affair, and the ill will and the misunderstanding caused and pressures, have not proceeded from the department.

"Mr. Tracy and Mr. Harrison have been led into error concerning our people and government. Their institutions of hospitality and amity are not yet complied with. They are not now yet have they been before, and if all complaints have been made against the minister and subjects, it is because public and collective facts in Chile and the United States could never have been made use of by our confidential agents, even when well established. Balmaceda's demands had existence made in June and July, the whole 'Itata' affair, the action of the 'San Francisco' in Quintero bay and the battle of the Caleta company are proofs of it."

"It has been purposely mistated that the American nations were attacked in various localities at the same time. No fact assuming up having been concluded, it remains unknown who and how many are the guilty parties.

"Your Excellency should take the note of News.

IN ANSWER TO MINISTER BLAN,

as well as the other note, asking for the evidence which he did not like to give, although he had said that he had proofs to show the murderers and other guilty parties of October 16th, and also all the other notes. Your Excellency should have them translated and published. In the meantime please deny all that appears to the contrary. We are sure of your generosity, as we are of the right and propriety of Chile's acts, and of the final result, in spite of intrigues that descend so low and intrude that come from so high."

In this contingency Senator Cassidilla asked last night for an explanation from Matta of his letter to the American government, referred to by President Harrison in his message as an insulting reply.

Matta replied that there was not the least truth in the characterization. He

NEVER PENNED AN INSULTING REPLY

to the United States administration. On the other hand, Egan's letters to the Chilean foreign office were insulting in a marked degree. Matta then went on to maintain the truth of the data contained in the circular letter to the Chilean legations in Europe and America. He added, with vehemence, that Chile would act in every way with strict justice, and scored Egan and Consul McCreary for refused with holding of the evidence necessary to arrive at a clear understanding of the "Baltimore" case. He said that nothing would prevent Chile from fully investigating the affair punishing those found guilty, in accordance with the law of the land.

Herr Gutschmidt, the German minister, is doing all in his power to aid the Balmaceda agent at the United States government. It is said that he promised the Chilean administration the support of the German fleet in the event of war between Chile and the United States.

The entire correspondence between the United States and Chile on the political refugee and "Baltimore" outrage questions, is published today in the official organ.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

Berlin, Dec. 13.—Germany will open negotiations for a commercial treaty with the Netherlands and Germany.

Madrid, Dec. 13.—*El Epoca* confirms the announcement that a loan of $70,000,000 has been arranged to be issued on the 30th inst.

London, Dec. 13.—By the fall of a building at Newport today two adjacent cottages were completely crushed, severely injuring ten persons.

Paris, Dec. 13.—Miss Mitchell, daughter of Senator Mitchell of Oregon, says her marriage to the Duke de la Rochefoucauld will probably take place in February.

Berlin, Dec. 13.—Emperor William was in Mecklenburg yesterday to attend the wedding of Prince Albert of Saxe-Altenberg and the Duchess Helene of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

Brussels, Dec. 13.—The congregation of the Mongolian mission at Schelli received news confirming the report that 300 native Christians were massacred in Pattou district, and that all the Europeans escaped.

Rio Janeiro, Dec. 13.—The city is more quiet and the confidence of the financiers is returning. The latest reports about the Campos affair say that six persons were killed and twenty wounded.

Montreal, Dec. 13.—Christopher A. Hackley of San Francisco, who has been a resident here since October 1st, left here for home last night. His departure was due to the action of the Supreme court in declaring the grand jury which indicted him illegally constituted.

West Bay City, Mich., Dec. 13.—Mr. Flynn, wife and seven children are poisoned by eating potatoes that had been cooked in rancid lard. The physician thinks them all out of danger.

Dayton, O., Dec. 13.—Chief of Police Freeman, assisted by a detective, has unearthed most of the diamonds recently stolen on the train here from the agent of a Cincinnati jewelry store.

Paris, Dec. 13.—In 1889 the wife of a shopkeeper named Boudier disappeared. Boudier informed the police that she was unfaithful and had fled, after having attempted to poison him. Recent communications led the police to search Boudier's house, where the body of the woman was found hanging in the chimney. The corpse was dried and blackened by the heat and smoke. Boudier made a confession.

London, Dec. 13.—Mrs. Delia Parnell, mother of the late Charles S. Parnell, and her son, John Parnell, arrived at Liverpool today and received a visit from a few Parnellites in Liverpool. John Parnell avoided politics. Mrs. Parnell and son started for Dublin this evening.

London, Dec. 13.—The directors of the "Tasite" Ruby Mining company, who were sent to inspect the property, the acquisition of which the company has under consideration, have cabled an approval of its purchase.

Berlin, Dec. 13.—The scientific journal, the *Zeitschrift*, has been severely commenting unfavorably upon Dr. Koch's recent remark, *Sapienza for medicine sceptic*.

London, Dec. 13.—The Chronicle's Rome Correspondent says: The Pope has sent copies of an allocution which he will read at tomorrow's consistory to all the chancelleries of Europe. It will be alone that the law of guarantees is not sufficient to guarantee the liberty of the Pope. The allocution has modified since Count Kalnoky's recent speech on the papal question in the Austrian delegation.

HEAT FOR HIGHBINDERS.

They Retire Then Their Chief of Executive Assassin Walked Down Fearless.

At the corner of Sansome and Clay streets half a dozen Chinamen were hiding for a dead without in the hands of a quail peddler. The least we tried to Hain county the day before, and the sentiment of the Chinese, to gether with the spotted bibbing, was a source of much amusement to the crowd that collected.

Representatives of the derelict Chee Kung Tong society were there, and so also was a member of the Ping Ong Tong, and both sides were determined to secure the cat.

Ten dollars and a half were first offered, and from this the bids raised to five dollars.

The old man who had the cat merely smiled.

A truce was declared while the body of the fellow was examined. Many grunts of approval emanated from the warriors when it was found that the wildcat was fat.

"Ti dolla hap," said one of the Chinese.

"Six dolla hap," promptly came from a member of the Happ.

The other side held a conference and raised the amount another dollar.

All the elan of the modest the representatives of the Ping Ongs marched proudly away with the bobtailed cat, after having deposited fifteen dollars for it.

"That's nothing," said the quail peddler. "I sometimes get more than that for 'em. They eat 'em so's to get brave."

That night about twenty members of the Ping Ong Tong society regaled themselves on wildcat, and consequently increased their bravery.

The custom of eating tigers, lions and other animals of fierce nature by the Chinese dates from the days of Confucius.

Moy Sing, one of the most intelligent Chinamen in San Francisco, thus gave his opinion on the subject:

"A Chinaman believes that if he eats a portion of a lion or tiger the bravery and courage of the animal will enter into his system and he will become fighting. In China the smallest piece of a tiger is valuable for this reason. I have eaten lion meat, and the effect is to make a man very brave. Here in California we eat wildcats and foxes, and think whenever we eat of the flesh of either that we become brave or courageous. Some people think I ridiculous when I tell the men who sell the wildcat to those Chinamen made them believe that it was a young lion or they would not have paid so much for it, because the flesh of a wildcat is not of near so much value as that of a lion."—San Francisco Examiner.

A Blind Telegrapher.

A friend of mine, who is a telegraph operator, tells me a story of a fellow operator in a small Connecticut town with whom he had been working on the same wire for some time. "One day," he says, "I was piled up with business and was feeling rather cranky, and I just 'soaked' him for all I was worth. He never broke, and gave O. K. for the message, and I started in to work with another office on the same line, when this fellow called me—that is, he broke in on my sending—and wanted me to repeat the message that I had just a few moments before sent him.

"Well, I repeated it, and when I got through he said: 'You will please excuse me, but I wrote the first message on the back of a blank, and the boy couldn't read it; there is printing on the backs of the blanks. I'll try to be more careful in the future.' I thought it rather queer that an operator would write a message on the back of a blank, so I asked him how he came to do that, and he said: 'Why, don't you know I'm blind?' I found that he was really blind. He takes his messages on with a pen, but employs a boy to read the messages to him that are to be sent. He does as good work as any of his fellow operators."—Boston News.

Where the Bullet Came From.

Where did the bullet come from? Like Topsy and most other human institutions, it "growed." And in its growth it has taken such varied forms it will make an interesting study. Of course, in the good old times, when all civilized countries were governed by kings, there was no use for a bullet. A primitive, self governing tribe, like those of the ancient Germans, were satisfied with viva voce voting. The Jews, before they had kings, might be called a self governing people.

Strictly, however, their theory of government put everything in the hands of God, and in temporal terms was a theocracy. If a public officer must be chosen, he was named by God's representative, the priest or prophet, or else lots were cast, and it was expected that God would send the right lot to the right man. It is not unlikely that such casting of lots gave the first hint of a secret ballot.—New York Evening Sun.

Sentiment in Farming.

A lecturer on farming topics says: "Some farmers are wont to think that what they call sentiment belongs to literary people alone, people who wear long hair and use a good deal of hair oil. But if you can put right sentiment into a farmer's life and make him feel proud of his business, he will do that business the better for it and such sentiment to him will prove a paying investment."

A Timely Suggestion.

Callus sent a friend of his a number of small and light articles in a letter. He added, by way of postscription, "Do very careful how you break open the envelope."—La Cabalcante.

The agricultural bureau in Washington is devoting much time and care toward cultivating the bamboo of China. It is the most useful variety of that class of vegetation known, and its uses enter into almost every industry in China.

CONVEYING WATER.

Two Plans for Obtaining Water from a Well at a Distance.

In reply to a request for information as to conveying water from a well located 200 feet from where the water is wanted, Chief Tracy illustrates the two plans following: The first of these is to run a pipe from the bottom of well, A, as shown in Fig. 1, to pump B, which should be four feet below the surface so as to be below frost and yet not too deep for valve. The suction beneath the pump, in case the well is not sufficiently large and porous to admit of water readily leaking away, is to be filled with stone or gravel two or three feet in depth, as shown in cut. The water referred to is that which would escape from a leak valve in the pump pipe below the surface, a very important feature where frost is troublesome. If no trouble is feared from the water leaking away, the pipe should only about four feet. At B is placed a small air chamber to act as a cushion to the water in starting and stopping, an amount of the quantity to be moved and stopped at each stroke of the pump. The working of the pump will, aside from the length of volume and consequent friction, be as easy as it would were it to be placed in a well directly under it and with water standing within five feet of the surface, i. e., when the water is, as stated, ten feet deep in the well at A.

FIG. 1—CONVEYING WATER FROM A DISTANCE.

The second plan would be like that in Fig. 2, and would operate the same as in Fig. 1, except that a siphon is used, nearly to the level where the water is will, D, is lowered below that in A. However, in this plan no air chamber is required, and so long only of water is moved and stopped at each stroke of the pump, it will be found that the flow of water may be started. It may be stated that the pipe is connected from the bottom of well, A, as shown, to the bottom of reservoir, D, which is not quite as low as that of A. Here it forms a U, the bottom of which is a short length of pipe, about eight or ten inches in length, and some six or eight four inch holes drilled in the sides to admit sufficient water to fill the pipe when pumping.

To put this in operation, lay the pipe as shown, being sure in each case to have it perfectly straight at joints. Then plug these openings at bottom of U with wooden plugs, which can readily be removed, and start the pump, and when water has filled the pipe from bottom of well, A, to spout of pump at D, then remove the plugs and water will flow as

FIG. 2—CONVEYING WATER FROM A DISTANCE.

a siphon until D is filled to a level with that in A. Do not start your pump again until the water fully covers the holes in pipe, as air would be drawn in. When the water in the two wells has equalized, it will so continue, and the pump will draw its water from well, D, through these holes in the pipe and avoid the extra strain of starting and stopping a volume of water nearly 200 feet in length. And as the water flows in D, more will flow in from A, thereby having a double reservoir. It is advised not to make D less than five or six feet in diameter, as a large supply is often of great value.

A Substitute for Tile.

A Vermont correspondent tells in the New England Homestead that those who have underdraining to do and are not able to get tile will find a very good substitute in boxes made of fir or hemlock inch lumber. It will last a lifetime where the subsoil is clay or hard pan. For main drains have 8-inch sides and 7-inch tops, and for laterals 5-inch sides and 4-inch tops. The boxes can be of any length, and from eight to twelve inches deep very well. For the under side of the box put on cleats six inches wide at each end and in the middle. Have the drain dug so that there will be no dead water. In laying the boxes stick the cleats down to the level of the bottom of the drain. In filling the drain pack in the cedar first, as the boxes will last longer in that than topsoil.

Agricultural Notes.

For the stock premiums at the Columbian exposition $150,000 has been appropriated, the money to be distributed as follows: For horses, $52,000; for cattle, $30,000; for swine, $20,000; for sheep, $15,000; for poultry and pet stock, $10,000; for dogs, $1,000; miscellaneous, $10,000.

The secretary of the state board of agriculture has made the statement that agriculture in Massachusetts is not declining. According to the same authority, in both yield and value of tobacco per acre Massachusetts stands first and Connecticut second. In value of hay per acre Massachusetts leads.

The American Saddle Horse association recently organized with a capital of $50,000. Secretary, Colonel Charles F. Mills, Springfield, Ills.

Dr. H. W. Wiley, chemist of the department from Medicine Lodge, Kan., announces a successful run with new machinery and media the new alcohol process employed in the chemical division last winter. He reports 100 pounds first sugar per ton from the sorghum cane, and estimates that the machinery will give enough more to make it an even 200 pounds per ton.

The Kansas state board of agriculture estimates the wheat crop of that state at 56,000,000 bushels, against 24,000,000 bushels last year and 30,000,000 bushels in 1890.

A Queer Bird.

While a gentleman was out hunting near Crawfordville last week he noticed something curious swimming just under the water. It didn't seem to be a fish nor yet a bird. Presently it rose, shook the water from its wings and started for fly, when he shot it down. It had a head like a turtle, wings like a bat and a tail more like a cat. There were two feet webbed like a goose.

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