

## UNCLE SAM AND THE JUNTA.

### Chili Recognizes Only the Authority of Chilian Courts.

#### WHAT WILL BLAINE DO?

A Washington despatch says: It was nearly noon when Minister Egan's cablegram was translated and laid before the President. An hour afterwards messengers were despatched to Secretaries Blaine and Tracy requesting their presence at the White House. They promptly responded to the President's summons. Up to this time it had been understood that Minister Egan's cablegram was to be made public at an early hour, but as the consultation ran along, it was apparent that some cause for delay had arisen. Secretary Tracy stayed an hour at the White House and returned to the Navy Department, but had not been there long before he was recalled. Naturally these movements gave rise to all kinds of more or less wild speculation as to the nature of Mr. Egan's despatch and the intentions of the Government. When Secretary Tracy again emerged from the White House he refused to make any statement whatever respecting the Chilian correspondence, on the ground that the Department of State had the matter in charge. Secretary Blaine appeared to be in good spirits when he came out of the White House and stepped into his carriage to go home. He had nothing to say about Mr. Egan's message, but intimated that when the proper time had elapsed the public would be informed of the facts.

#### CHILI IS FIRM.

Soon after 6 o'clock an official statement of the contents of Minister Egan's despatch was made public. It reads as follows: "The Department of State received this morning a telegram from Mr. Egan, dated Santiago, Oct. 28th, in which he gives the following as reply of the Chilian Government to the President's telegram of Oct. 23rd, asking reparation for the recent murder of American sailors in the streets of Valparaiso: "The Minister of Foreign Affairs replies that the Government of the United States formulates demands and advances threats that without being cast back with acrimony are not acceptable, nor could they be accepted in the present case or in any other of like nature. It does not doubt the sincerity, rectitude or expertise of the investigation on board the Baltimore, but will recognize only the jurisdiction and authority of his own country to judge and punish the guilty in Chilian territory. He says the administrative and judicial authorities have been investigating the affair, that judicial investigation under the Chilian law is secret, and the time has not yet arrived to make known the result. When that time does arrive he will communicate the result, although he does not recognize any other authority competent to judge criminal cases than that established by the Chilian people. Until the time arrives to disclose the result of the investigation he cannot admit that the disorders in Valparaiso or the silence of his department should appear as an expression of unfriendliness towards the Government of the United States, which might put in peril the friendly relations between the two countries."

#### WHAT WILL BLAINE DO NOW?

Up to the hour when the above statement was made no reply had been made to it. What will be the nature of Secretary Blaine's reply is altogether a matter of conjecture. The most plausible theory advanced is that the suggestions courteously and diplomatically conveyed in Acting Secretary Wharton's despatch, that this Government had no doubt an investigation would be made and reparation afforded, will now be renewed in the shape of a stern and formal demand for some immediate assurance of proper action on the part of the Junta, and that if these are not forthcoming Minister Egan will take his passage on the Baltimore for the United States, thus severing diplomatic relations.

#### LONDON OPINION.

A London cable says: The *Telegraph*, referring to the Chilian embargo, says: "President Harrison was perfectly justified in acting as he did. Doubtless Minister Egan's appointment has turned out to be the worst that he could have made. His action was a notorious violation of the obligations of the neutrality. But there is no reason in the world why the Chilians should adopt a defiant attitude. If they refuse to make an investigation and to punish the guilty persons they will be acting under the impulse of insensate pride. It will be necessary for the United States, doubtless, to be severely against her will, to give them a salutary lesson. The *Chronicle* thinks the affair is hardly a matter for war, or even a mobilizing of the United States navy. It says that Chili will doubtless find it more prudent to apologize, punish the assailants of the American sailors, and pay a compensation, rather than risk her iron-lads in an encounter with the United States. The *Post*, after remarking that the naval inferiority of the United States will make it difficult for her to coerce Chili, expresses the hope that both parties will modify their attitude before proceeding to hostilities.

#### NATURAL DEPRIVITY.

**Curious Case of a Child Afflicted With Murderous Mania.**  
An Indianapolis despatch says: Nellie Copeland, a child of five years, has been sent to the insane asylum at Kankakee, Ill., for trying to murder her sleeping mother with a fork. The child has been insane since her birth. When six months of age she developed a desire to burn things and tear clothes. When a year old she gashed a girl's face with broken glass. Before she was two years old she could talk volubly. She was subject to violent fits of passion, and she refused to accept the ordinary names for articles in daily use, gave them names of her own, and at the age of two and a half she had invented a language. At the age of three she developed a mania for killing domestic animals, and had to be watched lest she harm her brothers and sisters. After her murderous attack on her mother she tried to kill herself.

Densely populated as it is in some places, the earth has room for a great many more people. It is estimated that there are 22 1/2 acres of land for every living person.

## THE GRAND TRUNK.

### The G. T. R. and C. P. R. to Work Hand-in-Hand.

#### Sir Charles Tupper Scored.—The Heavy Coal Tax.—The St. Clair Tunnel—Politicians and the Road.

A special cable despatch to the *Star* says: The meeting of the shareholders of the Grand Trunk to-day was crowded, but fairly harmonious. Sir Henry Tyler was in the chair. The President's speech deplored the bad results of the very miserable half-year. Low rates, he said, were the real cause. He regretted that the Washington negotiations had not been renewed on October 12th, but hoped that they would be renewed shortly. As to the placing of coal on the free list, he showed that the company would save £100,000 yearly. The duty, he claimed, only benefited one little corner of Canada, namely, Nova Scotia. The company had taken every means to prepare for the enormous harvest traffic which will soon be moving. It has 50 more engines and 2,000 more cars than last year. The St. Clair tunnel has promised well thus far. The future prospects are bright. The past year was one of unmitigated gloom for Canada and the company. There was a great commercial political disturbance, and the politicians, not content with fighting each other, wanted to fight the company, but that has all passed away. Whatever betide in the future, the directors have done all that men could do to take advantage of the improved general position of the country. Sir Henry concluded by moving the adoption of the report, which another director seconded.

A discussion was opened by Mr. Baker, who led the opposition to the board at the last meeting. He asked why Sir Henry Tyler said nothing about the Canadian Pacific. Low rates were ruining the Grand Trunk, and the only remedy, he held, was an arrangement with the Canadian Pacific. Now that the Canadian Pacific guaranteed dividend is expiring, that company, he held, must also feel the necessity of friendly relations. The directors should approach the rival company and thus secure good dividends for both companies. Amid loud cheers Mr. Baker proceeded to attack Sir Charles Tupper for his article on Imperial Federation in the "Nineteenth Century." Seeing the past attitude of the Government towards the Grand Trunk, he held, should be to leave such subjects alone, and apply himself to assist the railways to earn fair dividends, and thus restore Canada's credit among English investors. Mr. Baker stated that those who opposed the board at the last meeting had decided not to renew the hostility, seeing that the board was meeting their views.

Six or seven other speakers strongly urged that the Canadian Pacific be approached to secure friendly relations and higher rates. These speeches were much cheered. Sir Henry Tyler, replying, said he purposely omitted to refer to the Canadian Pacific in order to avoid the appearance of ill-feeling. He had himself discussed the situation fully with Lord Mount Stephen and Mr. VanHorne on the most friendly terms. Personally all agreed that the two companies should maintain rates. (Loud cheers.) "We will," he added, "get all we can get out of the Canadian people. (Cheers.) The officials of the company have been instructed to do all that is possible for the mutual prosperity of the two companies. (Renewed cheers.) The American and water competition must, however, still be met, but I hope that cutting rates may be avoided."

Mr. Household repeated Mr. Baker's assurance that the former opponents of the board would assist in the new policy. There must be friendly relations and no amalgamation of other lines into the system. The report was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Hubbard was unanimously elected director. Mr. Household announced that Messrs. Hubbard, Alten and McIntyre were all nominees of the opponents of the board at the last meeting.

Mr. Hammond, a shareholder, then moved the election of Mr. Household as auditor, in place of Mr. Baker, who resigned. Another shareholder seconded the motion, and without a word from the board the motion was unanimously adopted. The meeting then dispersed after a two hours' sitting, amid cheers and some laughter.

#### RIVAL STEAMSHIPS.

### Struggle Between Two Cattle Ships as to Which Loads First.

A Montreal despatch says: The Dominion Line steamer Ontario and the Allan steamer Grecian were to sail this morning. The cargoes were on board, with the exception of the cattle, which arrived in a special train at 2 o'clock this morning. The Allan boat had about 150 head to put on, while the Ontario had over 400. Both boats are yet in port, through the mismanagement in loading the cattle, and the animals themselves have been kept in the cars without food or water. Besides the loss of time, this may result in the vessels losing the market, and this may cost the shippers much money. The space-broker for both lines decided to load the Grecian first, but in order to do this the Dominion Line tracks would have to be used for shunting, but the superintendent of the Dominion Line spiked the track. Things were thus at a dead-lock, neither steamer being able to load its cattle, and matters remained in this position till this morning, when the authorities interfered.

#### Want Erizps' Scap.

A New York despatch says: The conference between the Board of Directors of the Union Theological Seminary and the committee from the general assembly adjourned this evening. The proceedings of the two days' session were made public. The directors of the seminary have maintained their independence and allegiance to Prof. Briggs, whose election to the chair of Biblical theology was vetoed by the general assembly. No settlement was made, and the war is still on, threatening to wax more fast and furious.

A new dinner boiler has a hollow partition dividing it, so that it is possible to steam two vegetables at one time, one on each side of the partition.

## CRUISING ON THE BALTIC!

### Experiences of a Hamiltonian in Denmark and Russia.

#### RUSSIAN EXTRAVAGANCE AND SQUALOR.

#### How the Czar's Custom House Officers Feasted—Impressions of Copenhagen and St. Petersburg—The Emperor's Palace and Belongings—The Poverty of the Peasant—A Schoolless People—An Image as Medicine, Etc.

A TIMES representative had an interview on Saturday evening with a leading Hamiltonian, who recently returned from a somewhat extensive trip, which included a thirty days' cruise of the Baltic. A description of some of the places visited and some of the things seen, will undoubtedly interest the reader.

The party, numbering about sixty (among whom were some ladies), left Tilbury, England, on August 15th, in a staunch steam yacht owned and commanded by a gentleman formerly connected with the Royal Navy. The registered tonnage of the yacht was 1,804; horse power, 1,600. The points visited were Copenhagen, St. Petersburg, the Island of Wisby, Stockholm, Christiania, and then back to Tilbury on the Thames. The weather for the most part was delightful and the ladies and gentlemen on board felt the utmost security from the start to the finish, as the captain was an experienced sailor and one who knew every inch of the course. He never left the bridge during foul weather or when the craft was navigating the difficult passes which are so well known as the entrances to Stockholm and Christiania. The numerous vessels which ply on the North sea and the Baltic make navigation dangerous, but with such a careful commander our Hamilton party had little to fear. A person who has spent the greater part of his life in Canada can scarcely realize the magnitude of the shipping carried on between Great Britain and Denmark, St. Petersburg, Sweden and Norway. It is true an idea of it can be gathered from the newspapers, but one has to see it to fully comprehend its extent. The sights to be seen while sailing down the River Thames were magnificent, and the beautiful watering place, Epsinore, (from which Senator Sanford got the name for the institution at the Beach) was greatly admired by the party. Epsinore is visited every season by thousands of Englishmen and their families, and many from Copenhagen spent the summer months there. It is also a favorite resort of the Czar of Russia.

#### COPENHAGEN.

The party was much pleased with the appearance of Copenhagen, the capital of Denmark. The buildings are chiefly of stone, numerous canals are cut through the city, the population look healthy, happy and prosperous, the cleanliness of the houses strikes the eye and evidences of domestic comfort are apparent everywhere. The King's palace, the museum, and other points of interest were visited. There is no show of extravagance at the King's palace. It presents more the appearance of a residence belonging to a refined gentleman, than the home of a king. Two days were spent delightfully in the city. Then the party steamed off for St. Petersburg, the capital of Russia. The sail up the Gulf of Finland was a joyous one, and as the fortress of Cronstadt hove in sight the voyageurs began to wonder as to the nature of their reception and treatment in the land of the Czar. At the fortress five Russian Custom House officers, in the garb of soldiers of the empire (with swords almost as long as their bodies), boarded the yacht and held a palaver with the steward. There was a ripple of excitement amongst the ladies while the examination of the passports was in progress, but a bright English girl calmed the fears of the others by her merry sallies and by pointing out that the brave Russians were holding the precious documents bottom side up while they read (?) them. The officials then made a pretence of searching the yacht for anything that might be dangerous to the well-being of the Emperor or the great Russian nation. The searchers found a few cans (each about the size of a half-gallon peach can), which were used for fastening to the life preservers, and which at night would be made to do duty as lanterns, in case of mishap. These they carefully took charge of, sending them to shore in a rowboat. They could not tell for the life of them what they were. They also sealed up a few brass signal cannon on board, but the little might have met with a worse fate. None of the luggage, however, was touched, neither did they inspect the staterooms, so intending tourists can rest content that it is not such a difficult matter to get into Russia as some people represent it to be. The captain of the yacht, a good-natured sailor as ever told, made the Russian officials feel at home on the yacht.

#### A SQUARE MEAL.

It was dinner-time when they came on board, and he had a table set especially for themselves. A capital meal was served, and in front of each man was placed a quart of champagne and a bottle of Holland gin! After the canals and drinkables had been stowed away, three of the officials went on shore, leaving the other two on the vessel. And then the yacht steamed towards historic Sebastopol. The river Neva, between Cronstadt and Sebastopol, is very shallow, and the Russian Government has spent an immense sum of money in constructing a canal. The harbor of Sebastopol is capable of accommodating a large number of vessels, and when the Hamilton party arrived there were a number of steamers from Germany and Great Britain in port, being loaded with grain. In two days more the embargo prohibiting exportation would go into force, and the activity of the vessel men can be better imagined than described. There are no steam or floating elevators at Sebastopol. The grain is put into bags on board the barges by women, and the bags are carried on to the steamers by the men. Rather slow work. They were working relay gangs, day and night. At midnight preceding the day when the embargo went into effect the work stopped instantaneously. Some of the vessels were only partly

filled, but their commanders had to move off, contentedly or otherwise, as they felt disposed; but there was no help for it. The Government has very properly determined that the grain was required to feed the Russian peasantry. In the light of recent events the step was not taken early enough. The barges in which the grain is brought to harbor are built of stout timber at very distant points. They are never sent back to the territory from whence they came, but are broken up, some of the best being used for building purposes; others as firewood. In this way they are of use to the people, for there is no coal in Russia nearer than Siberia, except what is imported from Great Britain. The party enjoyed their visit to St. Petersburg immensely. It is

#### A LARGE CITY, WELL LAID OUT.

The embankments, some of them that have existed for the past eighty years, although not nearly as high, are equal in solidity to those on the river Thames. There are a few very fine iron bridges across the Neva. At the commencement of the principal bridge, surrounded by glass and in charge of a caretaker who keeps the candles lit, is the image of a saint. To this image all the men are supposed to doff their caps and the women to cross themselves. The Hamiltonians noticed that very few women, whether well or clad, failed to observe the duty; but on the contrary the men, with rare exceptions, paid little attention to it. Those who did uncover their heads belonged to the poorer classes. The streets of St. Petersburg are wide and the buildings generally on an extensive scale. They look a great deal better in the photographs which the party brought home, than they do in reality. Most of them are constructed of rough brick, and then stuccoed and marked off to resemble stone. The statue of Peter the Great stands in the square in front of the naval and military buildings, and is large and imposing. The stores and shops are clean and well kept, and it is a singular fact that the business men are principally Germans. There are two very good hotels in the city, and the rates are much the same as a traveller pays at the Royal. The streets are fairly paved—in fact, compared with New York, one might say well paved, considering that St. Petersburg is built on a swamp. The Church of St. Isaac is a magnificent edifice, much after the style of architecture of St. Paul's in London. The immense granite columns give a person an idea of the building. These columns support the portico on four sides and are forty feet high and six feet in diameter. The interior of one of the bells, which hangs at the top of the church, is twelve feet in diameter. A view of the city and river was obtained from the top. The experiences of the party, however, proved that a tall man must be careful or he will bump his head against the iron columns, and a fat person has no business there at all on account of the narrowness of the stairway. The

#### MISERABLE, SQUALID HOMES

of the working classes of St. Petersburg stood out in contrast to what the party saw in Copenhagen. The windows are filthy and curtainless. The peasantry and poor workmen all dress in sheepskin, in the woolly side-in-blouse fashion. This suit serves the purposes of bed and bedding as well. Some of them never remove it from the time it is put on their backs until, worn business among this class of the community. Soap is never used by the poorer classes. While there is considerable "red tape" in Russia, if one is willing to adopt the custom of the country and bribe every official in charge of places of interest, a very few roubles will save delay, and the annoyance of long waits for authoritative permissions. Money will open the doors of every house in St. Petersburg that is worth seeing. The mechanical school and school of mines were profitably visited. At the latter institution are deposited the various kinds of minerals to be found in Russia. Here also are fine working models of the different mines, and models of the war vessels and fortifications. Strangers are supposed not to see all that is to be seen in this department, but there was a way of managing it which the Hamiltonians understood. Much interest was taken in the visit to the palace of the Czar, which is situated seventeen miles from St. Petersburg. It is a beautiful structure located on the side of a hill which somewhat resembles the eastern portion of Hamilton mountain. The grand park, magnificent waterfall, gorgeous gilded statuary, etc., were such as would repay miles of travel. The residence of Peter the Great is on the same embankment near the river, and about a mile from the Czar's palace, but oh! what a contrast! The late great Peter's entire house, roof, cellar and all, could be placed in one of the rooms of the palace! The lavish expenditure of wealth surprises the visitor. On one of the walls is painted a picture which is sadly

#### ASTRAY FROM AN HISTORIC STANDPOINT.

It represents the Russian fleet blowing the British squadron to atoms in a Crimean engagement. The Czar, had better read up history a little more carefully and paint that painting out. It is not pleasing to the eyes of Englishmen who know better! The Czar owns another palace located inland, the ceilings and walls of which are inlaid with amber. His carriage house and stables in St. Petersburg were also inspected. They are on an immense scale. The state carriages are gilded. The interior of the Emperor's carriage used on state occasions is decorated with diamonds and precious stones. Here was seen the carriage in which the late Emperor of Russia took his last drive. One of the bombs carried away a portion of the back and shattered the seat. The trappings of the horses as well as the harness (of which there are a great many sets) are decorated with rare gems and precious stones! Turn out into the country. Watch the poor peasant woman cutting oats and grass. She leaves her squalid brood of little ones in dirt at home to take care of themselves. She uses the sickle and with every hand has to bend over the tiresome task. She has to tie the oats into sheaves, place them on poles to dry. She has to hang the grass on rails (somewhat resembling the fence rails to be seen in a Canadian farm) until it is dry enough to be carried in. Take a note of her home. It is a miserable, small affair, with thatched roof, the eaves almost touching the ground. See her enter. She gets down into a hole in the ground to enter. The earth has been dug out, a few sickles put in position, the thatch put on. She is

the tenement of the toiler. Yonder is the palace of the ruler. Still, does the peasant envy the Czar his position? Not much. But the visitor cannot help commenting upon the contrast between the

#### EXTRAVAGANCE OF THE RULER AND THE POVERTY OF THE SUBJECT!

The Czar is in a constant state of dread. The stories we hear are not exaggerated as to the precautions he takes to protect himself from surprises. As a signal proof it was only lately that he banished his brother and family from the capital of the country, on account of his brother having insulted the chief of the detective force! This shows in what great esteem the Nihilist hunter is held by the Emperor! Not a newspaper is delivered to anyone in the empire until its contents are scanned by the censor of the press, and if it contains any criticism on Russia or the Czar, the objectionable article is smeared over so that nobody can read it. Not a newspaper is sent out from Russia until the contents are scrutinized by the censor. The consequence is that delay in transmitting the news is of daily occurrence. In fact it is twenty-four hours late before it reaches the people. While other religions than that of the Greek Church are tolerated, no sermon is allowed to be preached, no hymn can be sung, no prayer offered, before being submitted to the authorities. No meeting can be held during week days except by special permission. Such is life in Russia. A peculiarity which strikes the eye of the tourist is the sallow complexions and the absence of cheerfulness from the countenances of the working people. When going to and coming from their work they walk alone. There is no sociability among them. They look afraid. There is no joyous laughter, no children prattling at the door or expecting toys. For there are no toy shops in the Empire, and life is too serious a matter for play to be thought of. While the children of the nobility and the wealthy are highly educated, there are no schools for the poor. Ignorance and superstition prevail among the poor. An image is carried to their houses when any one is ill. A certain sum is paid for the privilege of kissing the image! The deluded creatures are taught that it is a good investment, because if the person recovers the image was the cause of the cure. If death occurs then the soul goes straight to heaven. The churches cost a lot of money. The altar of St. Isaac's is gilded over, and massive gold candlesticks are displayed. The altar of another church is of solid silver, with silver candlesticks. During service the people are constantly rising up and kneeling; some of them strike their foreheads on the floor in their acts of devotion. It is a remarkable fact that the worshippers are chiefly women and the poorer males. Well dressed people are conspicuous by their absence. In another issue will be given some impressions of Sweden and the Swedes.

#### THIRTEEN LIVES LOST.

### A River Steamer Burned on the Mississippi Yesterday.

A Memphis despatch confirms the burning of the steamer *Oliver Bierne*. Eight lives are reported lost. The boat had on board about 800 bales of cotton, consigned to New Orleans parties, which, it is said, was totally destroyed.

The *Oliver Bierne* was one of the finest and largest boats upon the river, being used chiefly as an excursion boat. As cold weather made its approach her captain, Thorwage, decided to take the *Bierne* to New Orleans, and he left St. Louis with her over a week ago. The steamer took on no freight above Memphis, for she drew all the water in the river at the present low stage. Here, however, she received 75 tons and started away on Sunday, picking up freight as she went until she reached the bend where the disaster occurred. She carried 708 bales of cotton and 100 tons of other freight. The fire was discovered in the hold at 3.30 a. m., and the flames spread so rapidly that many of the crew and passengers had very narrow escapes.

The list of those burned to death or drowned now runs up to thirteen as near as can be ascertained. They are as follows: A daughter of J. Adams, of Omaha; Mrs. Fraser, nurse; five cabin boys, two colored chambermaids, and a number of rowers, who are missing.

Dr. Griffith Jones, a missionary at Hankow, asserts that the Chinese riots were fomented by secret societies, but by the Hunan literary and official classes.

At Malchin, in Mecklenburg, they are cogitating much over closing stores on Sunday afternoons. The larger firms declare that it will ruin business. Sunday mornings they keep open, of course.

Gladstone and Tennyson are of the same age, eighty-two, and the former has just made one of the greatest speeches of his life, while the latter has just written a comedy.

**DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.**

ARE NOT A Purgative Medicine. They are a BLOOD BUILDING, TONIC and RECONSTRUCTOR, as they supply in a condensed form the substances actually needed to enrich the Blood, curing all diseases coming from POOR and WEAKENED BLOOD, or from VITIALIZED HUMORS in the BLOOD, and also INFLAMMATION and BUILD UP the BLOOD and SYSTEM when broken down by overwork, mental worry, disease, excesses and indiscretions. They have a SPECIFIC ACTION on the SEXUAL SYSTEM of both men and women, restoring LOST VIGOR and correcting all IRREGULARITIES and SUPPRESSIONS.

**EVERY MAN** who finds his mental faculties dull or failing, or his physical powers flagging, should take these PINK PILLS. They will restore his lost energies, both physical and mental.

**EVERY WOMAN** should take them. They cure all suppressions and irregularities, which inevitably entail sickness when neglected.

**YOUNG MEN** should take these PINK PILLS. They will cure the results of youthful bad habits, and strengthen the system.

**YOUNG WOMEN** should take them. These PINK PILLS make them regular.

For sale by all druggists, or will be sent upon receipt of price (50c. per box), by addressing  
**THE DR. WILLIAMS' MED. CO.**  
Brockville, Ont.