HARRISON SPEAKS OUT

Congress Hears from the President the Story of the Chilian Troubles.

IT IS AN EXASPERATING RECITAL

A Tale in Which Injury, Insult and Brutality Are Combined.

ADDED TO THESE IS PROCRASTINATION

Situation Which Demands That Prompt and Decisive Action Be Taken.

OUR NATIONAL HONOR REQUIRES IT

We Must Protect Those Who Display the Flag and Wear the Colors of the United States-The Ultimatum Sent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-Public opinion has now before its bar the questions at issue between the United States and Chiti. The president has laid all the facts of the controversy before congress and so before the people of the United States. It is now for them to say what shall be done. The executive branch of the government has exhausted its functions and the controversy is removed from the secret channels of diplomacy to the broad light of the public forum.

The activity and interest which have grown during the last month reached their culmination today in the crowded galleries and in the silent attention with which both house and senate distened to every word of the president's message.

Impatiently Walting the Message.

In the house almost every seat on the floor was occupied at noon and Speaker Crisp was in the chair for the first time this session. There was but one thought in every mind, and every eye was frequently and impatiently turned toward the swinging doors of the main entrance, through which the executive messenger was expected at every moment to

Finally, at 12:45, there was a gasp from the galleries, as a thousand lips whispered: "There he comes," and Major Pruden, the president's executive clerk, was escorted up the main asle of the house by a burly doorkeeper, and the speaker at once suspended the call of the states and received the mes-

The doorkeeper hurried to the speaker's desk with the message which was at once read in tentative manner and amid the most profound interest.

Listened to by Crowded Galleries.

In the senate the message was delivered with the same interest manifested by crowded galleries and a full attendance on the floor. There, too, its reading was at once begun.

As soon as the message had been read in the senate it was referred to the committee on foreign relations.

In the house, as soon as the last word fel from the lips of the reading clerk there was K .! gorous outburst of hand-clapping, which appeared to be almost as hearty among the democrats as among the republicans.

Speaker Crisp made no effort to check the demonstration, and it was not until the jast note of applause had ceased that Mr. Blount of Georgia moved the reference of the message and accompanying documents to the committee on foreign affairs.

A special meeting of these committees of both house and senate will be called tomorrow to consider the message.

Will Sustain the President.

There is no doubt entertained, and, indeed, President Harrison expects, that the two committees will speedily agree to report a joint resolution authorizing the president to issue to Chili an ultimatum.

As has been repeatedly stated in these dispatches, no ultimatum has yet been issued. An ultimatum fixes a definite date at which the demands of one nation must be complied with by another, or else armed force may be employed or some other arbitrary step taken. The reception of the president's message by congress may be said to be quite as favorable as had been expected, with but few exceptions; even the democrats are outspoken in their praise of the message as a state paper and legal document. In fact, scores of representatives and senators, republicans and democrats alike, almost exhausted the English language in their comments of praise

and expressions of loyalty. Some Criticisms.

There were very few disrespectful allusions to the document by the most intensely parti-

san or demagogical democrats. Mr. Bynum of Indiana said the whole trouble had grown out of misrepresentations by Minister Egan and the aim of the president was to make political capital out of the question.

Mr. Bryan of Nebraska, evidently with suspicions as to sincere public statement born of his own potttical record, announced that he would prefer to form an opinion after reading the correspondence and testimony. He thought the message a masterful argument on the one side, but he preferred to see the detailed proof which warranted the arraignment of Chili.

Messrs. Kem and McKeighan of Nebraska, the farmers alliance representatives, both suggested arbitration. When they were reminded that Chili had decrined to accept the general plan for the arbitration of international disputes suggested at the pan-American congress, they both surrendered their position and declared that congress must stand by the president in preserving the national honor.

These three examples represent the general drift and score of what little adverse

What Springer Has to Say.

Another class of criticism was represented by Springer of Illinois, the man who tries to be leader of the bouse. He said: "I think the president has precipitated matters in sending this message to congress pending

Chili's reply. I would favor sending a commission to Chili composed of Mr. Evarts of New Yors, ex-Governor Long of Massachusetts and General John W. Foster of the State department to take testimony on both

Chill Given Plenty of Time. In conversation with senators this afternoon President Harrison stated that he had in his possession no information inclined to ameliorate or extenuate the conditions as they appear upon the face of his message. As to being precipitate he said he had held his message back for several days in the hope that something might be done by Chili, and to give her full and ample time to do anything she might have intenged. He had received a large number of letters and messages in different forms suggesting arbitration, but he did not think it exactly meet for the United States to suggest arbitration when a general plan of arbitration to affect all nations had been curtly rejected by Chill during the pan-American congress held here recently, and besides this the controversy had not yet passed beyond diplomatic negotiation until it went to congress, and there were other channels open for

ettlement. From the tone of the president's expressions it was very evident that he was sincerely in earnest in every word that he had uttered in his message.

THE MESSAGE.

President Harrison Fully Explains the Situation to Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25 .- President Harrison, in his message to congress upon the Chilian situation, quotes references made to the matter in his last annual message to congress, in which he states that this government is awaiting the result of the investigation of the assault. He adds:

"In my opinion the time has now come when I should tay before congress and the country the correspondence between this government and the government of Chili from the time of the breaking out of the revolution against Balmacoda, together with all the other facts in the possession of the executive department relating to this The diplomatic corresponmatter. dence is herewith transmitted, to gether with some correspondence between the naval officers for a time in command in Chilian 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.

Egan's Course Upheld. "It may be well at the outset to say that, whatever may have been said in this country or in Chili in criticism of Mr. Egan, our minister at Santiago, the true history of this exciting period in Chilian affairs from the outbreak of the revolution until this time discloses not an act on the part of Mr. Egan unworthy of his position, or that could justly be the cccasion for 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 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 Chilian authorities, nor has any demand been made

for the surrender of those refugees." All the refugees, the president declares, now safe outside Chili. "This incident he continues, "might be considered wholly closed but for the disrespect manifested to ward this government by the close and offensive police surveillance of the legation premises, which has been maintained during nost of the period of the stay of the refugee

Assaulted for the Colors They Wore.

"But the most serious incident disclosed by the correspondence is that of the attack on the sailors of the Baltimore in the streets of Valparaiso on the 16th of October last. We have now received from the Chilian government an abstract of the conclusion of the fiscal general upon the testimony taken by the judge of crimes in the investigation which was make 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 conclusions announced in 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 and 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.

"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 Valpar also by virtue of that general invitation which nations are held to extend to war vessels of other powers when 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 convenience of the officers and men of such vessels. Captain Schley testifies that when his vessel returned to Vaiparaiso on September 14, the city officers, as is customary, extended the hospitalities

of the city to his officers and crew.

International Rights Involved. "It is not claimed that every personal col lision or injury in which a sailor or officer of such a naval vessel visiting shore may be involved raises an international question, but I am clearly of the opinion where such sailors or officers are assaulted by the resident pop ulace, animated by hostilities to the government whose uniform these sailors 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 an infraction of its rights 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 a minister or consul or the flag itself may be the object of the same character of assault. The officers and sallors of the Baitimore were in the harpor of Valparaise under the orders of their government, not by their own choice. They were upon shore by the im piled invitation of the government of Chili 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 an express invitation from the local government to justify his longer residence. Nor does it affect the question whether the injury was the act of a mob. If there had been no participation by the police or military in this cruel work, and no neglect on their part to extend protection, the case would still be one, in my opinion, where its extent and character

is considered, involving international rights."

He reviews at some length the story of

the assault on the Baitimore's men, the investigation of which followed both at Valparaiso and San Franciso, and comments on the same.

Not Manly Nor Satisfactory. After summarizing the correspondence up to a certain point, the president says: "The communications of the Chilian government in relation to this cruel and disastrous attack upon our men, as will appear from the correspondence, have not, in any degree, taken the form of manly and satisfactory expresstons of regret, much less apology. The event was of so serious a character that if the injuries suffered by our men had been wholly the result of an accident in the Chilian port, the incident was grave enough to have called for some public expression of sympathy and regret from the local authorities. It is not enough to say that the affair was lamentable, for humanity would require that expression, even if the beating and killing of our men had been justifiable. It is not enough to say the incident was regretted, coupled with the statement that the affair was not of an unusual character in ports where foreign sailors are accustomed to meet. It is not for a generous and sincere government to seek for words of small or equivocal meaning in which to

offense so atrocious as this." Reference is made to the assault by the mob in New Orleans upon the Spanish consuiate in 1851, and the action of the government of the United States in promptly apologizing for it, and it is contrasted with the present treatment of our government by Chili, Continuing, the message says:

convey to a friendly power an apology for an'

"In our note of October 23 last, after receiv ing the report of the board of officers appointed by Captain Schley to investigate the affair, the Chilian government was advised of the aspect which it then assumed and was called upon for any facts in its possession that might tend to modify the unfavorable impression which our report had created. It was very clear from the correspondence that before the receipt of this note the examination was regarded by police authorities as practically closed. It was, however, reopened and protracted through a period of nearly three months. We might justly have complained of this unreasonable delay, but in view of the fact that the government of Chili was still provisional, and with a disposition to be forbearing and hopeful of friendly termination, I have awaited the report, which has but recently been made. On the 21st inst. I caused to be communicated to the government of Chili, by the American minister at Santiago, the conclusions of this government after full consideration of all evidence and every suggestion affecting this matter, and to these conclusions I adhere. They stated as follows:

The Demand for Reparation, "First-That the assault was not relieved of the aspect which the early information of the event gave it, viz: That if the attack upon the uniform of the United States navy had its origin and motive in a feeling of hostility to this government, and not in any action of the sailors or any of them.

"Second -That the public authorities of Valparaiso flagrantly failed in their duty to protect our men, and that some of the police and Chilian soldiers and sailors were themselves guilty of unprovoked assaults upon our sailors before and after the arrest. He (the president) thinks the preponderance of evidence and inherent probabitities lead to the conclusion that Riggin was killed by police or soldiers.

"Third-That he (president) was therefore tion taken in the note of Wharton October 23 last, and ask for a suitable apology and some adequate reparation for the injury done to this government. In the same note the attention of the Chilian government was called to the offensive character of a note addressed by Matta, ex-minister of foreign affairs, to

Montt, its minister at this capital, on the 11th ult. This dispatch was not officially communicated to this government, but as Montt was directed to translate it and give it to the press of this country it seemed to me it could not pass without official notice. It was not only undiplomatic, but grossly insuiting to our naval officers and to the executive department, as it directly imputed untruth and insincerity to the reports of the navai officers and to the official communications made by the executive department to congress. It will be observed that I have notified the Chilian government that unless this note is at once withdrawn and an apology as public as the offense! is made, I will

terminate diplomatic relations. "The request for the recall of Egan, upor the ground that he is not a persona grata, was unaccompanied by any suggestion that could properly be used in support of it, and I infer the request was based upon the official acts of Egan which had 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 Chili could be conducted upon a basis of mutual respect,

Chili Should Be Brought to Time.

"In submitting these papers to congress for that grave and patriotic consideration which the questions involved demand, I desire to say I am of the opinion that the demands made of Chili by this government should be ad herred to and enforced. If the dignity as well as the prestige and influence of the United States is not to be wholly sacrificed, we must protect those who, in foreign ports, display the flag and wear the colors of this government against insult, brutality and death inflicted in resentment of the acts of their government and not for any fault of their own. It has been my desire in every way to cultivate friendly and intimate relations with all the governments of this hemisphere. We do not covet their territory. We desire their peace and prosperity. We look for no advantage in our relations with them, except increased exchanges of commerce upon a basis of mutual benefit. We regret every civil contest that disturbs their peace and paralyses their development, and are always ready to give our good offices for the restoration of peace. It must, however, be understood that this government, while exercising the utmost fornearance toward weaker powers, will extend its strong and adequate protection to its citizens, to its officers and to its humblest sailors, when made the victims of wartonness and cruelty in resentment, not of their personal misconduct but, of the official acts of their govern Our Seamen Must Be Protected.

"Upon information received from Patrick Shields, an Irishman, and probably a British subject, but at the time the fireman of the American steamer Keweenaw, in the harbor of Valparaiso for repairs, that he had been subcted 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 that vessel to be taken upon its arrival in San Francisco; and this testimony is also herewith transmitted. The brutality and even the savagery of the treatment of this por man by the Chilian 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

[CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.]

OMAHA. TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 26, 1892.

Democrats and Republicans Vie With Each Other in Expressions of Loyalty.

OUR COUNTRY'S HONOR WILL BE UPHELD

Harrison's Message Enthusiastically Applanded in Both Houses.

AMERICANS UNDER EVERY CONDITION

Partisan Policy Cuts No Figure in the Present Chilian Controversy.

SENTIMENT OF THE OLD REBEL ELEMENT

Stald and Sober Senators and Representatives Talk War Patriotism in the South -Interviews With Prominent Men-Chili Must Apologise or Fight.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25.-Even President Cleveland's free trade massage, which created a political sensation, was not listened to with the close, intense interest manifested today in both senate and house when President Harrison's message on the Chilian situation was read. Senators and representatives have heretofore frequently excused themselves from being interviewed with respect to presidential messages, on the ground that they had not heard them read, but deafness would have been the only excuse today for such a statement for senators and members did not as usual stroll about their respective chambers during the reading, but sat patiently in their seats and listened to it with eagerness.

Not Bound by Party Prejudices. The Associated Press after adjournment interviewed upwards of 100 senators and representatives. The senators were much more cautious about commenting on the message and the probable outcome than members of the house. But it was evident that party considerations did not bind members of either house in their views, and that a decided majority was willing to sustain the president in upholding with firmness and rigor the position taken by this government. Many of them in expressing their views said it seemed to them that the United States had in some respects, perhaps, not acted altogether in the right, but they said they had no doubt that much should be done by Chili, and that in the end she would comply

with most of our demands. Of the message itself the opinions of demo crats and republicans alike was that it was a strong presentation of the case. Some congressmen were of the opinion that it was an ex parte statement and that its language might be stronger than the correspondence warranted. Members of the foreign relations committee of the senate and of the foreign affairs committee of the house were the most conservative in their views, and said they desired to examine the correspondence before commenting freely on the affair. Both senate and house committees will take up the matter promptly.

Will Not Oppose Appropriations. mittees were agreed that in case the necessity should arise of enforcing our demands on Chili that money would be freely authorized to be spent to make the demand success

Mr. Egan's conduct was criticised quite freely and many representatives on the democratic side thought that his actions had given considerable provocation, but at the same time those members said they did not justify the assaulting and insulting of American seamen.

The most warlike utterance came from a number of influential, staunch southern democrats and from members of the Massachusetts delegation. General Cogswell of Massachusetts, in the lobby of the house, vigorously addressed a half dozen or more members who, because of Chill's size, deprecated hostilities, and told them a small country must take the consequences of its actions the same as a large one, and that Americans must be protected under all circumstances from unjust assaults.

Our Cause is a Just One. Senator Stewart said: "It is a strong pre sentation of the case, and although every American citizen must deprecate war, it seems impossible to avoid it unless Chili will recede from her hostile position and give such satisfaction as the honor of our govern-ment and the justice of the case will make it

possible for us to accept. Sonator Squire thought the message was conservative, characterized by sufficient spirit and a good presentation of the controversy. He thought the details contained in the message sufficiently elaborate for congress and the people to thoroughly compre-hend the situation. It was just right, and was a plain, fair statement of the case, and there was nothing in it of the character of a firebrand. Congress had received it in the right spirit.

American People Will Endorse It.

Senator Carey—It is like all messages of President Harrison—it is terse and to the point. It signifies that he does not want war, but that it is his duty to maintain the honor and dignity of our country even if it requires war to secure this. His views will be beautily and sead by the American results. heartily endorsed by the American people. Senator Gibson of Maryland thought it a

Senator Gibson of Maryland thought it a nonnolitical question and said he would stand by the president in the matter.

Senator Platt said: "The president's message presents a case in which, unless the correspondence submitted will allow some other construction of the conductof Chili (and I have no idea that it will), the United States must maintain its dignity and rights and must stand for the protection of its sailors. I think the sentiment of the whole country I think the sentiment of the whole country ought to maintain the president in adhering to his uitimatum and give him power to en

Senators Aldrich, Davis, Cockreil, Berry Faulkner, Palmer, Gordon, Gordon and Proctor were also asked to give their views on the message, but declined, principally for the reason that they desired to peruse the document thoroughly before advancing any expression. Particularly was this true of the members of the foreign relations commit-tee, to which the message was referred. Nearly all the senators interviewed, however, regardless of politics, agreed that the message was an able document.

Chairman Blount Interviewed.

Mr. Biount, chairman of the house foreign affairs committee, said: "I think it import-ant that the members of the committee on foreign affairs should express no opinion on a question which has been referred to them and which they have had no chance to examine. Any other course would impair the confidence of the house and the country in any conclusion the committee might reach," Mr. Blourt said he was thinking of calling a special meeting of the committees for the purpose of giving the most speedy consid-

eration to the case.

Asked what were the precedents for congressional action, Mr. Blount said: There is very little usage on the subject. In 1812 Mr. Calboun made a report from the committee on foreign affairs reciting the grievances to which we had been subjected by Great Britain. A resolution making a declaration of war was reported and passed the house, and then there was another bill passed relating to privateering. Everything was conducted

in secret until the bill was finally enacted into law, and then the injunction of secrecy was removed. In the Mexican war there was no formal declaration. Provision was made for troops, etc., to resist invasion, the assumption being that war had been inaugurated by the Mexican government in invad-ing our territory, and that this was simply to meet the invasion

Will Uphold the Honor of Our Flag.

Representative McCreary of Kentucky, second member of the foreign affairs committee, said: "I think the president's message was a very full and a very strong presentation of the troubles between the United States and Chill. The applause of democrats and republicans after the message was read indicated very strongly that both parties in the house would be ready. In supparties in the house would be ready to sup-port the president in urholding the dignity and honor of our country. The committee on foreign affairs will as early as practi-cable, give the message and the accompanyrandor, give the message and the accompany-ing documents that careful consideration which the gravity of the situation requires. While I hope and believe that there will be no war, yet I am satisfied that the house of representatives will be ready to take such action as will maintain our self-respect and uphold the hone of our flag." uphold the honor of our flag."
Mr. Andrews of Massachusetts said the

message was a very able argument and sum-mary from that side of the case. Whether or not a thorough examination of the corre-spondence would bear out the statements spondence would bear out the statements made he could not say. As he was a member of the committee on foreign affairs he did not wish to express any opinion with regard te the trouble until he had examined the

whole case.

Mr. Hooker of Mississippi, also a member of the foreign affairs committee, would ex-press no opinion on the situation until he had thoroughly examined the evidence.

Cannot Afford to Let it Rest. Mr. Raynor of Maryland, a member of the committee on foreign affairs, said that the situation was more serious than had been anticipated. It certainly required that something should be done. The United States could not let the matter rest. Whether it would result in a deceration of war and reprisal on Chilian commerce and vessels or in a simple withdrawal of diplomatic relations with Chili remained to be seen. The message did not contain the correspondence between the Chilian minister and the State depart ment. That correspondence would have to be examined very critically to see whether the attitude the Chillan government assumes ustifies the severe criticism of the president One thing is sure, and that is that we can't afford to let the controversy remain in the

condition it is.

Mr. Hitt of Illinois, the leader of the remittee, said: "I like the message very much; its tone and spirit, its fullness, its vigor, every part of it is admirably put. I hope the house will stand by every part of it. The house should express its concurrence with the president by resolution or if action ware the president by resolution, or if action were necessary to supplement the military or naval force that should be taken. With the patience which has been shown in the affair thus far, and which will be exercised in the future, I think the trouble will be settled without war. But patience can be exhausted. I think the country ought to be ready for whatever may be required."

Has Exercised Great Patience. Mr. Hitt called attention at the same time to the fact that the conclusion reached was a severance of diplomatic relations, and was indicative of the conservative policy shown. He called attention to the lateness of the request for Egan's recall as showing the spirit of delay which Chili had manifested. No ad ditional facts existed since October on which to base this request. The exchange of ministers would take a long time, and it looked to him as if the only object was delay. One of the great causes of complaint was procrastination and delay. No doubt one cause of delay was the disturbed state of affairs and the government, recognizing this, had been very patient, but the government's

duty was to protect our citizens.

Mr. O'Donnell of Michigan, of the foreign affairs committee, said: "The message is very patriotic and shows high regard for American citizenship and American interests. Its positions are well taken and admirably expressed."

"I am in favor," said Representative Harmer of Pennsylvania, another member of the foreign affairs committee, "of requiring under every condition due respect for the flag and the rights of American citizens under that flag wherever they may be ' A great number of members of the house not on the foreign affairs committee were seen. Mr. McMillin of Tennessee declined to say anything relative to the situation until he had examined the documents transmitted "But," he added, "while the message, in a measure, is in a beligerent tone, I think we shall be able, without dishonor or discredit, to settle the affail

Delegate Caine of Utah thought that the message was a statesmanlike document. Our sailors should be protected in every part of t'e world, and the dignity and self-respect of our government maintained. At the same time he did not believe that war would be the result of the present difficulty.

Simple Simpson's Wall, Mr. Simpson of Kansas was opposed to war unless this country were invaded by a foreign foe. He thought it ridiculous and a disgrace for this country to go to war on the provocation given in the evidence as he understood it. All the trouble could be set-tled by arbitration. The message sounded like a special plea to get the Irish vote. He thought the president was desirous of getting up a hurrah in order to secure a renomination if he could not get it by other means. A great nation like the United States should be slow to go to war. It was a nation of christians, enrolled under the banner of the Prince of peace. The proper course to pursue was to send a commission of three persons to investigate the whole sub After the commission had reported, would be time enough to declare war if it

were necessary. Springer Wants Foreign Intervention Mr. Springer of Illinois said: "The president's message seems to be entirely ex parte in its statements and does not disclose the case presented by the Chilian government. I presume the case of Chili will appear in the correspondence and after all the facts are known the probabilities are that the case will be presented in a different light. In any event the facts are disputed and while they are in dispute we would not be justified in going to war without further investigation is fied that when this lavestigation shall have been made and it is found that the Chilian government is to blame that the government will make ample apology and reparation. If the facts cannot be agreed upon, a case for arbitration will be presented and the inter-vention of foreign powers should be invoked. There should be no resort to war until all efforts have been exhausted to secure a peaceful solution of the situation."

Careful Mr. Breckinridge. Representative Breckinridge of Kentucky aid: "I think the message is an able and acute document—a good representation by an admirable lawyer of a case he is prosecuting against an adversary. I hardly think it is a statesmaniike message to a great and free people about a question of war with a very small country in the throes of a civil war, at-tempting to throw off the yoke of a dictator and re-establish constitutional liberty, and especially where the cause of offence grew out of the belief, whether just or not, that our minister and navy had sided against them in their struggle for liberty. I don't believe that we ought to have war; but this opinion is provisional and my judgment will depend upon a careful examination of the papers as soon as they are printed " Patriotic Words from an Old Rebel,

Mr. Oates of Alabama was for war. He said: "I think the message is well timed and conservative in tone. I think the president is exercising a commendable fortearance—commendable, too, in the forbearance and reasonableness of his demands. If the demands are not compiled with and suitable reparation made, he is right to break off diplomatic relations and not only that I diplomatic relations, and, not only that, I say the government ought to send a competent force there and compel them to respect our flag. In uttering that judgment I am uttering the true sentiment of the old repel element in the south. The old southern soidiers respect this flag as our flag, and if insults are offered are prepared to fight like devils for the maintenance of the honor of | father of the queen of Greece, is dead,

the country. If Chili does not apologize we ought to send enough men and vessels down there to whip h-1 out of her.

"Of course, war is a serious thing and ought not to be entered upon if it can be avoided by peaceable means. I think the president is taking a peaceful and conservative view, and that Chili will see the justice of it and make suitable reparation. If not, she will have to take the consequences. I do not believe in a government, any more than not believe in a government, any more than an individual, playing the bully on the one hand nor the coward on the other. No doubt Schley obeyed the law and exercised great forbearance, but if I had been there in his stead I would not have been so prudent, but would have tern the Chilian town to pieces."

Representative Warner of New York. Representative Warner of New York took an entirely different view. He said: "The tone of the president's message seems to in-dicate fully as much exigency on the part of the administration which has got us into this difficulty to have its mistakes vindi-cated as it does of the necessity to maintain cated as it does of the necessity to maintain the dignity of our country and rights of our citizens, though, unfortunately, the latter seem to be involved. I cannot conceive but that Matta's note must utilimately be recalled or modified, and after making all allowances for the president's attitude as a special pleader, there seems to be grave grounds for action by our government in the Vainaraise affair. On the other hand in the Vaipavaiso affair. On the other hand, the assertion by the president of the right of asylum as practiced by Minister Egan is so asylum as practiced by Minister Egan is so repugnant to relations between civilized people, so important to the United States to have denounced by all the people of the world and so uniformly deprecated and denied by our State department that its assertion by the president in the opening of his message indicates that the administration sees no better way out of the mess in which it has permitted itself to be involved than by distracting attention and hiding behind the poor sailors of the Baltimore. In other words, so far as the two nations are concerned, on the president's own ground, the United States seems the wanton aggressor. So far States seems the wanton aggressor. So far as concerns the maltreated sailors, there seems good reason to criticise the position of the Chilian government, and certainly every ground for us to insist upon reparation. We have as yet, however, no reason to believe that when we shall have attempted to be just toward the Chilian nation the rights of our citizens will not be respected by her and proper reparation made for any omissions in the past."

Encouragement From Holman. Representative Holman, chairman of the appropriations committee, said: "A strong nessage and the house will stand by the president if the correspondence warrants the statements made. There will be no withholding in any sense of appropriations n case war be really necessary."
Representative Sayers of Texas, another

democratic appropriations committee mem-ber, said: "It is a strong presentation of our government's side of the case. I den't know any of the facts in the correspondence, but the message is a strong one. When the proper committee makes an investigation and reports, something more can be said of the whole case."

WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF WEATHER BUREAU, OMAHA, Jan. 25. The storm which has been moving acrosthe upper lakes and is now in Canada is being followed from Manitoba by a high barometer, with zero temperature at St. Vin-

cent last evening. Another storm is ap-proaching from the North Pacific coast regions. The Manitoba high barometer will cause colder weather over the northern cen-tral portion of the country, while the ex-treme northwestern storm will cause warmer weather in the upper Missouri valley. Generally fair and pleasant weather pre-vailed yesterday. No rain or snow were re-

For eastern Nebraska -- Slightly colder winds, becoming northerly, and continued fair weather during Tuesday.

north to northeast winds; colder Tuesday WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25 -For Indian Territory and Oklahoma-Colder by Tuesday night and fair, northeast winds. For Missouri and Kansas - Fair until Wednesday night; colder; north winds.

For the Dakotas-Generally fair; warmer by Tuesday night; winds becoming south erly. For Iowa-Fair until Wednesday night; older: northwest winds. For Nebraska—Generally fair, warmer by

Tuesday night; variable winds. For Colorado-Fair until Wednesday night; warmer by Tuesday night; variable

Murdered and Eaten by Coyotes.

WIGHITA, Kan., Jan. 25,-The body of a man so decomposed and so disfigured by at tacks of covotes as to be unrecognizable, has been discovered by a party of men who were in the Greenwood county flint hills searching for traces of George Effingham, a stock man of that section who disappeared so mysteriously two weeks ago. The remains lay in a ravine and were divested of all clothing except a bloody shirt. The base of the skull was crushed and this, together with the fact of the body having been denuded of clothing, shows that murder had been committed. It is thought that the remains are lose of Effingham, though no one can positively identify them.

Will Resume Business. COLUMBUS, Neb., Jan. 25 .- | Special to THE Brg. - From present indications, the Gilt Edge Manufacturing company's plant in this city is about to resume operations. The plant was built in 1889 at a cost of about \$12,-000. After a run of less than twelve months it was closed up and sold by the shoriff. The sale was taken to the supreme court on a echnicality, where the matter rested until a short time ago, when the case was set aside and the case remanded. It is now being advertised again and local capitalists are ready to buy it. Columbus hopes to again hear the wheels humming inside of thirty days,

Fire at Cozad. Cozab, Neb., Jan. 25 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-At I o'clock last night fire was discovered in the Meridian bakery and restaurant, and before an alarm could be given the building and stock were totally consumed. The fire spread to the adjoining building, occupied by Phelps & Transue, which was also destroyed. The fire apparatus worked admirably and had it not been for this and the heroic efforts of the firemen and citizens the entire business portion of the town would now be in ashes.

Burlington's New Bridge Threatened. BUBLINGTON, Ia., Jan. 25 .- The new draw of the Burlington's double track bridge across the Mississippi river here, which is in course of construction, is in danger of being swept away by ice. Should the present warm spell continue the ice will surely go out and carry with it all the piling and faise work that now supports the new draw. The re-suit would be the isolation of Burlington from eastern railroad traffic for an indefinite

an Escaped Thief. CHESTON, Ia., Jan. 25 .- Special Telegram

to The Bee. |-Rolla Bancroft, colored, who robbed Conductor Charles Williams at Arispie last week of a fine overcoat and \$100 in cash and who escaped from the officers while on their way to the county jail in this city, is again in custody. In Bad Shape.

MEADVILLE, Pa., Jan. 25 .- According to the first official report of Hoskins & Mc-Clintock, assignees of the Mesars. Delamater, the general creditors of the insolvent bankers will not receive more than 8 or 10 cents on the dollar.

The Death Roll.

St. Petershuro, Jan. 25 .- The Grand

Duke Constantine, uncle of the czar and

Intervi T With Nebraska's Senators on the Situation.

CHILI SH JU BE MOTE TO APOLOGIZE

WEEVOTE FOR WAR

Patriotic Thoughts Couched in the Strongest Language.

HARRISON'S MESSAGE AN ABLE DOCUMENT

Minister Egan's Course Reviewed and Strongly Commended.

NO LACK OF PATRIOTISM IN THE COUNTRY

Thousands of Brave Men Both North and South Willing to Give Their Services to Their Country-Senator Paddock's

Terse Statement of the Case,

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25 .- | Special Telegram to THE BEE, J-Senator Manderson this evening was asked by THE BEE correspondent what he thought of the president's message and he said:

"I think it is a strong, able and a truthful presentation of our difficulty with Chili, It presents the unquestioned and indisputable facts in such form that the American people must certainly be aroused to the gravity of the situation. The question is not only of the right of asylum, but whether the gross and outrageous insult to the American unlform and flag can be passed over without

apology and reparation. "I was particularly pleased to have the en dorsement of the president as to the conduct of Minister Egan under the difficult circumstances in which he has been placed. It is a notable fact, but one that has been evidently misunderstood, as is evidenced by the different criticisms that have been made concerning his course, that Mr. Egan gave to the refugees under the Balmaceda government exactly the same asylum that he gave to refugees under the existing government. As in the one case he saved those who were in danger of their lives from the attack of an infuriated and exasperated mob, so in the case of those who at a later date fled from mob violence he gave to them the protection

of the American legation.

Made No Demands on Egan. "There was no demand made upon him by either the government of Balmaceda or the present government for the surrender of any of those who had taken refuge in the legation. His action was that of a conservative and courageous diplomat moving in the direction of the security and safety of human life under threatened violence by an exasperated

mob.
"Had the Chilian government at any time made a gemand upon him for the surrender of the political refugees, he would have delivered them, but no such demand has ever

been made.
"I am greatly pleased to have had this emphatic endorsement in the message to con-of the information that I had already received. from the president in private conversation, that the action of Mr. Egan had been such that at every step it had been ratified by the government that no has so ably represented.

Real Onestion in Dispute. "The question in dispute between this country is not the one of the right any abuse of the discretion which is lodged with all diplomats as to whom they shall protect under the flag of the country which they represent. It is much graver than that and was born of an unreasoning hatred to this country. There was a most outrageous and bratal attack made upon American seamen wearing the uniform of their country. This attack was not made because of any provocation on their part, but simply because they were the uniform of the United States. "The president in his message shows the character of the brutality. He shows how these men on shore leave, properly granted to them after the usual iniatation from the municipal authorities of Valparauso were beset wholly unarmed and wholl, unable to protect themselves against an attiack by an organized mob, aided and abetted by the police of the city of Valparaiso.

"The least that the Chilian government could have done in the presence of these viloutrages would have been to speedily apoldgized and offer to make reparation for the damage sustained.

Offered Additional Insult. "Instead of this Chili has prograstinated and postponed investigation until more than three months have elapsed, and instead of apology it has offered additional insult by letter from its minister, Matta, addressed to the minister of the United States from Chilf, Mr. Montt, which insuit is added to injury by charges of misrepresentation and false hood made against the president of the United States and officers of the American

President Harrison is right in demanding that this offensive publication, made public at the request of Matta by the Chilian minister, and proclaimed through him to all the world, shall be withdrawn and that there shall be an apology and idemnity for the wrongs sustained.

The country is not anxious for war with any power, and would especially deplore a conflict with a sister republic of this continent. It will be in no haste to rush into con-flict with a power so feeble. I have no doubt, however, but that congress will sustain the president in his patriotic course, and will inist that the ultimatum that he has given to Chili shall be speedily met by compliance with its terms.

Right in Not Recalling Egan,

He is right in his determination not to recall Minister Egan at the request of the Chilian government. The opposition on the part of Chili is not directed toward Egan personally, but is a reflection upon his official course, which has received the approval of the State department and the president. To withdraw him, therefore, at the demand of Chili would be for the government to stultify

I carnestly hope that this manly and statesmanlike letter will perform its work and that Chili will see how greatly she is in faut and hasten to make the amende honorable and give to us in short time the indemnity that our sailors are fairly entitled to and that this country must demand to maintain

The whole unfortunate matter is well summed up by the president when he says that it must be understood that this government while exercising 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 made the victims of wantoness and cruelty in resentment, not of their personal mis-conduct, but of the official acts of their government.

Senator Paddock's Views.

Senator Paddock said to your carrespondent tonight of the president's message:

"As I listened I feit my pride of country strengthening with every word of that splendid document as it foil from the lips of the reading cierk. President Harrison, by this great statement of the duty and the responsibilities, of the honor has elevated the standard of our Americanism far above the plane of commercial greed, individual, or self-seeking and partisan strife into the pure realm of ing and partisan strife into the pure realm of unselfish patriotism. It was a magnificent defense of American honor and American citizenship, which will be an inspiration to every citizen of the republic. It was a rebuke for the cowardly assaults upon our unarmed convers which will cladent the hearts of seamen, which will gladden the hearts of

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