumsy.

The wedding dress of the belle of the early century was of white Canton crepe and is even yet in good condition. For the wedding journey a dark maroon "habit," trimmed up the front with three rows of frogs, and a black Leghorn bonnet, lined and trimmed with black satin and ornamented with three black ostrich feathers, were worn.

## AN EXTRAVAGANT OUTFIT.

An especial extravagance was the paying of \$15 for the making of her very best frock. This was of jaconet cambric, the skirt made with alternate rows of tucks and inserting. The trousseau contained many Canton crepes and a quantity of the finest India mul.

With these clinging gowns of course were needed well-stiffened petticoats. The garment known as the Bolivar pelisse and the hat of the same name are the very queerest things in the whole collection. They are both made of silk and worn always together.

The hat consisted of a stiff upright crown, from which protruded a shell-like brim about six inches wide in front and gradually sloping away into the crown at the back. Under the brim was a large rose and several green leaves.

Of the hats, chip and Leghorn were the fashion for summer wear. The bonnets were "really sensible" and shaded and screened the face. White chip was considered the most elegant and it really was a most expensive article, as it so soon lost its freshness and could not at that time be "done up" like straw.

Twenty dollars was a not unusual price to pay for an untrimmed Leghorn bonnet. Considering the difference in the value of money and the scale of expenditure this was a great piece of extravagance.

## A SERVICEABLE BONNET.

Of course, this twenty-dollar bonnet did good service and lasted a very long time. It was done over and retrimmed, and appeared season after season. If of a very frugal mind, the owner could have it lined and suitably garnished outside, and it was ready to do duty for winter wear.

The dress bonnet was usually of white Leghorn, with white lining and plumes. Every nice toilette was finished by a merino long shawl, with a broad border at the ends and a narrower one along the length. Grandmother wore only white, but black and scarlet also were very fashionable.

Even ordinarily well-dressed people possessed tortoise shell combs and thread lace. These were considered as sort of a stamp of respectability.

Great collections of jewels were unknown. A set of pearls, or a diamond or ruby ring, constituted as a rule, the possessions in that line of even the then considered very wealthy people. But what they lacked in gems they made up in embroideries. It was an age of white embroidery. They worked their collars, their dresses and their capes.

## Babies of the Japanese.

It is an odd thing that by no people on earth are children—both girls and boys—treated with more affection and indulgence than by the island neighbors of the Chinese—the Japanese, namely; and no children have a greater abundance of toys and amusements. It must, however, be said that the fondness and patience of Japanese parents are reciprocated by the love and obedience of their children. Both father and mother are equally devoted to their offspring. The mother commonly carries her baby slung in front of her, and when she is tired the father cheerfully accepts the burden; but fathers and mothers may often be seen in the sunny streets of Tokio or Yokohama giving pick-a-backs to delighted, cowering babies.

The Japanese baby, moreover, is not only indulged, he is also treated with the greatest care and intelligence. He is judiciously fed, he is regularly bathed either at home or in the public bathhouses, and his skin is stimulated and his health hardened by his being frequently plunged in a cold stream or even in the snow. A Japanese baby would appear to us a very droll creature. If you would know how he looks you have only to examine a well made Japanese doll. He has his head shaved, with the exception of four tufts of hair—one in front, one behind and one over either ear. He wears bright and gaudy clothes (or did wear, for children, like their parents, said to say, are gradually being arrayed in European fashion), and his loose jacket has very long and very wide sleeves. Very poor children go barefoot; others wear stockings and clogs, the stockings having a separate pocket for the big toe.—*Strand Magazine.*

## Professor Meyers' Wonderful Kites.

Prof. Carl E. Meyers, who has been assisting the government rain party in Texas, is said to be an enthusiast on kites, and to make the best kites that are constructed in this country. He has a kite that may be operated without a string or tail, and he sent one of this kind into the air and seen it ascend three miles in height, while it traveled in a horizontal direction more than twelve miles. These kites are made of red cloth and can be easily distinguished as long as they can be seen. In ordinary kites it is said to be the wriggling of the tail that propels the kite. In Professor Meyers' kite the front or top of the kite is rigid, and the other point of the kite is made of flexible material, which is operated on by the wind. This serves for the tail, and its vibrations propel the kite. The kite is sent into the eye of the wind and sails away. It is one of the most interesting of scientific phenomena to see a plane supported by the wind and propelled by the wind against the wind.

I am an old man and have been a constant sufferer with catarrh for the past ten years. I am entirely cured by the use of Ely's Cream Balm. It is strange that so simple a remedy will cure such a stubborn disease.—Henry Billings, U. S. Pension Att'y, Washington, D. C.

I suffered more than ten years with that dreadful disease, catarrh, and used every available medicine which was recommended to me. I cannot thank you enough for the relief which Ely's Cream Balm has afforded me.—Emanuel Meyers, Winfield, L. I., N. Y.

"Sedgely is very suspicious."  
"How so?"  
"Well, although we two were the only persons in the office, I found when I went to look at the stand before leaving that he had hidden his umbrella somewhere else. If Sedgely didn't know me as well as he does I'd look upon it as an insult."

A healthy cow produces healthy milk. Moral—Use Biggs Bros. Crown Stock Food.

## The Advantages of Good, Healthy Night Rest.

Beauty sleep is sweet, refreshing sleep, and plenty of it, before day-break. Some get along well, as John Wesley and Adam Clarke, with only six hours. A few are so constituted that they enjoy good health with less than six hours. Eight hours may be considered the amount necessary for most folks, if taken when darkness is upon the earth, and is through with in time to behold the breaking in of the morning light. Ordinarily this is sufficient to erase yesterday's furrows and restore the circulation and the nerves for the day's duties which await.

Sleep at no other time will keep the flesh, the blood and nerves so fresh and full of the glow of health. Not only is the night made for rest, but the sunlight is made for health. Who loses a part of the day's light, especially the forepart of the day, meets with an irreparable loss, and pallor and prostration are the natural consequences. So that to sleep at night and to be out in the daylight preserves the body and continues to it the freshness and glow of health, without which there can be no genuine beauty. Early to bed and early to rise is, therefore, founded on the true physiology of our beings.—*Boston Transcript.*

## Sons of Spain.

On the Rio Grande many of our tallest grangers have become the next neighbors of our feather-weight Spanish Creoles, and the too-headed mountaineers of southern Switzerland look down on the homes of the swarthy Italians, but nowhere on earth ethnological extremes meet more strikingly than in northeastern Asia, where the bald Mongols of the Japanese Islands hobnob with the poodle-faced Ainos—bipeds lacking nothing but a stump tail to answer all the requirements of the long sought missing link. Many male adults of that race are covered with hair as completely as an Abyssinian baboon. Specimens, with woolly curls on their cheeks, forehead, neck and breast, are nothing rare, and the climate-defying fur in some cases extends along the arms to the wrists and down the shinbone to the instep. Bearded females are as rare as elsewhere, but in boys of 10 the face and chest curls are often fully developed.

## He Reckon'd.

"Can I get shelter here for the night?" asked the candidate for Coroner, as he kicked the oak log in the wide fireplace and sent the sparks flying up the clay chimney.

"I reckon so."

"Feed for my horse?"

"I reckon so."

"I'll just stay here by the fireplace."

"I reckon so."

"Been long in these parts?"

"I reckon so."

"Seem to have a very large family around you?"

"I reckon so."

"Bout twenty in all, ain't they?"

"I reckon so."

"Farmer, ain't you?"

"I reckon so."

"My friend," said the exasperated candidate, "may I ask if there is anything in this world that you don't reckon?"

"Yes, I reckon so. I never wuz much good at figgers, but I'm snakes on a mule trade. Is your horse a mule?"—*Atlanta Constitution.*

It is always desirable that ice should be gathered from pure water, but when it is used for cooling water for drinking it is indispensable that it be perfectly pure.

AFTER many trials it is now shown that color can be given to cotton while growing, and a beautiful red variety of this article is now being raised in Georgia.

"Horse sense" is what a man usually leaves behind him when he goes to the races.—*Washington Star.*

A HAMMOCK suspended on wheels was one of the styles of carriage among the Anglo-Saxons.

A PRISON warden should not be judged by the company he keeps.—*Boston Courier.*

BRACELETS were given as a reward of bravery to soldiers in the Middle Ages.

THE Ancients always harnessed their horses abreast, never lengthwise.

IF YOUR BACK ACHES, Or you are all worn out, really good for nothing, it is because you lack **BIGGS' IRON BITTERS.** It will cure you, cleanse your liver, and give you good appetite.

**ELY'S CATARRH CREAM BALM**

Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Alleviates Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sore, Restores the Sense of Taste and Smell.

TRY THE CURE. **DAY-FEVER**

A particle is applied into each nostril and is absorbent. Price 5 cents at Druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cts.

ELY BROTHERS, 53 Warren St., New York.

**DO YOU COUGH**

DON'T DELAY TAKE **KEMP'S BALSAM**

THE BEST COUGH CURE

It Cures Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Indigestion, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in its early stage, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by druggists everywhere. Large bottles, 50 cents and \$1.00.

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CONNECTING WITH

H. & P. R. R. at Shippensburg, Shenandoah Valley R. R. at Frederick Junction, and P. & B. & N. C. and B. & P. Railroads at Frederick Station, Md.

MAIN LINE AND CONNECTIONS:

Schedule taking effect Oct. 4th, 1891.

Road Downward.		STATIONS.		Road Upward.	
P. M.	P. M.	Leave.	Arrive.	A. M.	P. M.
7:15	1:15	Williamsport,			12:00
7:20	1:20	Hagerstown,		7:35	12:05
7:25	1:25	Colesville,			12:10
7:31	1:25 46	Smithsburg,			11:55
7:40	1:30	Shippensburg,		7:50	12:15
8:15	1:50	Hightland,		6:55	11:25
		Leave.	Arrive.		
8:43	3:21	Fairfield,		6:27	7:03
8:50	3:32	Ortanna,		7:16	6:14
8:56	3:33	Shippensburg,		7:20	6:14
9:53	4:43	Hanover,			9:37
		Arrive.	Leave.		
		Leave.	Arrive.		
8:15	2:55	Hightland,		6:58	11:38
8:25	3:02	Shippensburg,			11:23
8:32	3:15	Mechanicstown,			1:01
8:55	3:31	Rocky Ridge,			1:03
9:00	3:35	Shippensburg,			1:06
9:15	3:55	Union Ridge,		6:05	1:15
9:22	3:55	Lewis,			1:00
9:26	4:00 49	New Windsor,			1:00
9:47	4:33	Westminster,		5:45	4:25
10:02	4:58	Glyndon,		5:15	9:01
10:08	5:00	Shippensburg,			9:00
11:10	5:33	Radburn,		5:35	8:01
A. M.		P. M.	Arrive.	Leave.	A. M.
1:42	6:15	Washington,			6:25
2:20	6:55	Palestine,		11:37	3:39
2:30	7:15	New York,		6:40	4:44
P. M.		A. M.	Arrive.	Leave.	P. M.
Between Williamsport, Shippensburg and L mudate Points.					
A. M.		P. M.	Leave.	Arrive.	
6:25	10:53	6:45	Williamsport,	8:45	3:05
6:49	11:10	7:00	Dagersburg,	9:30	3:05
7:00	11:25	7:15	Shippensburg,	9:40	3:44
7:11	11:45	7:35	Eggenstn,	7:53	9:00
7:30	11:50	7:54	Wyndesore,	8:35	11:00
7:40	12:00	8:00	Shippensburg,	9:40	11:00
8:10	12:09	8:09	Shippensburg,	9:30	11:00