

STUCK IN THE BACK.

Fate Which Befel Brave Boatswain's Mate Ryan in Chile.

DETAILS OF THE VALPARAISO RIOTS.

Unarmed Fallers from the Baltimore Assaulted by an Overwhelming Mob.

ALL HURTS WERE CUT FROM BEHIND.

Pluck Marked the Struggle of the Yankee Boys Against Awful Odds.

MINISTER EGAN LAYS DOWN THE LAW.

He Tells the Junta What He Will Do With the Refugees at the American Legation—South American News.

[Copyright 1891 by James Gordon Bennett.]

VALPARAISO, Chile (via Galveston, Tex.), Oct. 17.—[New York Herald Cable.—Special to The Bee.]—You remember that the shooting affray between the sailors from the Baltimore and the Chilean man-of-war's men in the streets of this city yesterday, Liberty was given the American sailors yesterday for the first time since the change in the government. The incident assured Captain Scully of the Baltimore that full protection would be given the men. The feeling between the American and Chilean man-of-war's men, however, has been running very high.

The row between the Baltimore's sailors and the Chilean's first broke out on a wharf, but was stopped before it assumed serious proportions, by some of the more prudent of the Americans. The quarrelling sailors, however, later on in the day again met, this time in one of the numerous resorts, and, as both sides had been drinking freely, the fight was soon renewed. The Americans had to fight on the defensive, all the way back to the ship. At the different street corners infuriated mobs of Chilean soldiers and rabble fell upon them.

Everybody Was In It.

The news of the trouble quickly spread all about the city to judge from the crowds that poured down upon the Yankee lads from all quarters. It seems evident now that the row was the result of concerted action, the aim of which was to excite the feeling that has all along been evidenced against Americans.

Whenever Chilean man-of-war's men have met the Baltimore's sailors three fights have resulted. Our boys were few in number, but they made a plucky and determined resistance. They fought back to back with their fists and eye knoggers. They kept together as long as possible, but they were separated by superior numbers and dispersed. They, however, rallied again in little squads, which all joined together. Still they were very much outnumbered by the Chilean sailors, and they were finally overpowered and the rabble which poured down upon the Americans from all the side streets.

Chilians Arent Cowards.

It is not exaggerating in the least to say that the Baltimore's men fought like tigers until they were broken up. The Chileans used their knives all through the fight, and in a most cowardly fashion, for in one instance where an American sailor was wounded the stab thrust was in his back. Boatswain's Mate Ryan, receiving one of these stab wounds from behind, fell covered with blood. The cowardly Chileans threw themselves with their knives upon the prostrate man, and repeatedly opened up his neck and stamped upon him until he was dead, which was in a few minutes.

Another of the Baltimore's men fled into a house and locked the door. The frenzied mob rushed after him with cries of "Kill the Yankee." They hammered upon the door, demanding that the man should open up, but they might "take the Yankee's life." The frightened residents of the house at the same time were doing all in their power to push the unfortunate sailor out into the street again, but he fought with all the desperation of one whose life was at stake and so bravely opened up the door that the mob could get at him, the police, who had at last learned of the affray, and had been ordered to quell it, arrived and rescued him from the fury of his would-be murderers.

Eager for Yankee Blood.

All the streets were now choked with surging masses of Chileans who were thirsting for the blood of the Yankees. The throng was so thick that the tramway had to stop running. The American officers who were on shore were sought out and informed of the facts. Jointly with the police they finally succeeded in securing order, but it was a difficult undertaking. It was then found that besides the killing of Boatswain's Mate Ryan, six other sailors had been wounded. Ten Chileans had been taken to the hospital, suffering from stab wounds probably inflicted by their own countrymen. Two of the Americans are seriously injured. One Chilean was killed and another was taken into custody and are now in jail.

The Greatest Excitement Prevails Throughout Valparaiso Today.

The affray is the universal theme of excited conversation. American sailors went ashore with the Baltimore's officers guarding them in the face of a crowd that was wild with rage. The captain and officers of the port are helping to maintain order.

Acted With Due Dignity.

Insults have been heaped upon the officers of the Baltimore which they have endured with the utmost forbearance and dignity. After standing ready in spite of the murderous threats shouted at them, to protect their men at all hazards and after seeing that every one of the Baltimore's crew was safely in the ship's boats, they returned to the city. All along the way they were cheered by the better classes of the Chileans, and by the foreigners in Valparaiso for their pluck and determination throughout the struggle.

The feeling at this writing is quieter.

Boatswain's Mate Ryan will be buried tomorrow from the Baltimore, with military honors. It is not expected that any trouble will ensue, although it will be election day, for despite the drunken courage of their man-of-war's men the Chilean authorities have a wholesome respect for the American flag.

Amid Tettering Ministers.

[Copyright 1891 by James Gordon Bennett.]

BOATSWAIN'S MATE (via Galveston, Tex.), Oct. 17.—[New York Herald Cable.—Special to The Bee.]—It is definitely announced today that General Mitze will not stand for

the presidency of the Argentine Republic. His friends have tried hard to get him to reconsider this determination, and several times thought they had succeeded, but now the public announcement is made that he will not stand. The general, however, insists that it is his desire to co-operate with the authorities in the effort to maintain order, while keeping within constitutional limits.

The friends of Senator Quintana will probably bring his name as a candidate for the presidency.

The caucus summoned to consider the merits of candidates for the presidency demands the formation of a new ministry representing all political parties. Two of the ministers have already resigned. It is stated now that General Rocca intends to retire from political and that he is about to start for Europe.

Minister Egan's Ultimatum to the Chilean Government.

[Copyright 1891 by James Gordon Bennett.]

SANTIAGO, Chile (via Galveston, Tex.), Oct. 17.—[New York Herald Cable.—Special to The Bee.]—Minister Egan today delivered a dispatch to the provisional minister of foreign affairs, clearly defining the status of the political refugees now in the American legation. In the document he cites copiously precedents for the Chilean government extending an asylum to these persons and setting his rights. He also gives reasons why his demand for the safe conducts of the refugees should be granted.

He calls attention to a special case in point where a Peruvian political refugee fled to the Chilean legation in Lima for protection. The Peruvian government insisted upon the surrender of the man, but the demand was refused by the Chilean minister, who at the same time requested a safe conduct for the refugee aboard a Chilean vessel. His request was granted and the refugee removed to a Chilean gunboat at Callao.

There will probably be no reply to Minister Egan's communication by the junta until after the elections.

The entire correspondence between the junta and Mr. Egan furnishes a noteworthy insight into the rights of political refugees under the protection of foreign legations.

The hopes of the conservatives are considerably reduced. Instead of the fifty-five deputies whom they had claimed, they now say that the number will not exceed forty-seven. If the conservative party gains, the result will be that the initiative of the United States will be intensified. The chances that the provisional president, Admiral Jorge Montt, will be a candidate grow stronger.

HOW IT GROWS.

Statistics From Paris Concerning Germany's Socialistic Party.

[Copyright 1891 by James Gordon Bennett.]

PARIS, Oct. 17.—[New York Herald Cable.—Special to The Bee.]—We have had in Europe this week several diplomatic meetings and openings of parliaments. These are events which cause much discussion, but which are of small importance. The diplomats are at the mercy of the caprices of chance. The deputies are the servants of their electors.

But there is another event really important, which may result in a political and social revolution. It is the meeting at Erfurt of the congress of German socialists. That is to say, of the people in Germany who have the courage to say that socialism is a mistake, and that the difference between Germany and France, namely the Alsace-Lorraine question should be settled otherwise than by war, and seeing that the progress of the socialists is constant, they must be followed very closely.

In 1871 this week they won in the elections to the Saxon Landtag. Last week they gained seats in an unexpected fashion in the Bavarian elections. It must be noticed how numerous they are, what they have obtained and what they want. The number of socialists who voted at the elections in 1871 was 10,727. That was small, and since that time the following has been the increase: In 1873, 321,629; in 1874, 493,447; in 1875, 457,138; in 1881, 311,361.

Boomed by Bismarck.

At this period Prince Bismarck caused the anti-socialist laws to be passed. In 1884 the socialist vote was 549,990; in 1887, 763,128; and finally in 1890, 1,341,587.

Never in Europe has a party progressed in so rapid a manner. In 1871 there was but one socialist deputy, M. Beldier; in 1880 there are thirty-six; in 1871 Berlin alone had socialist electors; in 1890 they are everywhere—at Hamburg, Munich, Mannheim, Leipzig, as also in the rural districts.

The propaganda is conducted by agents chosen by the central committee, composed of twelve delegates. They pass from town to town, holding forth that the anti-socialist laws are abrogated, making speeches and distributing their newspapers—for the party has forty-nine political journals, nineteen daily one with 125,000 subscribers, twenty-four weekly and six bi-weekly publications. The party has also a review and an illustrated and satirical newspaper. In each workshop there is a member who receives one of the party newspapers and whose mission it is to read these newspapers to his companions.

Where the Money is Raised.

Moreover there are propaganda pamphlets of which 300,000 are distributed free each year. The funds are supplied by a weekly call of 10 pfennings from each member besides the voluntary donations. We have seen for example M. Singer, a rich dry goods merchant of Berlin, giving 100,000 marks at one time. He is now a parliamentary deputy. The party has an income of 60,000 marks per annum, which is spent in the expenses of the propaganda.

All the positions, from that of chief to that of the propagator, are honorary. There is a special electoral fund to which the members of the party contribute. For candidated companions whose families always live at the expense of the party, special collections are made.

The first article of the programme is as follows: "The political and economical appropriation of the capitalist class, and the social appropriation of the means of production." The German socialists wish firstly an economic revolution.

Prince Bismarck has said that the socialists are the only danger threatening the empire.

M. Beldier has said: "Yet another twenty years of peace and we shall be the masters of Germany." William II. has said: "The interest of the monarchy compels us to do justice to the demands of the working classes." These phrases show the danger which the son of William III. will have to fight against—bloodless difficulties.

HOPELESSLY DIVIDED.

Ireland's Cause Menaced on All Sides by Factional Strife.

MAGIC INFLUENCE OF PARNELL'S NAME.

Even the Clergy Observe the Indications of Revolt.

GENERALLY REGARDED AS A MARTYR.

True Story of His Embarrassment Will Be Explained.

LESS GUILTY THAN SUPPOSED BY MANY.

Wife of the Dead Leader Will Expose the Affair Leading Up to the Divorce Case Proceedings.

[Copyright 1891 by James Gordon Bennett.]

LONDON, Oct. 17.—[New York Herald Cable.—Special to The Bee.]—Mrs. Parnell remains in a precarious condition though during the last two days she has slightly rallied. It has been thought that the difficulty that the doctors and her friends have prevailed upon her to take any food. Neither she nor Mr. Parnell anticipated any danger until toward the last moment. Parnell had been almost as ill often before but had rallied, but this time the attack was undiminished and it fell with a crash. The immense gape occasioned by its disappearance is only just beginning to be realized. The truth is, the entire Irish party is more hopelessly adrift than ever. The Parnellites are loud in their cries for revenge and there has been a wonderful rally to them of the masses in Ireland who begin to take up the cry that Parnell was first sacrificed for the English party and then wrongly into the grave. He is the John Brown of Irish politics.

Influence of His Name.

His name exercises a magic influence over the Irish people. The secessionists cannot but see that the world is becoming more and more a republic. They hoped for a reconciliation all around but their overtures have been flung back into their faces. The Harringtons and the Rodmans are on the warpath demanding the rebels' scalps. The priests seem to be frightened at the storm. John Dillon has demanded that he be made a martyr, having William O'Brien to endeavor to justify his action. McCarthy and O'Connor are presenting their side of the case with great industry. The Parnellites are endeavoring to secure organs in the press and the whole field resounds with the clash of arms.

There is some hope that Michael Davitt may be able to act as peacemaker, but the true Parnellites are not wanting peace and will not have it on any terms at present. Personally they will look around for two things—money and a leader. No one can see where they are to come from. For the leader, they speak of Pierce Mahoney, who is almost unknown in the house of commons.

He could not rouse any enthusiasm. If he is to be Parnell's successor the party will die out and a disruption will be inevitable.

Will Defend Her Husband's Memory.

I hear that Mrs. Parnell intends if she recovers her health to write the memoir of the great leader and to relieve him from much of the blame cast upon him on her account. There are, I am assured, two sides of the O'Shea divorce, and the public has heard only one. Parnell would never condescend to defend himself, especially after he was assailed by Mr. Gladstone. He held that the Irish people ought to have seen that a divorce was made at his expense was England's most formidable antagonist. But Mrs. Parnell is determined that the whole truth shall come out. It will then be seen as I am informed, that though Parnell was not free from guilt, he was nothing like so guilty as the world has been led to believe. Rumors of the kind were almost universal, and I believe some of Parnell's friends, who afterwards deserted him, put implicit faith in them.

Something About Mrs. Parnell.

Mrs. Parnell will never play into the hands of her husband's enemies. She is a woman of great ability and determination. She is not handsome but very winning in face and manner and passionately devoted to her late husband. She did her utmost to provide him with a happy home during the last few harassed months of his life. He fled to it as a refuge from a storm, but nothing could restrain his eagerness to get himself right with the Irish people. His wife's name was never mentioned, but his thoughts were never long away from her. His only defense of his conduct was that he had not acted treacherously or broken up a home. If Mrs. Parnell carries out her present purpose this position will be established by the documents which she does not admit of challenge or dispute.

LOOKING TO AMERICA.

English Capitalists Seeking Investments in Foreign Lands.

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LONDON, Oct. 17.—[New York Herald Cable.—Special to The Bee.]—A good deal of interest has been felt during the week in the attempt to keep open part of the Stock Exchange till after business hours to suit the convenience of American dealers. This is an innovation on all of the Stock exchange habits and therefore provokes opposition, but business in American stocks has increased so rapidly in late years that some steps must be taken to equalize hours of business between New York and London. All that is asked for at present is that part of the exchange be kept open for the special use of the American dealers until 6 in the evening. This would only bring the time of the Stock Exchange in London to about 1 o'clock in New York. At present a vast amount of transactions have to be conducted on the curbstone outside of the exchange. The consequence is that crowds collect there and pickpockets, who in spite of hard times preserve a good deal of confidence in the worth of the stock exchange people, are always on the alert. Robberies have been frequent. The police are unable to interfere. The treacherous climate here throws a damper upon outdoor operations of this kind and that it is altogether a necessity to provide a reasonable degree of shelter is being considered by the stock exchange committee is now considering the question.

Don't Like Late Hours.

Pressure being brought to bear upon them not to make any alterations, many of the brokers are fearing that it will oblige them to remain in town to a much later hour than they have been accustomed to. On the other

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Sheffield Houses on the Verge of Financial Ruin.

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Terrific Storms Cause Hundreds of Passengers to Give Up Their Berths Through Fear—London Swept by Wind.

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There is intense curiosity in England as to the practical effect of the McKinley tariff upon British industries. It has drawn fire from Benjamin Polson, the American consul at Sheffield, cousin of ex-President Cleveland, who has made a full statement for the quarter of British exports to the United States from Sheffield. The Daily Telegraph reproduces the figures with elaborate accuracy. Though the effect of the McKinley tariff is still severely felt, there is a slight recovery as compared with the preceding three quarters. During the past quarter the value of cutlery exported to the United States has been £25,364 3d. In the corresponding quarter of 1890 the value was £21,770. This was above the average.

Trade Slightly Recovering.

Owing to the dispatch, a heavy amount of goods got through the custom house before the imposition of higher duties. A fairer comparison would be with the third quarter of 1889, when the value was £29,297 as compared with June. The quarter of this year is an improvement of £7,608 and with the March quarter improvement of £8,390. Trade with America appears to be slightly recovering, although there is no likelihood that it will regain the volume. Viewed in the most favorable light there is a falling off of fully 50 per cent. The value of steel exported is that of an corresponding quarter since 1887. The total exports for last quarter amount to £118,600, against £179,000 in the corresponding quarter of last year. I saw Folsom in London yesterday, and had a long chat with him. "The effect of the McKinley tariff upon Sheffield," he said, "is not so serious as is generally expected. It is true that there is now hardly any call for lower or middle grades of cutlery, but, as in other branches of the industry affected by the McKinley bill, the export of higher grades into America remains unchanged. Great Britain cannot compete with American manufacturers in the United States in the lower grades.

German Competition.

"Indeed Sheffield cannot compete with Germans in these grades. You can find German pocket knives selling in Sheffield at retail at 6d. which would cost Sheffield manufacturers 10s. to head to make. I read the sweeping statement made by Mr. Potter in behalf of the Cobden club and I am satisfied that the attempt to create the impression that the Cobden club is trying to corrupt the morals of American voters is childish nonsense. The fact is the Cobden club has not enough money to print its pamphlets. There is no bitter feeling against the United States among the manufacturers of Sheffield. They admit frankly if they were the American manufacturer and could get the government to go into partnership with them to the extent of 50 per cent that they would gladly seize the opportunity. They simply say, 'You Yankees by your tariff are making Yankees of us. We have got to conform to the new conditions.' Two manufacturers in Sheffield, seeing the gradual loss of the American trade, are sending men all over the world to open new markets. They are sending them to India, New Zealand, Australia, Tasmania, West Indies and South Africa."

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"The time was," continued Folsom, "when the great Sheffield houses had the greatest difficulty inducing men to make knives or tools on new patterns. They would simply refuse Mr. Rogers' cutlery. The manufacturers have told me extraordinary stories about this. Now the pressure of competition has changed it. All agents of Sheffield firms send back from distant countries samples of blades and tools acceptable and useful there. These are promptly reproduced." The Sheffield Telegraph, one of the greatest newspapers outside of London, bitterly comments upon the effects of the McKinley tariff as follows: "Its promoters meant it to push forward the policy of Americans for America. One method of realizing it was to keep all work within their own dominion. The country was to be made self-sufficing. What could be produced at home was not to be bought abroad. That was the substance of the McKinley scheme and it is working out the idea of its designers with the precision and effectiveness of a machine. Manufacturers are naturally reluctant to give exact and candid information as to how they are affected by the tariff market. When a single industry falls off by nearly 50 per cent it is sheer folly to hope to hide the fact."

Only One Market.

"We have in our mind at this moment a case of a man who makes the United States his sole market. He has never sought English business but has been determined to produce reliable wares for sale in America. He has an extensive establishment in Sheffield where, with Sheffield men and Sheffield material he produces goods with which he supplies the states. His experience we admit is exceptional at best. He is leaving Sheffield now because he finds it is impossible, under the new duties, to continue making the bulk of his articles to sell to his American customers. He will go on producing higher priced fancy specialties, which are not as yet successfully turned out across the water, but what will be the outcome! No doubt he will establish a cutlery manu-

FIRST CONTRACTS.

American Pork Products and Shipments to Europe.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—The first contracts that have been made since the new arrangement with Germany went into effect on pork products to that country were signed today. They were both for 100 packages of "short clear" bacon. The extra duty was charged for by Fowler Bros. for December shipment and was made by Wallace & Thatcher. Prices quoted 6 1/2 to 7 1/2 a pound. Agreements were also made for sales to be executed as soon as a system of government inspection is arranged for New York.

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