

Valparaiso and informs him that the next step is the framing of an indictment based on it against the responsible persons. He says the prosecuting attorney has brought accusation against those who from the summary

APPEAR TO BE GUILTY, and they are Carlos Gomez, Frederico Rodriguez and Ahumada, Chillans; and Davidson, American, and has asked that upon them be imposed the penalties assigned by the law, upon Gomez of three to five years' penal imprisonment; Rodriguez, from two to eighteen months, and Ahumada and Davidson, twenty to forty days' imprisonment."

Upon the conclusion of the sumario the procedure prescribed by the laws is to communicate to the criminals the indictment framed by the prosecuting attorney and to set down the case for trial within a period. Thereupon the sentence is pronounced which must be reviewed by the superior court. Considering the bulk of the record of the proceeding, which exceeds three hundred folios, the necessary investigations to discover the culprits, the numerous witnesses whose depositions have been taken, to the delay in the appearance of several of them of which you have knowledge, the activity shown by the criminal judge of Valparaiso in this matter to the end that public justice should be speedily done, has been satisfactory to my government. I have also received special instructions to state to the government of the United States that the government of Chile has felt very sincere regret for the unfortunate events which occurred in Valparaiso on the 16th of October, although incidents of this nature are

NOT RARE IN PORTS FREQUENTED BY SAILORS

of various nationalities. The fact that the deaths and wounds were caused in this disturbance; the care with which the Chilean authorities are accustomed to watch over the personal securities of all who tread its territory the fact that persons employed in the service of a friendly nation were concerned and the frank desire of American cordiality which my government entertains, have led it cordially to deplore the aforesaid disturbances and to do everything in its power toward the trial and punishment of the guilty parties."

The brief telegrams received by Minister Montt and transmitted to Secretary Blaine, stated that Shields, of the American merchant vessel "Keeweenaw," was declared a deserter by the captain of the vessel on October 24th inst.; the same day the police took him up drunk on the street, January 11th, Davidson was accused of stoning Shields.

The last note in the correspondence delivered to Secretary Blaine by Mr. Egan was a simple enclosure of a telegram in the following language: "The commander of the "Yorktown" has notified the naval commandant that he was going to send by a mail steamer the refugees he had on board. Having asked instructions, the naval commandant replied to him that the government did not give a safe conduct to the refugees. They will understand the contingencies to which they are exposed by embarkment in merchant vessels or in mail steamers.

(Signed)

"PERIERA."

THE MESSAGE REFERRED.

In the House on motion of Blount, and in the Senate on motion of Sherman, the message was referred to the committee on foreign affairs, after reading.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The following is the President's message, transmitting the addition of the Chilean correspondence to Congress:

I transmit herewith additional correspondence between this government and the government of Chile consisting of the note of Montt, Chilean minister at this capital, to Blaine, dated Jan. 23; the reply of Blaine thereto of the date of Jan. 27, and a dispatch from Egan, our minister at Santiago, transmitting the response of Periera, Chilean minister of foreign affairs to the note of Blaine, Jan. 21, which was received by me on the 26th inst. The note of Montt to Blaine, though dated Jan. 23, was not delivered at the State department until after 12 o'clock, meridian of the 25th, and not translated and its receipt not notified to me until late in the afternoon of that day.

In the response of Mr. Periera to our note of the 21st he withdraws with acceptable expressions of regret the offensive note of Matta of the 11th ult., and also the request for the recall of Egan.

The treatment of the incident of the assault upon the sailors of the "Baltimore," is so conciliatory and friendly, that I am of the opinion that there is good prospect that the difference growing out of that serious affair can now be adjusted upon terms satisfactory to this government, by the usual methods and without special powers from Congress. This turn in the affairs is very gratifying to me, as I am sure it will be to Congress and to our people. The general support of the efforts of the executive to enforce the just rights of this nation in this matter, has given an instructive and useful illustration of the unity and patriotism of our people. Should it be necessary, I will again communicate with Congress upon the subject.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28, 1892.

FROM MONTT TO BLAINE.

WASHINGTON, LEGATION OF CHILE, Jan. 23.—Sir: I have had the honor to receive your note of yesterday as enclosure to which you pleased to transmit to me the instruction sent to Egan on the day previous in conferences with which you have been pleased to favor me.

I have been informed that immediately after the occurrence of the events of October 16th at Valparaiso, which my government most sincerely deplores, the judicial authorities' investigation was necessary to throw light upon the facts and to detect and punish the guilty parties. From antecedents which the government of Chile was able to collect at the very outset, it appeared that the disorder of October 16th began with a quarrel among drunken sailors, which assumed considerable proportions, owing to the condition of the locality in which it originated, and the police performed their duty by re-establishing tranquillity and placing persons who seemed

to have been concerned in the disorder at the disposal of the court. The government of Chile has no data authorizing it to think the quarrel was due to any dislike of the uniform of the United States, or that the police failed to perform their duty. On the contrary, it is a well demonstrated fact that sailors get intoxicated when they go ashore after having been on board their vessel for a long time; this is also quite natural.

The intoxication of seamen and the acts to which it gives rise, although they may assume serious proportions and occasion a very lamentable offense, as unfortunately was the case at Valparaiso on the 16th of October, cannot consult to the nation in whose services are the men who have taken part in the disorder, although they certainly do not justify the offenses committed during the disorder. The government of Chile could not, however, form a final opinion concerning the nature of the occurrence in question or as to whether the police had or had not improperly participated therein, or had failed to perform its duty, until the termination of the judicial inquiry. Initiated without delay and which was pushed forward as speedily as compatible with the provisions of law. With the obligation of collecting all elements of proof that it was possible to collect, in order to throw full light upon the matter, and with the necessity of punishing the perpetrators of the outrage which had been committed, and which had been in part suffered by persons in the service of a friendly nation, it was the desire and duty of the government of Chile to discover the truth in order to make its future proceedings conform thereto, and in order that the United States government might be satisfied that nothing was neglected in order to do full justice. You were pleased, with your high sense of rectitude, to remark to me that this proceeding of the government of Chile was correct, and although you desired that the judicial investigation might be brought to a close with as little delay as possible, you understood it was necessary that ordinary legal proceedings (which are not as rapid in Chile as in the United States) should be held.

I have taken occasion at sundry times to inform you of what the Chilean authorities are doing to bring the investigation to a close. In the criminal trial held at Valparaiso not only have the landmen been heard but also the seamen of the "Baltimore;" both have been confronted with the other. The reports of physicians and experts have been called for, the opinion of the surgeon of the cruiser has likewise been invoked, and, in one word, nothing has been neglected that could tend to bring the whole truth to light. That the seamen of the "Baltimore" made their statement with the assistance of an interpreter designated by themselves, who was an officer of the cruiser; that the oath taken by the witnesses, their confrontation with each other, the reports of the experts concerning the cause and nature of the wounds, and that a hearing was granted to both Chileans and Americans, so that all might present their complaints and charges and be heard in their own justification, give incontestible authority to the trial held at Valparaiso.

In the course of our conferences, we