WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 .- The following is President Harrison's message on the Chilean situation sent to congress today:

To the Senate and House of Representa-To the Senate and House of Representa-tives: In my annual message, delivered to congress at the beginning of the present session, after a brief statement of the facts The max and maximum set to congress at the beginning of the present to congress and the contry the correspondence or of the systems to the set that the correspondence or of the systems to the set the attention of congress and the country the correspondence or of the systems to the set the correspondence or of the systems to the set the attention of the signal systems to the correspondence or of the systems to the correspondence or of the systems to the set the news to the set the tore or the system to the set the correspondence or of the systems to the correspondence or of the systems to the correspondence or of the systems to the set the news to the set the correspondence or of the systems to the set the correspondence or of the systems to the correspondence or of the systems to the correspondence or of the systems the size of the transmitted. The the systems to the correspondence or of the systems to the correspondence or of the systems the size of the transmitted. The systems to the correspondence or of the systems to the corespondence or of

I do not deem it necessary in this com-munication to attempt any full analysis of the correspondence or of the evidence. A the correspondence of or or the evidence. A brief statement of the international ques-tions involved and of the reasons why the responses of the Chilean government are unsatisfactory is all that I deem neces-sary. It may be well at the outset to say that, whatever may have been said in this country or in Chile in criticising Mr. Egan, our minister at Santiago, the true history of this exciting period in Chilean affairs from the outbreak of the revolution until this time discloses no act on the part of Mr. Egan unworthy of his position or that could justly be the occasion of seri-ous animadversion or criticism. He has, I think, on the whole borne himself in very trying circumstances with dignity, discre-tion and course and hear conducted the brief statement of the international questrying circumstances with dignity, discre-tion, and courage and has conducted the correspondence with ability, courtesy and

 THE President Defends Minister Egan's Course.
Demands Made Upon Chile Must Be Satisfied. that revolution and of the part played in it by the United States and other foreign governments.

On the 21st inst. Secretary Blaine sent the following telegram to Mr. President Montt Not at the Capital and Egan: Periera Requests Delay.

I am directed by the president to say to

Legal Aspect of the Case. 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 Balti-more was in the harbor of Valparaiso by virtue of that general invitation which na-tions are held to extend to the war vessels of other powers with which they have friendly relations. This invita-tion, I think, must be held ordinarily to embrace the privilege of such communica-tion with the shore as is reasonable, neces-sary and proper for the comfort and con-venience of the officers and men of such vessels. Captain Schley testifies that when his vessel returned to Valparaiso, on September 14, the city officers, as is customary, extended the hospitalities of the city to his officers and crew. Not a Personal Matter. Third, That he is therefore compelled to bring the case back to the position taken by this government in the note of Mr. Wharton of October 23 last (a copy of which you will deliver with this) and to ask for a suitable apology and for some adequate reparation for the injury done to this government. You will assure the government of Chile that the president has no disposition to be exacting or to ask auvthing which this

that the president has no disposition to be exacting or to ask anything which this government would not under the same cir-cumstances, freely concede He regrets that, from the beginning, the gravity of the questions involved has not apparently been appreciated by the government of Chile, and that an affair in which two American seaman were killed and sixteen others seriously wounded, while only one Chilean was seriously hurt, should not be distinguished from an ordinary brawl be-

had been no participation by the police or military in this cruel work, and no neglect of their part to extend protec-tion, the case would still be one, in my opin-ion, when its extent and character are con-sidered, involving international rights. The incidents of the affair are then recited by the president. He reviews all the bestimony col-lected from all sources, Chilean, Ameri-can and neutral, and analyzes it in a clear and luminous fashion. He calls attention to the fact that while eighteen of our sailors were clubbed, stabbed or killed, but one Chilean was injured at all, and it is doubtful whether he was not hurt by a missile thrown by his fellow rioters. and it is doubtful whether, he was not hurt by a missile thrown by his fellow rioters. This fact, the president thinks, disposes of the charges that the American seamen were the aggressors; or that they were correspondence with ability, courtesy and fairness. It is worth while also in beginning to say that the right of Mr. Egan to give shelter in the legation to certain adherents of the Balmacedan gov-ernment who applied to him for when searched by the police. The wholly unfamiliar to the Chilean president then shows in a strong light the brutal and inhuman treatment to which one of the sailors was subjected in the police stations and the hospitals. "No amount of subterfuge or evasion." says he, "is able to cloud our clear vision of this brutal work." of the Chilean cabinet was about to take place, and afterward in further view of the expectation that was held out of a withdrawal and of a suitable apology, no-tice of this grave offense has been delayed. I am now, however, directed by the president to say that if the offensive parts of the dispatch of December 11 are not at once withdrawn and a suitable apology offered, with the same publicity that was given to the offensive expressions, he will have no other course open to him except to terminate diplomatic relations with the government of Chile. to terminate diplomatic relations with the government of Chile. Mr. Monttin a note on January 20 has advised me that he has been directed by his government to inform the government of the United States that you are persona non grata to the government of Chile and to request your recall This has been bis government to inform the government of inform the government of the United States that you are person to no grate to the government of the United States that you are person.
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outcome of the revolution in Chile, over the controversy between the legis-lative and executive departments, be-gun August 15, 1890. It is a history of that revolution and of the part played in it by the United States and other CHICAGO THE LUCKY CITY Without Effort She Gets the Demo-

MORE TIME ASKED.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25. - Secretary Blaine received a cablegram today from Minister Egan, at Santiago, in which he states that President Montt was not at this Montt time in Santiago, having gone to a watering place in the mountains of Chile, called "The Baths." In the absence of President Montt, Senor Peri-

era, minister of foreign affairs, requested Minister Egan to ask a delay of one or two days of this government until President Montt could be recalled to Santigo. On his return a reply would be sent to the demand of the United States for reparation. It is understood that this delay will be granted and that Secre-

tary Blaine so informed Chilean Minis-ter Montt this morning at an interview botween them at the state department.

NAVAL BATTLE PROBABLE.

United States War Ship Sent to Intercept the Captain Prat.

alphabetical list, her representatives WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—An exciting impetus has been given to the Chilean situation by the statement that the United States steamer Philadelphia were first accorded a hearing. Hon. William Ramsey was introduced by Chairman Brice and greeted had been ordered to the straits of Gibwith great applause. raltar to intercept the Chilcan war ship, Captain Prat, now in course of The claims of the various cities seekand which was to be hurried off to Chile for its finishing touches, lest the

IN PEASANT COSTUME.

Against Bakers

Moscow gives detailed particulars of a sensational story in which the Grand Duke Sergius. governor of that city, figures in a remarkable way.

In order to discover the truth of charges that bread in small quantities could be bought with great difficulty, he disguised himself as a peasant, and proceeded to investigate. He first presented himself at a baker's shop and asked the price of bread per pound. The figure given him was three and a half copicks. He then asked for three copicks worth, saying that the sum in question was all the money that he had. The baker refused to sell him less than a pound, but the supposed peasant insisted upon his right to buy as much as the money that he offered was worth. Thereupon the baker be-came abusive, and attempted to put Finding himself unable to accomplish this, the police were called in and the "peasant" was placed under arrest. On being taken to police headquarters a declaration was drawn up containing the charge, and, in accordance with the Russian method, the prisoner was ordered to attach his name. The grand duke at once complied, adding his title of governor, and then throwing off his disguise, he revealed him-self to the dumfounded bystanders.

the evening of the same day the three police officers that made the arrest committed suicide, and on the following morning the unfortunate baker blew out his brains. All the bakers of the city now display notices to the effect that they will sell the smallest

The Washington Typographical Union Sued for \$25,000 for S.ander. WASHINGTON, Jan. 25. - A case which

FIFTY SECOND CONGRESS.

The Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 .- In the senate there was a sparse attendance of senators lodny.

Mr. Stanford, of California, gave notice that on Tuesday next he would call up his resolution in relation to providing a sound circulating medium for the purpose of sub-mitting some remarks upon it.

A bill changing the times of holding United States circuit and district courts in western Missouri was reported by Mr. West, from the judiciary committee, and unused

Mr. Pettigrew, from the committee on Indian affairs, reported favorably a bill for the partial division of the Sioux reser-ration in Dakota.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.-In the senate Senator Platt, of Connecticut, by request, introduced a bill to admit New Mexico

Into the union. At 2 p m. the senate took up the Mex-can award bill.

can award bill. Senator Hoar moved to strike out the third section of the La Abra award bill allowing an appeal to the supreme court. Yenator Washburne introduced a bill de-ching "options" and imposing special caxes thereon, and Senator Hoar presented a petition from bankers and merchants of New Orleans. New Orleans, protesting against any legislation prohibiting dealings in futures. At 4:45, with La Abra case still pending, the senate adjourned until tomorrow.

WASHINGT N, Jan. 21.—In the senate to-day several bills of minor importance were introduced. The committee on commerce reported favorably the senate bill to es-tablish a marine board. Mr Stanford addressed the senate in support of his bill for a circulating medium abaed on land mortgages.

The House. WASHINGTON, Jan. 19. -- In the house to-Washington, Jan. 19. -- In the house to-the plain Milburn, in his prayer, took WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—In the house to-day Chaplain Milburn, in his prayer, took cognizance of the Chilean situation, he said: "Inspire, uphold and direct thy hon-ored servant, the president of the United States, his constitutional advisers and members of the two houses of congress in this solemn crisis of our history. Les all that shall be advised, decided upon and done for the safety, honor dignity and welfare of the nation in the spirit of justice and conciliation to all other nations, have the sanction and bless-ing of the king of the kings of the easth." A number of excentive documents were presented and referred.

A number of excentive documents were presented and referred. Mr. E. B. Taylor, of Ohio, reported from the judiciary committee a bid fixing the time of holding court in the western di-trict of Wisconsin. Mr. Oates, of the same committee, re-ported a bill changing the methods of tak-ing depositions of witnesses in United States courts to conform to the method in vogue in the state where the case is pend-ing. Passed.

Vogue in the state where the case is pend-ing. Passed. Mr. Oates also reported his bill to pre-vent blackmailing in the territory utiler the jurisdiction of the United States. It provides a maximum punishment of \$1.(\$)-fine and one year's imprisonment. Passed. The following bills were introduced and referred:

The following bills were introduced inte-referred: By Mr. Snodgrass, of Tennessee---Mak-ing it a misdemeanor for any national bank to charge a greater rate of interest than is lawful in the state or territory in which the bank is located. By Mr. Cummings, of New York-To regulate the pay of fourth-class postmas-ters.

ters. Mr. Watson, of Georgia, asked upspimous consent to have a resolution on the subject introduced by himself several days ago and referred to the committee on in-diciary recalled that the house might de-

diciary recalled that the house might de-termine whether or not it would instruct the committee to investigate the Pinker-ton detective agency. He appealed to every friend of labor on the floor of the house to support the motion. Mr. Oates, chairman of the committee, maid the gentleman was a little previous. The practice heretofore ob sining in the house would be followed by the commit-tee is this case and at the next meeting of the committee a report would probably be agreed upon and made to the house. He objected and the matter was dropped. WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 -- In the house to-day Mr. Dolliver, of lowa, introduced a bill for the relief of retilers on the Des Moines river lands. Referred. Mr. Springer introduced his bill for free wool and decreased duties on woolen goods. Referred to the ways and means committee.

committee.

After some routine business the house, at 12:50 p. m., adjourned until tomorrow.

MINNESOTA INDIANS STARVING

When the balloting began the interect became intense. The hotel corridors were crowded with the delegates from the various cities, and as their city showed gains the corridors resounded with cheers. It soon became apparent, however, that the committee; was coquetting with several cities. When on the first ballot Kansas City led its adherents gave a wild western cheer. On the third bal-

lot, when San Francisco received votes, the number who wanted to visit

The affair had a tragic sequel, for on quantity of bread that may be called for.

BIG DAMAGES DEMANDED.

the greatest interest to

the Golden Gate would doubtless even have appalled the generous Call-fornians. St. Paul's hopes were raised by leading on the fourth ballot by 13

votes, only to be dashed on the subse-quent ballots. Perhaps the worst col-lapse was that of Detroit, which on the sixth ballot received 19, while on the next it dropped to 1. Indianapolis' hopes were raised on the eighth ballot only to disappear from the contest on the next ballot, when she received 1 vote. The men from Milwaukee were perhaps the noisiest and rent the air when the Badger state re-ceived 20 votes on the ninth ballot

The crowd was in great good humor and their enthusiasm rose and fell as land.

their favorites fared on each recurring ballot. When, on the fifteenth ballot.

it was announced that Chicago had 27 votes and the convention, the crowd in the corridors were fairly struck dumb. That a city which had not even asked for the convention should be selected was inexplicable. The Milwaukee, St. Paul and Detroit delegations went out on the sidewalk and cheered for Cleve-

The Ballots.

First-New York 5, Milwaukee 8, San Francisco 8, Cincinnati 3, Detroit 2, St. Paul 7, Indianapolis 2, Kansas City 13,

cratic Convention.

After Flirting With the Several Ambitiou

Aspirants the Convention Declares

Its Choice on the Fifteenth

Ballot -- Incidents.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.-Promptly at

noon yesterday the national democratic committee was called to order.

The call of the roll showed the various

states and territories all represented.

The committee went into secret session

for the purpose of settling all questions

At 3 o'clock the committee was entertained at luncheon by the demo-

cratic reception committee of the Dis-

trict of Columbia. At 4 o'clock the committee was again called to order

by Chairman Brice, and the roll of cities was ordered to be called by the

Cincinnati being the first on the

of proxies and contests.

secretary.

Chicago 1. Second-New York 4, St. Paul 7, Cincin-nati 1, San Francisco 8, Detroit 2, Mil-waukee 10, Chicago 2, Kausas City 12, In-

dianapolis 3. Third-Milwaukee 10. New York 1, Cin-cinnati 3, St. Paul 9, Detroit 1, San Fran-cisco 15, Indianapolis 2, Kansas City 5,

Chicago 3. Fourth-New York 1, St. Paul 13, Cin-cinnati 6, San Francisco 2, Detroit 3, Mil-waukee 8, Chicago 3, Indianapolis 7, Kansas City 6. Fifth-New York 4, St. Paul 8, Cincin-nati 4. Detroit 1, Milwaukee 10, Chicago 8, Indianapolis 2, Kansas City 10. Sixth-New York 8, St. Paul 6, Chicago 5, Indianapolis 3, Kansas City 6. Seventh-Milwaukee 9, New York 8, Kansas City 7, St. Paul 4, Detroit 1, In-dianapolis 1, Cincinnati 2, Chicago 5, Des Moines 17. dianapolis 1, Cincinnati 2, Chicago 5, Des Moines 17. Eighth-Milwaukee 0, St. Paul 5, Cin-einnati 1, Indianapolis 22, Kansas City 5, Detroit 1, Chicago 4, New York 1. Ninth-New York 10, St. Paul 6, Cincin-nati 1, Detroit 1. Milwaukee 2, Chicago 4, Indianapolis 1, Kansas City 6. Tenth-Milwaukee 18, New York 1, St.

ing the convention were ably presented by their special representatives, but Chicago, which did not even ask the French republic be requested to hold her as an enemy of the United States honor, was chosen as the convention city.

Grand Duke Sergius Investigates Charges

LONDON, Jan. 25. - A dispatch from

sherents of the Balmacedan gov-ernment who applied to him for asylum has not been denied by the Chilean authorities nor has any demand been made for the surrender of these refugees. That there was urgent need of asylum is shown by Mr. Egan's note of August 24, 1891, describing the disorders that prevailed in Santiago and by the evi-dence of Captain Schley as to the pillage and violence that prevailed in 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 ited by him in the correspondence, parti-cularly the case of the revolution in Peru in 1865, did not leave the Chilean govern-ment in a position to deny the right of

cularly the case of the revolution in Peru in 1865, did not leave the Chilean govern-ment in a position to deny the right of asylum to political refugees and seemed very clearly to support Mr. Egan's con-tention that a safe conduct to neutral territory was a necessary and acknowi-edged incident of the asylum. These re-fugees have very recently, without formal safe conduct, but by the acquisecence of the Chilean authorities been placed on board the York-town and are now being conveyed to authorities been placed on board the York-town and are now being conveyed to Callao, Peru. This incident might be considered wholly closed but for the dis-respect manifested toward this govern-ment by the close and offensive police surveillance of the legation premises which was maintained during most of the period of the stay of the refugees therein. After the date of my an-rual 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 a member of the minister's family.

of the minister's family. A Veritable Prison. Commader Evans, who by my direction recently visited Mr. Egan at Santiago, in his telegram to the navy department, de-scribed the legation as a "veritable prison," and states that the police agents or detectives were after his arrival with-drawn during his stay. It appears further from the note of Mr. Egan of November 20, 1891, that on one oc-casion at least these police agents, whom he declares to be known to him, invaded the legation premises, pounding upon its win-

legation premises, pounding upon its win-dows and using insulting and threatening language towards persons therein. This breach of the right of a minister to free-dom from the second dom from police espionage and restraint seems to have been so flagrant that the Argentine minister, who was dean of the diplomation in the second sec

Argentine minister, who was dean of the diplomatic corps, having observed it, felt called upon to protest against it to the Chilean minister of foreign affairs. The Chileans have, as will be observed in 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 retirement and quietness should have sought to provoke a collision which could only end.

The evidence of the existence of animosity towards our sailors in the minds of the sailors of the Chilean navy and of the populace of Valparaiso are so abund-ant, are so various as to leave no doubt in the mind of any one who will examine the papers submitted. These incidents con-clusively establish that the attack was upon the uniform, the nationality, and not ipon the men

and crew. Not a Personal Matter.

Origin of the Hostility.

The origin of this feeling is probably found in the refusal of this government to found in the periods of this poverhadent to give recognition to the congressional party before it had established itself; in the seizure of the Itata, for an alleged viola-tion of the neutrality law in the cable incident, and in the charge that Admiral Brown conveyed informa-tion to Valparaiso of the landing of Quin-tan. It is not my purpose to enter here on

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.-The Chilean correspondence from the department of state forms nearly 300 pages of printed matter and is a complete history of

the alienation of the two countries. a collision which could only end in their destruction or to aggravate their condition by intensifying a popular feel-ing that at one time so threatened the le-fation as to require Mr. Egan to appeal to the minister of foreign affairs.

the alienation of the two countries. The state department, for the conven-ience of the press of the country, and in order to impress public sentiment, prepared and sent out by mail last Wednesday a printed synopsis which will occupy a full page of a seven-column newspaper. This synopsis is in the main a defense of Minister Fran. It shows as a matter of fact

be of craft of printers everywhere is the suit of George M. Ramsey against members of the Columbia Typographical union. No. 101, asking \$25,000 damages for slander and injury to his reputation. The trouble grew out of a communication sent by Ramsey to the New York Union Printer last June. The print-

ers claimed that Ramsey's article in their craft journal reflected upon their honesty and good fa.th. When Colum-bia union learned that Ramsey was the writer it sent to other typographical unions a set of resolutions which set forth that Ramsey, who held an honorable withdrawal card from the union, had maliciously published a li-

belous article intending to injure his fellow craftsmen, and instructed the officers of the union to refuse to ussue him a traveling card until he apologized for his statement through the

ter Lucco told minister and in the presence of the English minister and Spanish min-ister, that the present cabinet entertained the most cordial feelings for the United States and for himself personally In the afternoon of January 21 Senor Montt delivered to Mr. Blaine the following mediately tested. It proved to carry was investigated 1t is seven feet thick. The camp is wild over the

WHITELAW H IJ RESIGNS.

The Minister to France Cleads Business Rensous

NEW YORK, Jan 25 -- A Herald dispatch from Washington says that it was reported last night that minister to France, Whitelaw Reid, had ten-Egan. It shows as a matter of fact is its motive for taking this step." The communication is from Senor Montt that he erred in judgment as to the communication is from Senor Montt to Secretary Blaine of the 23d inst, inclos- affairs as his reason.

Tenth-Milwaukee 18, New York 1, St. Paul 8, Indianapolis 1, Chicago 13, Kansas City 7, Detroit 1. Eleventh-New York 1, St. Paul 6, De-troit 1, Milwaukee 22, Chicage 15, Indian-apolis 1, Kansas City 3 Twelfth-New York 1, St. Paul 6, De-troit 1, Milwaukee 20, Chicago 17, Kansas City 3, Indianapolis 1. Thirteenth-Milwaukee 21, St. Paul 5, Indianapolis 1, Chicago 17, Kansas City 4, Detroit 1.

Detroit I.

Fourteenth-St Paul 8, Detroit 1, Mil-Walkee 21, Chicago 22, Kansas City 2, Fifteenth-Detroit 1, Kansas City 2, Milwaukee 18, St. Paul 1, Chicago 7.

On motion of Mr. Mitchell, of Wis-consin, the vote was declared to be unanimous

The resignation of Committeeman Mitchell, of Wisconsin, was accepted, and the committee adjourned to meet in Chicago on June 21.

The Official Call.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.-Chairman Brice today issued the following call for the democratic convention:

The national democratic convention: The national democratic committee at a meeting held on this day in the city of Washington has appointed Tuesday, the 21st day of June, 1992, as the time, and chosen the city of Chicago as the place for hold-ing the national democratic convention. Each state is entitled to a representation therein equal to double the number of the representation to which it is entitled in the next electoral college, and each territory next electoral college, and each territory and the District of Columbia shall have two representatives. All democratic con-servative citizens of the United States, irrespective of past political associations and differences, who can unite with us in the efforts for perfect economical and con-stitutional government. are cardially in-vited to join us in sending delegates to the

CALVIN S. BRICE, Chairman. SIMON B. SHEARIN, Secretary. Washington, J nuary 22, 1894.

Fell From a Church Spire.

POCHAHONTAS, In., Jan. 22.-While Joe Delrauck, a Bohemian carpenter, was working on the spire of the new Catholic church in this town he slipped and fell about forty feet, and it is feared that he received fatal injuries gone to both sides that no further de-lays will be countenanced.

Government Agents Charged With Total Neglect--Appeal to the Public.

DULUTH, Minn., Jan. 23 - The Indians on the Fon du Lac reservation near here have addressed a letter to Bishop McGotrick, the Catholic biskop of the Duluth diocese, setting forth in broken English a heartbreaking condition of affairs and one that should call for instant relief at the hands of the government. The Indiana claim they are starving and absolutely freezing to death They say it is of no use to call on the Indian commissioner for help, as his agents and deputies have been unlawfully cutting and selling timber off their reserve, and since they complained to him of this he has been letting them starve. Bishop Mc-Golrick says: "These Fon du Lacs are starving. They have not been well treated by the government. I laid this matter before the proper authorities last year but nothing came of it. No.hing now remains but to appeal to the public. While we are aiding Russian sufferers we must not allow fellow creatures at our doors to perish."

WOODY FIB:R AND SAND.

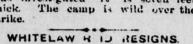
some of the Ingredients in the Bread Used by Starving Russians,

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The Lancet lishes an analysis of the bread in mon use in the famine-stricken dismon use in the famine-stricken dis-tricts of Russia, showing that 10 per sent, and probably more, of the article is composed of woody fiber, husks, leafy matter, seeds, silica, sand and other foreign substances. The so-called bread is of a dirty brown color and resembles peat. Experts to whom it was submitted failed to recognize it as bread. as bread.

Mexican Revolutionists Sentenced

DEMING, N. M., Jan. 23.-Two of the Ascension revolution leaders have been sentenced to be shot next week for the part they took in the uprising. Sev-eral others will be tried soon and will most likely receive a similar fate. The Mexican consul here is trying to secure the persons of Sais brothers and Baca, who were arrested in the Mesilla val-ley by United States officers

Monday next, no matter which side is unprepared. The case of the alleged slayer of Policeman Grant has been postponed three times, once at the re-quest of the defense and twice of the r secution. Now the patience of the court is about exhausted and word has



Must Be Prepared. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 23 -- "Sam'l of osen" will be brought to trial on Posen"