President's Message to Congress.

It Was Transmitted This Morning.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25—The President transmitted his message to Congress in regard to the troubles with Chili today.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25—The correspondence accompanying the President's message is of great volume and would probably fill more than 100 columns of an ordinary newspaper. It dates back as far as August 15, 1890, 18 months ago, and much of it has been described with sufficient accuracy in the President's mes age sent to Congress at the beginning of the present session and the copious newspaper publications that have been made.

It is divided into three portions, the first comprising correspondence between Mr. Blaine and Mr. Egan, or Mr. Wharton in Mr. Blaine's absence. The correspondence between Senor Lazcano, the Chilian minister under the Balmaceda administration, and lastly notes exchanged between Secretary Blaine and Dom Pedro Montt, the present Chilian minister to Washington. The Egan correspondence begins August 15, 1890, with the statement of the changes in the Balmaceda ministry which constituted a precursor to the revolution. Many chapters of this correspondence are now ancient history and therefore of little interest at the present juncture. The one fact that is established is that Minister Egan had an abiding faith up to the last moment in the ultimate triumph of Balmaceda over his enemies and the downfall of the insurgent cause.

March 9, 1891, Mr. Egan transmitted to Secretary Blaine a request by the Chilian government that the United States permit one of its ships to carry from Valparaiso to Montevideo a sum of about $4,000,000 bar silver, which is required for the payment of the interest on the national debt abroad; that the Chilian government feared its capture by the revolted fleet if the sum is sent in the regular course of busines. March 17, in a dispatch describing the sanguinary battles in the neighborhood of Iquique, the minister says that the revolution had the undivided sympathy and the active support of the English residents in Chili, that the English superintendents of the nitrate works urged their men to join the revolutionists and Colonel North contributed the sum of 100,000 pounds sterling in its support. April 14, the Minister tells of an effort of the Chilian government to collect duties on exports from insurgent posts. The protests made by the German and British ministers and the assurances he has received that American vessels will not be subjected to any inconveniences.

April 21, he telegraphs that the Chilian government urgently requests that the proposition of the Chilian minister for the purpose of a man-of-war from the United States be favorably considered.

Mr. Egan began his efforts as a peace maker April 24, when he telegraphed for permission to act with the Brazilian minister and French charge in an effort to restore peace, the indications being that mediation would be accepted by both parties. The next day he received Mr. Blaine's permission to act as mediator. May 24 Mr. Egan informs Mr. Blaine that the good offices of the United States, Brazil and France have been most cordially accepted by the government of Chili and the revolutionists, those of England and Germany having been declined.

Then follows a long history of the attempt of the mediators to secure peace in Chili, winding up with an account of the breaking off of the negotiations as the result of the attempt to assassinate Senor Goderoy, one of Balmaceda's ministers. On the 1st of June Mr. Wharton instructs Mr. Egan that, prompted solely by a desire to restore peace, and entirely disinterested, the President desires him to informally and discreetly ascertain whether the good offices of this government can in any way be used in the termination of the conflict in Chili. In answer to the President's suggestion that he renew his efforts of mediation, Mr. Egan telegraphs, June 9, that while the revolutions were not inclined to make any reasonable propositions the Chilian government is well disposed to enter ainany that might be made. Rear Admiral McCann figured in the negotiations at this state, and he then, at Iquique, approached the revolutionary leaders, at Mr. Egan's instance, in the interests of mediation.

June 12, he writes Mr. Egan as follows: I have to regret that in my note to Senor Irrazuriz, I uncautiously quoted too freely from your letter of the second instant, especially that line that you express the opinion that "The government at Santiago cannot be disturbed." The consequences of this inadvertence on my part (being unaccustomed to diplomatic fencing) will be seen in the declaration of Senor Irrazuriz. He also adds that the loss of Itata and arms, at that time excited great animosity against the United States at Iquique. The declaration of Senor Irrazuriz to which Admiral McCann refers was simply to the effect that he must be pardoned if he excused himself from discussing at that moment Mr. Egan's statement that the government could not be overthrown. Mr. Egan writes a note of regret to admiral, date June 27th, saying that the circumstance has been used to his detriment. There was some correspondence in the latter part of June relative to the Central and South American cable. Mr. Wharton transmits to Mr. Egan information received by wire from the president of the company relating to the company being forcibly prevented from working the cable between Iquique and Valparaiso, and expressing the willingness of the company, but fear that if the direct cable were connected through between Peru and Valparaiso, it would be cut by officials at Iquique. In reply Mr. Egan strongly recommends that the telegraph company accept the offer made by the Chilian government to pay the expenses of opening communication with Valparaiso and to give guarantees against damages to cable.

July 3, Mr. Wharton summarily disposed of the request of the Balmaceda government that a war vessel be sold them, by replying: "I have to inform you that the navy department replies that it had none for sale."

September 26, Mr. Wharton informs him of the arrival in Washington of Senors Montt and Varas, representing the Congressionalist party as confidential agents. Of their mission he says: "The object of their visit is understood to be the presentation of the claims of their party to recognition as a belligerent government, conspicuously asserting their capacity as authoritative representatives of a de facto combatant and claiming to be envoys of an organized sovereign government, they have by their own pretensions made it quite impracticable for this department to receive them or communicate with them directly, even in an unofficial way, as on frequent occasions in the past the executive is not disposed to prejudice the question of recognition of a revolutionary movement and nothing has yet occurred which would constrain this government to a decision of the question of the international status of the Congressional party in Chili. The non-reception of the Congressional agents is in no wise a decision on the merits of the main question. Positive results must be awaited showing the true purpose of the people of Chili, and in the meantime this government feels bound to maintain its attitude of forbearance.

July 29th Mr. Egan comes out with an unqualified contradiction of the story that he advised the issue of letters of marque to privateers or that he had given Balmaceda any suggestions as to the conduct of the war. Egan adds that he has maintined cordial relations with the government, and at the same time I have assurances that he has retained the friendship and confidence of the leaders of the opposition. In proof of this latter statement he cites the fact that the peace negotiations were conducted at his legation.

He adds: "In the present terribly excited condition of public feeling here, when every act and word are closely criticized and often distorted, it is extremely difficult to avoid being misrepresented. But so far I can congratulate myself upon having been able to keep this legation clear of all entanglements."

August 3, Mr. Egan transmits statements current at Santiago to the effect that the English war vessels were helping the revolutionists by carrying their mails and endeavoring to secure the surrender of the torpedo boats, held by Balmaceda, belonging to them.

August 23, he writes that he has sheltered in the legation two of the opposition leaders, Edwards and Matta; that it was threatened that the government would search the legation building; that, upon his protest, the president (Balmaceda) had disavowed any such intention. Later he told of the downfall of the Balmaceda government, describing the scenes consequent upon the capture of Valparaiso and Santiago, and announced that he has in asylum 80 refugees, including the wife of Balmaceda and four children. He says that the Spanish legation has about the same number of refugees; that the French, German, Argentine and Brazilian legations have more or less, and that the only legation closed its doors and denied asylum was that of England.

September 4, Mr. Wharton directs Mr. Egan to recognize the new government and open communication with its head, and on September 5, telegraphs that he has done so, and that the relations with the new government are entirely cordial.

September 17, Mr. Egan writes that since the unfortunate Itata incident, the young and unthinking Chilian element have had a bitter feeling against the United States, and that the English element, as has always been their custom in this country, will do all in their power to promote and foster this feeling. He says that the reasonable men in power admit that the United States could not consistently have taken any other course than the one she adopted, and that Irrazuriz, when acting as Minister of Foreign Relations two weeks ago, so stated to him without reservation. In this relation the minister alludes to the charge that the United States steamer San Francisco carried news to the Balmacedists of the Congressional landing, and encloses an unequivocal denial of the charge by Admiral Brown. The minister tells of Balmaceda's suicide, and then begins recital of his efforts, lasting through many months, to protect the refugees in his legation. September 24, he telegraphed that he is expected to terminate the asylum and send the refugees out to be persecuted, but to do so would be to sacrifice their lives, and he has refused to permit them to go out of the legation except under safe conduct to neutral territory. He says: "On account of the Itata and other questions a bitter feeling has been fomented by the government supporters against Americans. Secret police surround the legation with orders to arrest visitors. Two of Mr. Egan's spies were arrested and are now in prison. Against this disrespect to the legation he has addressed a protest to the Minister of Foreign Affairs."

Later he telegraphs that twenty persons have been arrested in the last two days for entering the legation and others have been prevented by the police. All this is intended to force him to drive out the refugees, which he will not do without instructions. He has addressed a second note to the minister of foreign affairs requesting an explanation of such extraordinary injustifiable and offensive conduct. The department evidently sustained Mr. Egan's course in this respect, for on September 26, the following telegram was sent to him: Mr. Wharton instructs Mr. Egan by direction of the President to insist firmly in the respect and inviolability due to the minister of the United States, and to the legation building, including free access, shall be given and observed fully and promptly by the Chilian authorities. The government of the United States is prepared to consider in a friendly spirit the question as to whether an asylum has, under the circumstances, been given to the persons now at the legation when the facts are more fully before it, but it cannot allow to pass without a firm protest the evidence of disrespect towars its minister. It is expected that this protest will be followed by prompt action on the part of the authorities of Chili."

On the following day Mr. Egan telegraphed the departments that in the matter of the asylum he has acted strictly in the spirit of the department's instructions in the Barundia affair. He adds: "Three notes have been recieved from the minister of foreign affairs in which charges that the refugees had violated the right of asylum and for this reason defends the action towards the legation. Mr. Egan has informed the minister that the charge is entirely and absolutely unfounded and has asked for safe conduct for refugees. Similar request had been made by him two weeks previous, informally, but the orders were given that all persons leaving the legation should be arrested and many persons were thus obliged to procure passports to visit the legation."

In his notes to Minister Egan relative to this subject Senor Matta, the Chilian minister of foreign affairs, is rather brusque as may be seen from the following extracts:

"Relating to the extraordinary and unexampled events taking place at the legation the envoy extraordinary will permit me to excuse discussion of the point, because everything has been done and everything will be done by the police agents to the exercise of the attributes incumbent upon the local authorities, which are better informed and better posted of what takes place inside the legation and its vicinity than appears to the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary in reference to the communication of his excellency to the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to his government upon the subjects and the proceedings that may follow and the new instructions and orders they may give him. These are not matters to give grounds whatsoever for discussion with the undersigned who believes and hopes that, knowing the facts, such as they are, they will be judged in the same light and by the same criterion that he himself judges them."

In the notes passing between himself and Signor Matta, the latter cites an instance of persons bringing papers through an open window. In reply, Mr. Egan refused to admit the right of the regular authorities to blockade the legation and asserts that the papers passed through the window were a letter thrown by some of the brothers of the refugees, who had been twice arrested for attempting to visit the legation; that the letter related to family affairs and was in his (Egan's) possession, and was at the minister's disposal. Finally he asserts that under international law the refugees are free to receive correspondence.

October 16, Baltimore tragedy occurred and was reported on the 18th by Mr. Egan to the state department. On the next day he wrote: "So far Captain Schley has not ascertained the causes which led to the disturbance, but the general impression is that the act was unprovoked. The minister encloses correspondence in relation to the assault, passing between himself and Captain Schley and the Intendente.

November 3 Mr. Egan telegraphs that the same judge who would not allow an officer of Baltimore to be present at the inquiry permitted the secretary of the German consulate to attend the investigation of the killing of a German man-of-war's man which took place last month.

The case of Patrick Shields, the fireman of the U. S. S. Keweenaw, and "an American citizen," was brought to the attention of the State department upon Consul McCreery's report that he had been put in jail without process of law and brutally beaten by the police. Mr. Egan also tells of the attacks being made on the legation by the newspapers, of threats of violence made without hindrance, and of a public meeting at which resolutions were passed calling on the government to request the delivery of the refugees.

November 8 Consul McCreery, at Valparaiso, telegraphed directly to Mr. Blaine a substantial confirmation of the story of the riot as told by Minister Egan and Captain Schley.

November 16 Mr. Egan writes Secretary Blaine that the refugees in his legation had been treated as guests, and in this way he had been at an expense during some months past of over $5,000.

Mr. Egan continues his complaints respecting the bad conduct of the police around the legation in a dispatch dated November 30, in which he says: "It will be seen that from the very beginning of these annoyances that every complaint which I have been obliged to make about disrespectful conduct toward the legation has been met with insinuations suspicious of conspiracy or of indiscretion of conduct against refugees and against the employes of the legation, but up to the present the honorable minister has not ventured to make a single tangible charge, for the very good reason that no such conspiracies as those insinuated had ever existed.

December 3rd Mr. Blaine requests Mr. Egan to inform him who asked him for his testimony in the Baltimore affair, which according to telegraph advices received by Chilian minister (Montt) from the home office was requested of him twenty days ago and not given. Dec. 11 Mr. Egan telegraphed that following the impeachment proceedings affecting some refugees the secretary of Chamber of deputies in writing requested to be allowed to notify the refugees in person. Mr. Egan replied that he could not with propriety have communication with this officer, and that he would not receive any personal service in the legation without being instructed. On the same day he replied to Mr. Blaine's query as to evidence in the Baltimore case that he had referred the minister of foreign affairs to Captain Schley and that the captain had furnished all information by giving him the names of witnesses and sending his men before the judge. In a letter of the same date Mr. Egan speaks of the publication in the press of the legal proceedings then progressing, despite its then supposed secrecy, and the effect has been a number of very bitter criticisms and attacks upon the United States, its navy and legation. He incloses more correspondence between himself, Captain Schley and the intendente. The last named in a communication to Captain Schley says that during the trial it was necessary to remove by force from the court room one or two sailors of the Baltimore who presented themselves in a state of intoxication.

Captain Schley returned a denial of the allegation December 19.

December 18 was breached one of the gravest issues in the case, which is still open, in the shape of the Matta note to the Chilian ministers abroad. Mr. Egan says in his telegram that this was sent to the Chilian minister at Washington with the sanction of the President, was read in the Senate and published in all the papers.

Its text in full is as follows: "Having read the portion of the report of the secretary of the navy and of the message of the President of the United States I think proper to inform you that the statements on which both report and message are based are erroneous or deliberately incorrect. With respect to the persons for whom an asylum has been granted they have never been threatened with cruel treatment, nor has it been sought to remove them from the legation, nor has their surrender been asked for. Never has the house or the person of the plenipotentiary, notwithstanding indiscretions and deliberate provocations, been subjected to any offense as is proved by the 11 notes of September, October and November.

"With respect to the seamen of the Baltimore, there is, moreover, no exactness nor sincerity in what is said at Washington. The occurrence took place in a bad neighborhood of the city, the slums of Valparaiso, and among people who are not models of discretion and temperance. When the police and other forces interfered and calmed the tumult, there were already several hundreds of people on the ground, and it was ten squares or more from the place where it had begun.

"Mr. Egan sent on the 23d of October a note that was aggressive in purpose and virulent in language, as is seen by the copy and the note written in reply the 25th. On the 18th, the preliminary examination had already been commenced; it has been delayed owing to the non-appearance of the officers of the Baltimore and owing to the undue pretensions and refusals of Mr. Egan himself. No provocation has ever been accepted or instituted by the department. Its attitude, while it has ever been one of firmness and prudence, has been one of aggressiveness, nor will it ever be one of humiliation, whatever may be or have been said by those who are interested in justifying their conduct or who are blinded by erroneous views. The telegrams, notes and letters which have been sent to you contain the truth, the whole truth, in connection with what has taken place in these matters, in which ill will and the consequent words and pretensions have not been maintained from this department. Mr. Tracy and Mr. Harrison have been led into error in respect to our people and government; the instructions recommending impartiality have not been complied with, neither now nor before. If official complaint has not been made against the minister and the naval officers it is because the facts, public and notorious both in Chili and the United States, could not, although they were well proved, be urged by our confidential agents. Proof of this is furnished by the demands of the Baltimore and the concessions made in June and July, the whole Itata case, the San Francisco at Quintero and the rebel companies.

"The statement that the North American seamen were attacked in various localities at the same time is deliberately incorrect. As the preliminary examination is not yet concluded, it is not yet known who and how many the guilty parties are. You no doubt have the note of November 9, written in reply to Minister Egan, in which I request him to furnish testimony, which he would not give, although he said that he had evidence showing who the murderer was and who the other guilty parties of the 16th of October were. That and all the other notes will be published here. You will publish a translation of them in the United States.

"Deny in the meantime everything that does not agree with these statements, being assured of their exactness as we are of the right, dignity and final success of Chili notwithstanding intrigues which proceed from so low a source, and threats which come from so high sources."

In a telegram on December 14 Mr. Egan informs Mr. Blaine that he has transmitted the following to the Minister of Foreign Relations:

"Hon. Manuel A. Matta.

SIR: Having learned today of the interrogation put yesterday in the honorable Senate applying to the relations between the United States and Chili, I desire to know, officially, and at the earliest moment possible, if the telegram directed by your excellency to senor Don Pedro Montt in Washington, and which your excellency read in the Senate, is the same as that published in the Ferro Carrill of today, a copy of which I have the honor to send herewith. In this telegram your excellency, as Minister of Foreign Relations of Chili, referring to the message of the President of the United States and the report of Secretary of the Navy, says (translation): 'The statements on which both report and message are based are erroneous and deliberately incorrect, with respect to the seamen of the Baltimore. There is, moreover, no exactness nor sincerity in what is said at Washington.' Referring to my note of October 26th, your excellency characterizes it as (translation) 'aggressive in purpose and virulent in language.' With regard to the summary examination begun on the 18th of October, your excellency says that (translation) 'it has been delayed owing to the non-appearance of the officers of the Baltimore and owing to undue pretensions and refusal on the part of Mr. Egan himself.' Alluding to the testimony regarding the summary, your excellency said (translation) 'you no doubt have the note of November, written in reply to Minister Egan, in which I request him to furnish testimony which he would not give, although he had said that he had evidence showing who the murderer was and who the other guilty parties of the 16th of October were.' And your excellency concludes this telegram by saying (translation) 'deny in the meantime everything that does not agree with these statements. We feel confident of their exactness, as we do of the right, the dignity and the final success of Chili, notwithstanding the intrigues which proceed from so low a source and the threats which come from so high a source.' I beg your excellency to be good enough to favor me with a reply regarding the authenticity of the telegrams to which I refer and which your excellency has read to the honorable senate with, as stated by your excellency, the special authority of his excellency the president of the republic, and after having consulted with the other members of the honorable cabinet. With the due expression of my consideration, I remain your excellency's obedient servant,

PATRICK EGAN.

Senor Matta replies to his inquiries in the following terms: "In reply the undersigned has the honor to state that with the exception of a very slight difference of words or letters the said text is the same that was transmitted by the department of foreign relations. The copy of the newspaper enclosed in your note is herewith returned to you and to the end that a comparison may be made, the undersigned incloses the official journal of the 12th, wherein you will find the genuine text of that telegram and contents of a series of notes which have passed between the United States legation and this department in relation to the riot of October 16th and to the case of the persons to whom an asylum has been granted. Inasmuch as that telegram is an official act of the government of Chili, whereby it communicates instructions to its envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary in the United States of North America any explanation or dissertation on the part of the undersigned could add nothing to its contents which are to serve as a guide for Don Pedro Montt at Washington in treating of these matters. Your note being thus answered the undersigned renews to you as usual, the assurance of high considerations and signs himself, etc."

December 17, Mr. Egan reports that pending further instructions he has suspended communication with the foreign office. He further states that the newspapers are relentless in their relentless and unscrupulous attacks and that he learns from different sources, and on rumors, which seem to be well founded, that it is intended to drive out the refugees by attempting to burn the legation or adjoining house. He relates the expressions of approval from members of the diplomatic corps and says that the British minister has commended to his government the position taken by him in the whole matter.

December 22, he reports that the Argentine minister made representations of the previous day (relative to the action of the police at the American legation) to the minister of foreign affairs as dean of the diplomatic corps, that the minister promised that only police in uniform would be left around the legation, and that the detectives should be with drawn. He states that annoyances have been abated but not removed, and the promise made by the foreign office complied with in part only.

Dec. 30, Mr. Egan reports that the Chilian government have received from Grace & Co., information as to the intention of the United States government to deliver an ultimum and that the British minister under instructions received from his government in consequence of similar news, called at the foreign offices this day and urged a course of conciliation upon the minister of foreign affairs, who however, maintained with firmness and defiance the attitude assumed by him.

Jan. 1st, Mr. Egan announced the formation of the new cabinet. He says at least two of the new cabinet officers have openly disapproved the telegram sent to Chili's representative in Washington by the Minister of foreign affairs; that is strongly condemned by public opinion and that it will now be in his opinion no difficult matter to have the terms disavowed or telegram itself withdrawn. He also thinks that all the questions of safe conduct for the refugees, assault on the Baltimore men, and disrespect to the legation, will be completely settled.

January 12 he sent the following telegram: "Mr. Egan reports that he had a conversation with the minister of foreign affairs this day, in the course of which he secured for all the refugees permission to leave the country and was assured verbally that no harm would be done them, but could not obtain a written safe conduct, that on the first question he could only receive a promise for as early a reply as possible, the absence of the President from Valparaiso making it impossible to answer at once and that the legation is now entirely free from espionage. January 12, Mr. Egan summarized the report of the Judge of Crimes, which is of great length.

January 16th Mr. Egan transmits a relation of the interview which the minister of foreign affairs accorded on that day, and says that he was told that in view of Mr. Blaine's indications and on the ground taken by the late secretaries of State, Buchanan and Webster, that no foreign power, through its representative, could make the message of a president of the United States the basis of diplomatic representation or controversy, his government will not have any objections to withdrawing all that may be considered disagreeable to the government of the United States in telegrams sent to their representative in Washington by the former minister of foreign affairs. He adds that he expressed an opinion that an expression of regret for such parts of that document as were considered offensive to the President and other officers of the United States would be expected to compensate the withdrawal, and that he received from the minister a positive assurance that the Chilian minister to the United States had been instructed to express regret for all that might create unpleasantness between the two governments in the case. He wishes to know what action he is to take.

Mr. Blaine's reply is in the following terms: Washington, D. C., Jan. 16, 1892. Mr. Blaine points to essential differences between anything maintained by Mr. Webster and what was done by Mr. Matta, when in his message of the 15th of December he instructed Mr. Montt to have that document printed in the United States and referring the palpable insults found in it against the president and other officers of the United States, says that in his opinion the transmission of the circular was unprecedented. He declares that the desired withdrawal by President Montt of everything of a discourteous character should be done freely and in suitable forms by Chili. He enjoins prompt action."

The second division of the correspondence is between the Chilian minister at Washington, Senor Lazcano, and the department of State. It does not contain much of interest at this time, as it relates namely to the events attending the revolution, efforts to prevent the purchase of arms for the revolutionists in New York, the potency of the blockade proposed to be made by the Balmaceda government and that the request for the detention of the Itata and the Robert and Minnie.

January 4, Senor Montt transmitted to Secretary Blaine the following telegram he had received from Minister Ferreria, the new minister of foreign relations: "Information: Inform the United States government that a summary of the attorney general's report relative to the occurrence of October 16, which Chili has lamented and does sincerely lament, will be sent on the Monday, the 4th inst. January 8, Mr. Montt, in a note to Mr. Blaine, transmits to him the result of the preliminary investigation at Valparaiso, and informs him that the next step is the framing of an indictment based on it against the responsible persons. The prosecuting attorney brought accusation against those who from the sumario appear to be guilty and they are: Carlos Gomez, Fredrico Rodriguez and Abudmah, Chilians, and Davidson, American, and has asked that upon them be imposed the penalties assigned by the law, namely: Upon Gomez of 3 to 5 years penal imprisonment; Rodriguez from 2 to 15 months and Ahumada and Davidson 20 to 40 days' imprisonment."

Upon the conclusion of the sumario, the procedure prescribed by the law 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 proceedings, which exceeds 300 folios, the necessary investigations to discover culprits, the numerous witnesses whose depositions have been taken, and 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 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 Chili has felt very sincere regret for the unfortunate events which occurred in Valparaiso on the 16th of October. Although in affairs of this nature are not rare in ports frequented by sailors of various nationalities; the fact that deaths and wounds were caused in this disturbance, the zeal with which the Chilian authorities are accustomed to watch over the personal security of all who tread its territory, the fact that persons employed in the service of a friendly nation were concerned and the frank desire for American cordiality which my government entertains have led it cordially to deplore the above-said disturbance, to do everything in its power toward the trial and punishment of the guilty parties.

(Signed) "PEDRO MONTT."

To the Senate and House of Representatives—In my annual message delivered to Congress at the beginning of the present session, after a brief statement of facts then in possession of this government touching the assault in the streets of Valparaiso, Chili, upon sailors of the United States, peaceably Baltimore on the evening of October 16, last, I said:

"This government is now awaiting the result of an investigation which has been conducted by the criminal court at Valparaiso. It is expected unofficially the investigation is about completed, and it is expected the result will soon be communicated to this government, together with some adequate and satisfactory response to the note by which the attention of Chili was called to this incident. If these just expectations should be disappointed, or further needless delay intervene, I will by special message bring this matter again to the attention of Congress for such action as may be necessary."

In my opinion the time has now come when I should lay before Congress and the country this correspondence.

Egan's Course Upheld.

I do not deem it necessary in this communication to attempt any full analysis of the correspondence or evidence. A brief restatement of the international questions involved and the reasons why the responses of the Chilian government are unsatisfactory is all I deem necessary. It may be well at the outset to say whatever may have been said in this country or Chili in criticism of Egan to our minister at Santiago, the true history of this exciting period in Chilian affairs from the outbreak of the revolution until this time discloses no act on the part of Egan unworthy his position, or that could justly occasion serious animadversion or criticism. He has, I think, on the whole, borne himself in very trying circumstance, 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 the right of Egan to give shelter in the legation to certain adherents of Balmaceda's government, who applied to him for assistance, could not be denied by the Chilian authorities, nor has any demand been made for him to surrender these refugees. That there was urgent need of asylum was shown by Egan's note of August 24, 1891, describing the disorders that prevailed in Santiago, and by the evidence of Captain Schley as to the pillage and violence that prevailed in Valparaiso. The correspondence discloses, however, that the request of Egan for safe conduct from the country in behalf of these refugees was denied.

Precedents were cited by him in the correspondence, particularly in the case of the revolution in Peru, in 1865, which did not leave the Chilian government in a position to deny the right of asylum to political refugees and seemed very clearly to support Egan's contention that safe conduct to neutral territory was a necessary and acknowledged incident of asylum. These refugees were given very recently without formality safe conducts and by the acquiescence of the Chilian authorities were placed on board the Yorktown and are now being conveyed to Callao, Peru.

Disrespect to this Government.

This incident might be considered wholly closed, but for the disrespect manifested toward this government by close and offensive police surveillance of the legation premises maintained during most of the period of the stay of the refugees therein. After the date of my annual message and up to the time of transfer of refugees to the Yorktown, the legation premises seem to have been surrounded by police in uniform and by police agents or detectives in citizens' dress, who offensively scrutinized persons entering or leaving the legation, and on one or more occasions arrested members of the minister's family.

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

It appears further from the note to Egan of November 1 that on one occasion at least these police agents whom he declared to be known to him, invaded the legation premises pounding on its windows and using insulting and threatening language toward persons therein. This breach of the rights of the minister to freedom from espionage and restraint seems to be flagrant, and the Argentine minister having observed it, felt called an to protest against it to the Chilian minister of foreign affairs.

The Chilian authorities have, as will be observed from the correspondence, charged the refugees and inmates with insulting the police, but it seems, to me, incredible that those 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 in their destruction, or so aggravate their condition by intensifying popular feeling that one time so threatened the legation as to require Egan's appeal to the minister of foreign affairs.

But the most serious incident disclosed by the correspondence is that of the attack on sailors of the Baltimore at Valparaiso on October 16th.

In my annual message, in speaking upon the information in my possession, I said as far as I was able to learn no other explanation of this bloody work had been suggested than that it had its origin in the hostility to those men as sailors of the United States, wearing the uniform of their government, and not in any individual act or personal animosity. We have now received from the Chilian government an abstract of the conclusions of the fiscal general on the testimony taken by the judge of crimes during the investigation, which he has to extend over nearly three months. I very much regret to be compelled to say that this report does not enable me to mollify the conclusion announced in my annual message.

I am still in the opinion that our sailors were assaulted, beaten and stabbed, and killed not for anything that they or any one of them had done but for what the United States had done or was charged with having done by its civil officers and naval commanders. If that be true as to the fact of the case, the injury was to the United States not to these poor sailors who were assaulted in a manner so brutal and 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 on the legal aspect of the case. The Baltimore was in the harbor at Valparaiso by virtue of the general invitations which nations held to extend to war vessels of other powers with which they have friendly relations. This invitation, I think, must ordinarily embrace the privilege of such communication with the shore as is reasonably necessary, and proper for the convenience of the officers and men of our vessel. Captain Schley testifies that when his vessel returned to Valparaiso on September 14, the city officials, as is customary, extended the hospitalities of the city to his officers and crew. It is not claimed even a personal collision or inquiry in which the sailors and officers of such naval vessel as may be visiting, may be involved, raises an international question, but I am clearly of the opinion that where such sailors or officers are assaulted by the resident populace animated by hostility to this government, whose uniform these sailors and officers wear and in resentment of the acts done by their government and not by them, their nation must take notice of the event as one involving the infraction on its rights and dignity, not in a secondary way as where citizens are injured and presents their claim through own government, but in a primary way, precisely as if our minister or consular flag itself had been the objection, the same character of assault. The officers and the sailors of the Baltimore were in the harbor of Valparaiso under the orders of their government and not by their own choice. They were upon the shore by the implied invitation of the government of Chili, with the approval of their commanding officers, and does not distinguish their case from that of the consul, except that his stay is more permanent or that he holds an express invitation of the local government to justify his longer residence; nor does it affect the question that 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, when its extent and character are considered, involving international rights.

The Origin of the Trouble.

The President then tells the story of the attack on the sailors of the Baltimore, as related in the testimony of Captain Schley and others at the investigation, showing that the sailors were sober and behaving themselves, which the evidence further shows by the fact that the Chilian police made no arrests, and says its remarkable protracted investigation by the judge of crimes did not enable him to assign a more satisfactory account of its origin than that it was between drunken sailors. He then quotes the testimony of Apprentice Talbott that the trouble originated by the Chilian sailor spitting in Talbott's face, for which Talbott knocked him down.

Then followed a general attack on Talbott and Riggin, with the result already known. The President continues: There is nothing in the report of the Chilian investigation to the United States that seriously impeaches this testimony. It appears from Chilian sources that almost instantly, with a suddenness that strongly implies meditation and preparation, a mob, as stated by the police authorities, at one time that numbered 2000 and at another 1000, engaged in an assault upon the sailors who are represented as replying with stones, clubs and bright arms. The report of the Intendente of October 30, states that the fight began at 6 p. m. in three streets which are named; that the information was received at the intendency at 6:15 and that the police arrived on the scene at 6:30, a full half hour after the assault began. That time he says a mob of 2,000 men had collected and that for several squares there was the appearance of a battle field. The scene at this point is very graphically set before us by Chilian testimony, the American sailors, who after so long an examination have not been found guilty of any breach of peace, so far as the Chilian authorities are able to discover, unarmed and defenseless are fleeing for their lives pursued by overwhelming numbers and fighting only to gain their own escape from death or to succor some mate whose life is in greater peril. Eighteen of them are brutally stabbed and beaten while one of the Chilians seems, from the report, to have suffered some injury, but how serious or with what character of weapon or whether by missle or thrown by our men or by some of his fellow rioters is not ascertained.

The pretense that our men were fighting with stones, clubs or bright arms in view of these facts is incredible. It is further refuted by the fact that the prisoners when searched were absolutely without arms, only seven penknives being found in the possession of the men arrested, while more than 30 stab wounds were received by our men, every one of which was inflicted in the back. Almost every contused wound is on the back of the head. The evidence of the ship's officers of the day is that even the jacknives of the men were taken from them before leaving the ship. As to the brutal nature of the treatment received by our men, the President quotes an extract from the account of the affair by La Patria, a newspaper which he says cannot be regarded as too friendly. It tells how our men were pursued with staves and missiles and beaten down as has already been told many times. Message continues that no account of evasion or subterfuge is able to cloud our clear vision of this brutal work. It should be noticed in this connection that the American sailors arrested, after examination, were within 4 days following their arrest, every one discharged. No charge or any breach of peace or other criminal conduct having been sustained against a single one of them.

Judge of Crimes Foster, in a note to the intendente under date of October 23, before the dispatch from this government of the following day, which aroused the authorities of Chili to a better sense of the gravity of affairs, says: "Having presided over this court temporarily in regard to the seaman of the United States cruiser Baltimore who have been tried on account of deplorable conduct, which took place, etc."

The noticeable point is that our sailors had been tried before the 22d of October and the trial resulted in their acquittal and their return to their vessel. It is quite remarkable and quite characteristic of the management of this affair that after the trial by the Chilian police authorities that we should now be advised that Seaman Davidson, of the Baltimore, had been included in the indictment. His offense being, so far as I have been able to ascertain, that he attempted to defend his shipmate against an assailant who was striking him with a knife. A perfect vindication of our men is furnished by this report. One only is found to have been guilty of criminal fault and that for an act clearly justified.

As to the part taken by the police in the affair, the case made by Chili is also far from satisfactory. The point where Riggin was killed is only three minutes walk from the police station and not more than twice that distance from the intendencia, and, according to their official report, full half an hour passed after the assault began before the police were upon the ground. It has been stated that all but two of our men have said the police did their duty. The evidence taken at Mare Island shows that if such a statement was procured from our men that it was accomplished from requiring them to do it in writing in a language they did not understand and by their representation that it was a mere declaration that they had taken no part in the disturbance.

Lieutenant McCrea, who acted as interpreter, says in his evidence, that when our sailors were examined before the court, the subject of the conduct of the police was so carefully averted that he reported the fact to Captain Schley on his return to the vessel. This evidences the existence of animosity toward our sailors in the minds of the sailors of the Chilian navy and the populace of Valparaiso so abundantly as to leave no doubt in the mind of anyone, who will examine the papers submitted, as it has manifested itself in threatening and insulting gestures toward our men as they passed the Chilian sailors.

Of course they did not admit it, but such, he thought, was the explanation of the assault. At that time several of our men sought security from the mob by such a complete or partial change in their dress as would conceal the fact of their being seamen of the Baltimore, and they found it then possible to walk