SACRAMENTO DAILY RECORD-UNION.

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SACRAMENTO, TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 25, 1882.

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VOLUME XV—NUMBER 14

THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

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ON SATURDAY NIGHT TWO COLTS were stolen from the ranch of G. R. WILLIAMS, near the Lake House, on the upper Stockton road. One was a Black Mare, star on the forehead, right hind foot white, 3 years old; the other a yearling Bay Horse Colt. Any person furnishing information that will lead to their recovery will be suitably rewarded. a24-1f

SITUATION WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED man, in a hotel; can give good references. Address, O. YECK, at this office. a22-3t*

1,000 TO 1,500 SHARES OF ÆTNA MINING Company's Stock wanted at their lowest market value. Inquire of STROBEL, your stock broker, 321 J street. a22-3t*

WANTED—TO KNOW OF THE WHEREabouts of JOSEPH HAUSEL. Any information regarding him will be thankfully received by his mother, MRS. EMMA HAUSEL, Stockton City, San Joaquin county. a21-1w*

WANTED.

MALE—	FEMALE—
6 Ranch Hands,	4 Girls for Housework
2 Blacksmiths,	3 Waiter Girls,
3 Milkers & Butter M'ks	3 Women Cooks,
Man and Wife for Ranch	2 Nurse Girls.
4 Waiters for Hotels.	

Apply to Houston & Co.'s Employment Office, Fourth and K streets. d15 1ptf

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

Advertisements of five lines in this department are inserted for 25 cents for one time; three times for 50 cents or 75 cents per week.

TO LET—NO. 317 J STREET (UP STAIRS), three nicely fixed up Front Office Rooms. a22-1w*

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—A HANDsome, gentle family Mare and elegant side-oar adjustable canopy-top Buggy, with Harness complete; also, fine side-bar open Buggy. Inquire at 1212 Tenth street. a22-1f

FOR SALE.—A GOOD DRIVING horse, sound and gentle, suitable for family or the road. Will be sold cheap, if applied for immediately at HILDEBRUN'S STABLE, L street, near Seventh. a22-3t*

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND, LIGHT TOP Buggy. Inquire of HARRY LESHER, carriage painter, Second street, between K and L. a19-1w

FOR SALE—A DOUBLE-SEATED, STYLISH family Phaeton, canopy top, nearly new. Will be sold cheap. Inquire at this office. a19-3t*

FOR SALE—FINE BRICK HOUSE WITH Lot, 917 Fifth street, between I and J. House contains 13 rooms, with modern improvements; lot, 80x80 feet. Price reasonable. For further particulars inquire of W. P. COLEMAN, 325 J street. a19-1w*

SAWMILL FOR SALE—A SAWMILL LOCATED upon the line of the Railroad in Nevada, and upon the Truckee river, is offered for sale, or would be leased to a good practical man upon the most favorable terms. The mill is run by 140-horse water-power, and its capacity is 40,000 feet of lumber in twelve hours. One thousand acres of the finest timber land goes with the property. Apply to A. LEONARD, Sacramento. a17-1f

FOR SALE CHEAP—HAMBLETONIAN STUD Colt, 2 years old; sire, GREAT WESTERN; dam, trotting mare DUCHESS; color, dark bay; well broke, good size, and a trotter. For particulars inquire of H. S. BEALS, 415 J street, Sacramento. a12-1f

HOTEL
—AND—
Restaurant Men,
ATTENTION!

THE CLARENDON WILL BE READY FOR occupancy about May 15, 1882.

LOCATED ON J STREET, between Sixth and Seventh, being the best and most central location in the city.

THE TWO UPPER STORIES contain Forty-four Finely-Arranged and Well Ventilated Rooms, with Closets, Bathrooms, Hot-Water Attachments, etc.

THE FIRST STORY is finished into an elegant Store, with Plate-Glass Show Window; fine large Dining Room, Pantry, Kitchen with Range, Hot-Water Boiler, Scullery, Milkroom, Storeroom, etc.

THE SECOND AND THIRD STORIES are so arranged that they can be rented independent of the First Story.

A SPLENDID OPENING for any one wishing to start a First-class Restaurant, with Bakery and Confectionery attached; or any one wishing to Rent as a Family Lodging-house or Hotel. Apply to

SWEETSER & ALSIP,
Real Estate and Insurance Agents,
1015 FOURTH STREET, SACRAMENTO. a15-1ptf

Pasturage.

EXCELLENT PASTURAGE CAN NOW be had at AGRICULTURAL PARK, for Horses or Cows.

Horses ..... $4 per month.
Cows ..... $3 per month.
a14-1f S. S. BEDEE.

GOOD PASTURAGE

FOR HORSES AND CATTLE CAN BE had on the San Juan Grant, north of the American River from Folsom. There is an abundance of good water, and premises are inclosed with new board fence. Terms reasonable. Apply to JOHN T. CARDWELL, Folsom, Sacramento county, Cal. a4-1f

MONEY TO LOAN

ON REAL ESTATE, AT A LOW RATE OF INterest, by PETER BOHL, 325 J street. m17-1f

DENTISTRY.

W. WOOD,
DENTIST.—(REMOVED TO QUINN'S Building, corner Fourth and J streets.) Artificial Teeth inserted on all bases. Improved Liquid Nitrous Oxide Gas, for the Painless Extraction of Teeth. a24-1f

W. H. HAKE, D. D. S.,
DENTIST, NO. 605 J STREET, BEtween Sixth and Seventh, Sacramento. a11-1p1m

DRS. BREWER & SOUTHWORTH,
DENTISTS, SOUTHWEST CORNER OF Seventh and J streets, in Bryte's new building, up stairs. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of improved Liquid Nitrous Oxide Gas. m16-1p1m

H. H. PIERSON,
DENTIST, 415 J STREET, BETWEEN Fourth and Fifth, Sacramento. Artificial Teeth inserted on Gold, Vulcanite and all bases. Nitrous Oxide or Laughing Gas administered for the painless extraction of Teeth. m14-1m

C. E. ADAMS,
727 J Street, between Seven h and Eighth,
DEALER IN HAY AND GRAIN—GOOD HAY at $12 50 per ton. a24-3t*

MECHANICS' STORE.

For Advertisement of WEINSTOCK & LUBIN, see Second Page. It will be changed daily

THE FINEST DRINK In the World. NAPA SODA. TRY A NAPA SODA LEMONADE. m16-1p3m

Palmer & Sepulveda
(Successors to J. S. TROWBRIDGE),
DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES,
Northeast Corner Second and K streets, Sacramento.
PRESCRIPTIONS COMPOUNDED AT ALL HOURS, BOTH DAY AND NIGHT, AT THE LOWEST RATES. fe28-1ply

REAL ESTATE SALESROOM
—AND—
INSURANCE OFFICE
—OF—
W. P. COLEMAN
No. 325 J street, Sacramento, Cal.
FOR SALE OR TO LET ALL KINDS OF PROPERTY.—HOUSES SOLD ON INSTALLMENT PLAN.
Money Loaned on Real Estate. m17-1ply

LATEST STYLES OF Fine French Colored SHIRTS. SHIRTS! MADE TO ORDER BY F. Mason,
m23-1p1m SEND FOR SAMPLES TO SACRAMENTO SHIRT FACTORY, 528 J STREET.

JUST RECEIVED. SPRING GOODS. CARPETS, OILCLOTHS. CARPETS Specialty of LACE GOODS of all descriptions and the LATEST DESIGNS.
All Sold at the Lowest Reduction for Thirty Days
AT BEN COHEN'S - - - - - - J STREET
a12-1ptf

OLDEST BOX FACTORY ON THE PACIFIC COAST. All kinds of Boxes on hand and Made to Order. BOXES LATEST IMPROVED MACHINERY FOR BOX PRINTING.
CAPITAL BOX FACTORY.....CORNER SECOND AND Q STREETS
Depot: J St., bet. Front and Second (next door to W. R. Strong & Co.) NICHOLS & CO. a17-1p6m

Boston Drug Store,
A. WALTHER, Chemist, Prop.,
NORTHEAST CORNER THIRD AND J STREETS.
Prescriptions Compounded, day and night, with utmost care, at very low prices. a19-1ptf

H. WACHHORST,
LEADING JEWELER, SACRAMENTO.
SPECIALTY: WATCHES AND DIAMONDS.
NO. 315 J STREET (NORTH SIDE), BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH.
SIGN: TOWN CLOCK. [a13-tf]

SAN FRANCISCO CARDS.

SAN FRANCISCO
Business Directory

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Frank Bros.—General Ag'ts Walter A. Wood Mowing and Reaping Machine Co., 319 & 321 Market st.

Baker & Hamilton—Importers of Agricultural Implements and Hardware; Agents of the Benicia Agricultural Works, 7 to 19 Front street.

David N. Hawley—Importer and Dealer in Agricultural Implements, and Agent Wm. Anson Woods and Meadow King Mowers, 117 and 119 Market street.

George A. Davis & Co.—Manufacturers' Agents, 327 and 329 Market street.

ARTISTS.

Heaseworth—Optician and Photographer, No. 12 Montgomery street. Established in 1851.

BUSINESS COLLEGES.

Pacific Business College and Telegraphic Institute—(Life Scholarship, for full Business Course, $70). W. E. Chamberlain, Jr., and T. A. Robinson, Proprietors, No. 229 Post street, opposite Union Square, S. F., Cal. Send for Circulars.

CARRIAGES AND WAGONS.

Studebaker Bros. Manufacturing Co.—Repository, 31 Market street. A. H. Isham, Manager

DRY GOODS.

The White House—The oldest Dry Goods House in San Francisco. We import direct from the principal marts in Europe, consequently can sell lower than any other house in the trade. Country orders attended to. J. W. Davidson & Co., Nos. 101 and 103 Kearny street, San Francisco.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS.

Justin Gates.—Pioneer Druggist, removed to 722 Montgomery st., S. F. Country orders solicited

EDUCATIONAL.

The Berkeley Gymnasium—A First-class Academical Institution, affords a Classical, Literary, Scientific and Business Education. For catalogues or particulars, address JOHN F. BUELL, Superintendent, Berkeley, Ca.

School of Civil Engineering, Surveying, Drawing and Assaying, 24 Post st. A. Van der Naillen

HATS.

Herrmann, The Hatter—No. 336 Kearny street, near Pine. The finest hats at the lowest prices. Factory: No. 17 Belden street

HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL, ETC.

Marcus C. Hawley & Co.—Importers of Hardware and Agricultural Implements, Nos. 301, 303, 305, 307 and 309 Market street, San Francisco.

METALS, STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

W. W. Montague & Co.—Importers of Stoves, Ranges and Sheet Iron, Marbleized Mantels, Grates and Tiles. Manufacturers of Plain, Japanned and Stamped Tinware. Nos 110 112, 114, 116 and 118 Battery street.

MILLINERY

The Randbox—The popular Millinery Establishment. B. S. Hirsch & Co., No. 748 Market street. Strict attention to orders from the interior

RESTAURANTS.

Swain's Family Bakery and Dining Saloon—No. 636 Market street. Wedding cakes, ice cream, oysters, jellies, etc., constantly on hand. Families supplied.

Campi's Original Italian Restaurant has reopened under the management of N. Giamboni, Campi's former partner. Nos. 531 and 533 Clay st., near Montgomery. Everything first-class.

RUBBER AND OIL GOODS.

Davis & Kellogg—Pioneer Manufacturers of Caps Ann Oiled Clothing, Hats, Covers, etc. Importers and Dealers in Rubber Boots and Woolen Goods. No. 34 California street.

The Gutta Percha and Rubber Manufacturing Company—Manufacturers of Rubber Goods of every description. Patentees of the celebrated "Maltese Cross Brand" Carbolized Hose. Corner First and Market streets. J. W. Taylor, Manager.

STATIONERS, PRINTERS ETC.

H. S. Crocker & Co.—Importing and Manufacturing Stationers, Printers and Lithographers, Nos. 215, 217 and 219 Bush street, above Sansome.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

Taber, Harker & Co.—Importers and Wholesale Grocers, Nos. 108 and 110 California street.

Wellman, Peck & Co.—Importers and Wholesale Grocers and Dealers in Tobacco and Cigars, Nos. 126 to 132 Market, and No. 23 California.

SACRAMENTO RECORD-UNION.
San Francisco Office, No. 531 California street.—J. H. Sharpe, Agent.

ROLLER SKATES AND OTHER NEW INVENtions. WIESTER & CO., No. 17 New Montgomery street, San Francisco, Cal. f-4ptj27

FRUITS, SEEDS AND PRODUCE.

LYON & BARNES,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND DEALERS IN
Produce, Vegetables, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Poultry, Green and Dry Fruits, Honey, Beans, etc
ALFALFA SEED
Potatoes in car-load lots or less.
a23-1ptf Nos. 21 and 23 J street.

EUGENE J. GREGORY. FRANK GREGORY. CHARLES F. DILLMAN.
GREGORY & CO.
(Successors to J. Gregory),
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN CALIFORNIA Produce and Fruit.
a21-1ptf Nos. 126 and 128 J Street.

W. R. STRONG & CO.,
Wholesale Commission Merchants
AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
CALIFORNIA GREEN AND DRIED FRUITS
NUTS, HONEY, SEED
And General Merchandise.
All orders promptly attended to. Address: W. R. STRONG & CO.,
a3-1p1m Nos. 6, 8 and 10 J street, Sacramento.

A. MOOSER. S. GERSON.
S. GERSON & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND Dealers in
Imported and Domestic Fruits, Vegetables, Nuts, Etc.,
No. 230 J street, between Second and Third, Sacramento. a2-1m

D. DEBERNARDI. JAS. GARZOLI.
D. DEBERNARDI & CO.,
WHOLESALE COMMISSION DEALERS IN
Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Vegetables
Fruit, Fish and General Produce.
m27-1p1m

FRUIT DEALERS,
ATTENTION!
HAVING REMOVED TO MORE COMMODIOUS premises, we have enlarged our stock. We offer you choice Apples, free from worms, Lemons, Limes, Oranges, Dried Fruits, Nuts, Dates, Canned Goods, etc., at very low prices.
M. T. BREWER & CO.,
1006 to 1010 Second street, between J and K, Sacramento. fe22-1f

Chickering Pianos,
WILCOX & WHITE ORGANS
—AT WAREROOMS OF—
L. K. HAMMER,
No. 820 J street, ... Sacramento.
Sold on installment plan. Orders for TUNING promptly attended to. fe20-1elm

EDW. CADWALADER.
OFFICE, CORNER THIRD AND J STREETS; residence, corner Tenth and N streets. Sacramento, Cal.
Notary Public.
United States Commissioner.
Commissioner of Deeds for the States and Territories, and Conveyancer. Particular attention paid to taking depositions.
Deeds, Mortgages, Wills, Leases, Contracts, etc., drawn and acknowledged. a19-1f

STAR MILLS AND MALT HOUSE.
NEUBOERG & LAGES,
NOS. 50, 52 AND 54 FIFTH ST., SACRAMENTO, dealers in Produce and Brewers' Supplies, Manufacturers of Malt and all kinds of Meals, etc. Oatmeal, Cornmeal, Cracked Wheat, Graham Flour, Buckwheat Flour, etc. New Grain Bags for sale. Agents Buckeye Mills Flour, Marysville. a17-1

UNION
INSURANCE COMPANY, SAN FRANCISCO
Fire and Marine.
CAPITAL, fully paid $750,000
Losses promptly adjusted and paid in gold coin
CADWALADER & PARSONS,
General Agents Sacramento Division, No. 61 J street. m18-4ptf

THE SHIPHERD INQUIRY.

Blaine Tells What He Knows of the Matter—Shipherd's Testimony Torn to Shreds—His Letters Only Fit for the Waste Basket—"A Lie of Large Proportions Out Somewhere"—The Ex-Secretary Gives the Committee a Sly Poke in the Ribs.

[SPECIAL BY TELEGRAPH TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

WASHINGTON, April 24th.—There was an unusually full attendance of members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, newspaper correspondents and spectators this morning, caused by the fact that ex-Secretary Blaine was to have an opportunity to testify regarding the remarkable statements of Jacob R. Shipherd, in so far, at least, as related to interviews with the Secretary of State.

Blaine came into the committee-room at half-past 10, accompanied by one of his young sons, who stood behind his father's chair throughout the session, and having in his hand four enormous-sized envelopes and a volume published by the State Department in red binding entitled "War in South America and Attempts to Bring About Peace."

Mr. Blaine, after being sworn, said: "While of course I desire to submit myself to such dictation as the committee may indicate, still it would probably be the most simple mode of proceeding for me to make a general statement, and then submit myself to any questions which the committee may propose to put to me afterwards."

PRELIMINARY QUESTIONS.

The Chairman—I was going to lead to that with a few preliminary questions. You were Secretary of State under President Garfield's administration, and for a time under the administration of President Arthur. Do you know Jacob R. Shipherd, who has testified in this investigation?

Blaine—I do.

Chairman—Have you read the testimony purporting to have been given by him before this committee?

Blaine—Yes, sir; and I have tried to understand it. [Laughter.]

Chairman—The committee may desire to interrogate you in reference to the correspondence of Shipherd and to the various alleged interviews which he claims to have had with you; but the committee prefers that you should go on, as you have yourself suggested, and make your own statement in such way as you please, taking it up in such order as you desire.

Blaine asked for the reading of the resolutions under which the committee was acting, and they were read by the clerk.

Kasson—If it be agreeable to Blaine, I should ask him at first to dispose of his knowledge touching the missing papers.

THE MISSING PAPERS.

Blaine—I was going to take it up in that order. To begin with, Mr. Chairman, I never saw the alleged papers of Mr. Shipherd in the State Department in my life; neither before this inquiry was started nor since. They were papers of a character which would not naturally be brought to the attention of the Secretary of State. I never knew there were any such papers in the Department, nor addressed to it, until after Shipherd was introduced to me by Senator Blair in the latter part of July. He then referred to the fact that he had addressed some papers to the President, which had probably been referred to the State Department. I never inquired about them—(I shall speak about that more directly afterward)—and I never saw them. I knew nothing up to that time of their being there, and prior to the introduction by Senator Blair of Shipherd to me

I HAD NEVER HEARD THE MAN'S NAME.

When Senator Blair came to me on Monday, July 25th, and said he desired an interview for a gentleman named Shipherd, I never had heard of the name, and I said to him, "You must mean Shepherd, for I never heard of the name Shipherd." "No," he said, "I mean Shipherd." I recollect that incident as fixing the fact in my mind that I never had even so much as heard of the man before the 25th of July. In further explanation, I will state that correspondence which comes to the State Department is first sent to the office of the Chief Clerk, who asserts it. Consular correspondence goes to the office of the Third Assistant Secretary. Diplomatic correspondence goes to the office of the Second Assistant Secretary, or of the First Assistant Secretary, or to the Diplomatic Bureau directly. The Secretary of State would only have his attention called to important dispatches—to dispatches relating to questions of policy, not to matters in detail. It would be utterly impossible, and gentlemen of intelligence will see how absurd it would be, to suppose that the head of any of the great departments of the Government should have personal cognizance or oversight of every individual paper that comes into the Department, much less matter of such entire trashiness as that sent by Shipherd; and so far as the investigation (I say it without any disrespect to the committee) into what became of this matter is concerned, it was

SCARCELY FITTED FOR THE WASTE BASKET.

The Chief Clerk would have been acting in strange contrast to his ordinary prudence had he attempted to interrupt the attention of the Secretary by laying such matter on his table. I did not know Shipherd's handwriting until in autumn, when Hurlbut turned over his correspondence, and Assistant Secretary Hitt brought it to my house one morning, and said, "Here is a pretty mess of stuff from South America," and exhibited these letters. I said, "Are these in Shipherd's handwriting?" He said he did not know Shipherd's handwriting, but they appeared to be original letters, and there was no evidence of their being copies. Up to that time I had never seen Shipherd's handwriting. As to Shipherd's very frequent interviews with me, one would suppose from certain representations which appear to have been made to the committee, and especially from the statements in the press, that we had spent the whole summer together.

Kasson—Will you simply state now whether you know how the papers came to be missing from the files of the State Department?

Blaine—I never heard a word of their being missing at all. I do not know a word about it. I have as little knowledge of it as an unborn child. They had never been addressed to me at all. They were matters which in the course of routine were referred every day from the White House to the different Departments.

Kasson—And of course you have no knowledge where they are to be found?

Blaine—Not the least in the world. There was an impression that they might possibly be among the various documents, as such were necessarily brought to my house, but I have had every niche and corner searched by my private secretary without effect, and he himself, who is a very careful, close, attentive business man, never heard of these papers.

THOSE INTERVIEWS.

Now in regard to my frequent interviews with Shipherd. He was introduced to me July 25th by Blair, in the evening, when I had a very brief interview with him. Instead of its extending up to 11 o'clock in the evening, as he stated, I should say the whole interview was not longer than ten or fifteen minutes. I excused myself on account of having very important engagements, and postponed the interview until the next morning. From then until the middle of October I never saw Shipherd, and never heard of him. I never was one moment with him at any time that Blair was not present, except for a single moment, which I will afterwards explain. But from July 25th to the 13th of October I never heard of Shipperd, or saw him. Then I saw him a brief time on November 3d. I think he has given the dates correctly in his statements, so far as I have observed; but he has erred a great deal as to the length of the interviews. As to what was said by Shipherd of my course as fixing the policy of the Government, the committee will pardon me for saying that that never appeared to me to be extraordinarily pertinent testimony, and after Mr. Shipherd stated his views as to what the policy of the Government should be touching Peru, it occurred to me that it might be refreshing to the committee to turn to the State Department and Minister of Peru.

A DIG AT THE COMMITTEE.

If the committee desired to fix the policy which the State Department adopted in reference to certain questions, it appears to me its first effort should be to ascertain what was written by the Department to the Minister, and what was written by the Minister to the Department. What Shipherd's opinion was of what I ought to have written, or as to what it would be wise to have written, or as to what it would have been his interest to have me write, it does not seem to me a matter of great importance. What actually was written, I have the pleasure of presenting the committee in the Peruvian and Chilean papers that were sent to Congress. Only those papers were sent which seemed pertinent to the inquiry, and they have been already published; but these two envelopes [laying down two large official envelopes on the table] contain everything that passed between Hurlbut and myself. My own dispatches, of which I have twenty-six or twenty-seven in number, are given in full; but there are a few of Hurlbut's which are given by very full syllabus, so that the entire correspondence is here, and I desire to leave it with the committee. Everything that ever passed between Hurlbut and myself during his mission at Lima is included in these two envelopes. I wrote a note to the State Department, and got these papers in reply. They are merely as to such trifling matters as letting Hurlbut know that he may have his stationery in a certain way, or that he may go on the Alaska from Panama.

FIRST KNOWLEDGE OF THE COCHET CLAIM.

Shipherd came and stated to me that he was the representative of a very important claim against Peru, known as the Cochet claim (of which at that time I never had heard). I did not know its name, and I asked him how Cochet was spelled. I had never heard the word before in my life. He went on to state that it was a very important matter. He did not state it as belonging to the Peruvian Company. He said he was its chief agent; that Senator Blair was one of his active counsel; that Senator Boutwell, whose opinion he had in his pocket, and which he offered to show me, was one of his active counsel; that ex-Senator Eaton, of Connecticut, and ex-Senator Conkling, of New York, were of his counsel; that Scott Lord was one of his counsel; and I also think he mentioned the name of Mr. Robertson as one of his counsel. He certainly did mention the name of ex-Senator Cragin of New Hampshire.

Mr. Kasson—Was that at the first interview?

SHIPHERD'S BACKING.

Blaine—The first. I thought it was a very formidable array of counsel. He stated that the men who stood behind the claim as the owners were the strongest financial men in New York, and he specified several of them by name. He specified E. D. Morgan, Seligman & Co., and, I think, August Belmont. He mentioned a dozen names, and made a great display of strength, both as to counsel for the claim and as to the ownership of it. I mention this en passant. I have been somewhat criticised for not sending Shipherd out of my house on the first occasion he came there, but I will say to the committee that a gentleman who comes to me introduced by a United States Senator, having three United States ex-Senators for counsel, an ex-Secretary of the Treasury for counsel, and August Belmont, E. D. Morgan and Seligman for copartners, is not a man whom you would generally kick out of your house at the very first sight of him. [Laughter.] And so I beg to be excused for not performing a duty which, three or four months afterwards, I practically did on further information. He went on and told me of this claim. He spoke of its vastness, its value, its strength and its integrity. I said to him, "Mr. Shipherd, in all your disclose of the claim, of which I know nothing, you make out no case for the intervention of this Government." We argued on this point for some time. I said: "Your case comes to *reductio ad absurdum*. If you think that you can take the claim of a Peruvian citizen and secure the intervention of the United States Government by selling portions of it to American citizens, then you could go over to England and sell a portion to English subjects. You could go to Germany and sell a portion to German subjects. You could go to France and sell a portion to French citizens—and thus you could get England, Germany, France and the United States all to intervene against Peru, and probably get her to do something." He said, "You do not understand this."

PROPERTY OR A CLAIM.

I told him I did not. He said, "The case here is not a claim at all. It is property. What would you say if an American citizen owned a block of stores in Lima, or a great plantation or hacienda that he had been cultivating—owned it in fee—and that an attempt were made to dispossess him of it? Would not that make a case for intervention?" I said, "That would alter the case." If I recollect his testimony, he broached a little on this very idea; but he does not give it in full. He said that in the case which I present you, and he read to me opinions of Evarts. One of them he read and one of them he quoted. Evart's opinion being as follows: "If Cochet was the discoverer of guano, his discovery vested in him a title to one-third of all the guano in Peru, and he may at his option claim one-third of each heap, or any other equitable one-third of the total. If Chile attempts to resist Cochet's demand for his own, she does but make herself immediately and directly liable for the whole debt as for tortuous detention." He quoted still more strongly an opinion which he afterwards brought to light in a letter from Camancho to Arigola, but instead of that letter being translated from Spanish into English, I venture to make an assertion that it was Shipherd's original composition, and that it was translated into Spanish by Camancho. I said, "If this be your case, that you have actual ownership of property in Peru, of course that would present a different case; but I do not credit it. This seems to me to be a claim." He said, "Ask for a report upon it. Do that for me." I said, "A claim that has such respectable counsel as you have, and so strong an array of ownership as you have, I certainly will inquire into. I have no objection to do that. That involves nothing, and commits the Government to nothing." That was on the 26th of July. A day or two afterward I called the attention of Trescott (who was then assisting in some matters of the Department, especially as to South America) to it. We had been before that talking about the Landreau claim, with which I had been familiar from its having been before Congress, and I requested Trescott to prepare a dispatch to Hurlbut, and to include in the inquiry to him for a report on the status of the claim called the Cochet claim.

DIPLOMATIC DISPATCHES.

"Hurlbut," I said, "who knows everything in diplomacy in connection with these South American countries will know about the Cochet claim," and Trescott, under my direction, wrote a dispatch, and I have on this sheet (a paper with printed extracts pasted on it) every word that ever passed between the State Department and Hurlbut about the Cochet claim. After the introduction, saying the matter had been submitted to the Department here, I say in this dispatch of the 4th of August to Hurlbut:

In reference to the Cochet claim, there has been no information laid before the Department of sufficiently definite character to warrant specific instruction, and in the absence of requisite data here you will be left to take such steps as may seem expedient in investigating the origin and character of the claim. The primal point at issue is whether any American citizen, or association of citizens, has acquired interest in the claim in a manner entitling him or them to the good offices of this Government in making any representation to Peru, as the American holders of the claim, or their attorneys, will be on the ground.

[Shipherd had said that at least two of his counsel would immediately proceed to Peru.]

You will no doubt be placed in possession of all the facts, but you will take no steps committing your Government to use its good offices without first reporting in full to the Department for well considered and definite instruction.

On the 14th of September Hurlbut replied:

Sir: I acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch, No. 7, dated August 4, 1881, in relation to certain alleged claims upon the Government of Peru. As to the Cochet claim, the Legation has nothing but vague and sweeping statements, better adapted to creating a commercial enterprise than to any judicial or quasi action. I have been favored with two very extraordinary letters, and some printed matter, emanating from J. R. Shipherd, to which I reply by this mail, asking specific statements as to the original character and extent of the claim, and proofs in support of it.

That was every word Hurlbut said in response to this letter, which was received at the Department somewhere about the 17th or 18th of October. I said in my dispatch of the 18th of November:

Sir: Your dispatch, No. 12, in reference to the Cochet and Landreau claims, evinces a prudent and discreet course on your part. After the instruction in my No. 7 dispatch in regard to this subject had been mailed, I became convinced that there was no need of even the preliminary inquiry which I suggested in regard to the Cochet claim. There is no just ground whatever on which this Government could interfere in behalf of it. In so far as there may be any basis for the claim at all, it originates in the demand of a native Peruvian against his Government. If American citizens purchased an interest in such claim, they purchased nothing more than the original claimant possessed, and did not and could not purchase the good offices of the Government, and you are instructed not to extend them in the case of the Cochet claim.

In explanation of that I will say this: After the original instructions had been sent to Hurlbut, Trescott looked over some French documents to see whether there was the slighest ground for considering the Cochet claim to be for actual property taken by Peru, instead of offering a mere claim, and he found there was no ground for the allegation of Shipherd about its being property in possession, on which the alleged opinion of Evarts was based. I had a conversation in reference to it with Elmore, the Peruvian Minister, which entirely satisfied me, and therefore I wrote this letter. After that I received from Hurlbut a further dispatch, dated the 21 of November, which crossed this dispatch of mine—they were en route at the same time—in which he says:

I wrote the Department in my No. 12 my opinions upon the Cochet claim, upon which Shipherd and his associates rely. I have also written in reply to Shipherd's letters, giving him my views of his case so far as I know its merits. I have pointed out to him the utter defect of proof as to three positions, each vital. The whole colossal speculation rests upon assumptions, not evidence. Thus, first, it is not true in fact that Cochet discovered either guano or its uses as a fertilizer. As such it has been known and used for hundreds of years, far back into time. In case second, it is not true that Peru ever recognized him in any such capacity. Third, it is not true in fact that his rights, whatever they were, descended to his illegitimate son, under whom these parties claim, or in any event that any record of legitimization has thus far been produced. I presented these defects to Shipherd, who does not like my criticism, and writes to Mr. —— that he gets on quite well without me, as he has the whole Government and all their friends on his side, and pledged to his scheme. I am, very respectfully,
S. A. HURLBUT.

SHIPHERD AS A LIAR.

This man Shipherd comes before the committee and swears (I think in several places) that he told me at the very first interview that he had written his bribery letter to Hurlbut, and that I was aware of the fact from the first. Now, Mr. Chairman, if there were not any evidence on the subject, it would be a very remarkable statement that a man should come to the American Secretary of State, introduced by a Senator of the United States, and should deliberately tell him that he had offered a bribe of $250,000 of stock to a Minister Plenipotentiary in a foreign country. That ought not to require a great deal of evidence in rebuttal; but he goes further than that. He says he told all his counsel the same thing. On reading that testimony, I wrote to Senator Blair. He replied, "I never heard of that offer being made until about the 4th or 5th of December last, when you showed me the letter of Shipherd of June 23, returned to the Department by General Hurlbut."

Blaine continued: There is a very large lie out there somewhere, and I don't think it will take a great deal of investigation to locate it. I then wrote to several of the counsel. The answers contained these words:

From ex-Secretary Boutwell: "I had no knowledge of the proposition from Shipherd to Hurlbut, referred to by you, prior to the receipt of Shipherd's letter to me, dated December 8, 1881."

Blaine—There is another case of perjury by somebody.

From Collector Robertson, of New York: "Shipherd never told me he had written a letter to Stephen A. Hurlbut, after he was appointed Minister to Peru, offering him $250,000 of stock of the Peruvian Company."

From ex-Senator Cragin: "Shipherd never told me he offered General Hurlbut $250,000 or any other amount of stock of the Peruvian Company, either after or before he was appointed Minister to Peru, and I never had an intimation of any kind till Shipherd's letter appeared in print."

THE LANDREAU CLAIM.

There was one other subject upon which I had a conversation with the President, and with which the President was familiar from his service in the House as I was familiar with it from my service in the Senate. That brings me to the Landreau claim, with which Shipherd has nothing whatever to do. He had no more right to speak for Landreau than he had for the house of August Belmont & Co. His assumption was no greater in one case than in the other.

Blaine here read a note from Robt. Christy, an attorney of Washington city, and attorney for the Landreau claim, who said that neither Jacob R. Shipherd, nor any other officer of the said Peruvian Company had any right whatever to represent this claim before the Government of the United States, nor before any officer or department thereof.

Blaine continued: When I told Shipherd that John C. Landreau was United States Consul at Santiago de Cuba, he did not know the fact. He did not know the man was living. When he came to speak of the Landreau claim, I said, "I am familiar with that. The American representative of it is an officer of the State Department." It was evidently a piece of intelligence to Shipherd. I wish to separate these two claims entirely. There is not the remotest connection between them.

A TILT WITH BELMONT.

Blaine then gave a few of his correspondence with Hurlbut in relation to this Landreau claim, and said: I was very much struck with a sentence in the printed report of the testimony (page 139), where Belmont, a member of this committee, stated as prefatory to a question as follows: "On the 16th of December, Blaine wrote his last dispatch to South America, in which he said, in effect, 'There shall be no treaty of peace without a recognition of the Landreau claim.'"

Belmont (interrupting)—I suppose that all questions in regard to my examination will come up more properly when I have the right to question you.

Blaine—Yes.

Belmont—And I do not care to enter into a discussion at present.

Blaine—I was proceeding to comment upon it. Belmont—a member of this committee—is pleased, to construe what I say in this way (again quoting from Belmont's question). What I said was as follows: In dispatch to Trescott of December 16, 1881, while disabusing the mind of the Chilean Government of any impression that the United States meditates intervention on behalf of private claims beside the use of its good offices, you will say that justice seems to demand that Landreau should have an opportunity to be heard in support of his claim before a tribunal in Peru competent to decide it, and that if decided in his favor, a treaty of peace which might cede the territory to Chile should not be made in disregard of any rights which Landreau may be found, after an impartial judicial investigation, to possess. Further than this the Department of State has not felt authorized to go, and I must express the hope that the Governments of Peru and Chile, to both of which you are accredited, will recognize the moderation and justice of the request made by this Government," and Mr. Belmont translates that into a declaration by me that no treaty of peace shall be made unless the Landreau claim is provided for. That is the freest translation I ever read.

Belmont—As I stated before, I prefer not to enter into a discussion. I am not here for discussion. I am here for examination.

Blaine—You simply put words in my mouth there which I never uttered.

Belmont—I do not think anything of the kind.

Blaine—On page 122 of the testimony Belmont again quotes me as saying, in my dispatch of August 4th, that no treaty of peace between Chile and Peru shall be made unless there is a