JUST THE THING
FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF ADVERTISERS.
WORLD "WANT" POSTAL CARD
BUY ONE. TRY ONE.
SEE PAGE 4.

The Evening World. EVENING EDITION

PRICE ONE CENT. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1892. PRICE ONE CENT.

DO YOU WANT BOARDERS?
NUMBER OF BOARD WANTED ADS IN THE WORLD LAST WEEK..... 783
SAME WEEK LAST YEAR..... 648
A Gain of..... 135

LAST EDITION.

ANOTHER DIVE SHUT.

John J. Murphy Closes All Branches of His Resort.

Buttner and Stajer Enforce a New Rule for Profit.

Their Concert Licenses Expire Feb. 1 and They Have Asked Mayor Grant for Renewals.

NEW YORK'S OUTLAWS.

[A Table Subject to Daily Change.]

In the Penitentiary.

BILLY M'GLORY, | AUGUST GUIDON.

Indicted and Dives Closed.

TOM GOULD, CAREY WELCH, LOUIS WALTHERS, DAN SCRIBNER, J. H. M'GURK, TOM STEVENSON, | JOHN KELLY, PAUL M'CARTHY, J. J. McALEER, CHARLES SMITH, THOS. M'CORMICK, AL DAVIS.

Licenses Revoked.

TOM STEVENSON, AUGUST GUIDON, CAREY WELCH, | ALFRED DAVIS, CHARLES SMITH.

Dive Annexes Closed.

JOHN WULFERS, SIMON BUTTNER, | JOHN J. MURPHY, FRANK STEVENSON.

Dives Open.

IGNATZ BUTTNER, | LOUIS STAJER.

Still another of New York's formerly notorious dens has been tightly closed. Mr. John J. Murphy, who shut down the back room features of his "Metropolitan," in the basement of 34 Bond street, when THE EVENING WORLD's search-light was turned along the Bowery, last night suspended business altogether and shut up his bar and pool-rooms. Mr. Murphy's turn to appear before the Board of Excise will come next Tuesday.

Mr. Tom Gould's old basement den at Sixth avenue and Twenty-third street was dark as Erebus last night, all the effects sold there at auction Tuesday having been removed by the new owners, leaving no further need of a watchman.

Other dens that were still tightly closed were Mr. Daniel Seribner's "Pickwick," 1347 Broadway; Mr. Carey Welch's "Hole in the Wall," 117 Fourth avenue; Mr. Jim Sullivan's "Farley's Hotel," 78 Third avenue; Mr. Charles Smith's, Mr. John H. McGurk's, Mr. Louis Walther's, Mr. John J. McAleer's, Mr. Paul McCarthy's and Mr. Alfred Davis's "Excise Exchange," at 197, 253, 285, 290, 327 and 336 Bowery, respectively; Mr. August Guidon's "French Hotel," 235 Sullivan street, and Mr. Tom Stevenson's "Slide," at 157 Bleecker street.

At John Maher's (Frank Stevenson's), 78 West Third street, the dive annex was closed, as this was also the case at Mr. John Wulfers's "Universe" at 72 University place.

Up to last Saturday, when THE EVENING WORLD had occasion to make a few pertinent observations concerning the "Universe" and its back room, Mr. Wulfers's "barkeeps" had evinced a willingness to admit "ladies" to the back room, although it was done very much "on the quiet," and the parties had to pass through the barroom to get there. Before THE EVENING WORLD's search-light struck the place the thing was done openly.

Since Saturday, however, although it has been lit up every night, women have been rigidly excluded from the glittering assignation-room. Several men tried to get their "lady friends" in there last night, but none of them succeeded.

Simon Buttner's place at 304 Bowery, formerly known as an "all-night house," still wears the air of a quiet bar and pool-parlor. The back room, where unmentionable orgies used to take place nightly, is now occupied by pool tables.

Louis Stajer's "concert hall" at 255 Bowery and Ignatz Buttner's "Orpheum" at 294 Bowery were still as wide open for business as usual last night, but both were conducted with an air of decorum and apparent respectability that seems numerous to those who knew both places before THE EVENING WORLD's search-light fold bare their true character.

The "ladies" who visit these dens now must have male escorts. As the women who go to Stajer's and Buttner's seldom obey this rule, it is in the nature of a great piece of business policy, for the only desirable visitors are those who have money to invest in treating the ladies who lure them in.

With Buttner and Stajer, a woman's ability to work her "escort"—or any other woman's—for small quantities of inferior wet goods at extravagant prices, is satisfactory proof of her "respectability."

Formerly Buttner's and Stajer's female "cappers" deliberately appropriated their intended victims and drank their they buy drinks. Now they entice them with nods and winks and with furtive touches.

"The Bowery Grenadiers" was sung at Stajer's last night to a young woman who recently selected an EVENING WORLD investigator in the body of the "concert hall" and who grabbed a fellow's hat from as he was passing the waiter for drinks.

THEIR LICENSES EXPIRE FEB. 1.

Then Buttner and Stajer Will Have Trouble Getting New Ones.

The concert hall licenses held by Ignatz Buttner, of 294 Bowery, and Louis Stajer, of 253 Bowery, expire Feb. 1.

The public is anxious to learn whether the Mayor will renew these licenses in view of the facts which have been disclosed by THE EVENING WORLD in regard to the disreputable and evil character of the resorts for which they have been used.

Stajer and Buttner have both sent in to the Mayor's office their applications for renewal of their licenses. This is required by the Mayor's rules to be done every four months, no concert license of this character being granted or a longer period.

Before renewing them the Mayor will send to Supt. Murray for a report upon these places in accordance with his usual custom. In the past the reports of the police upon both these concert halls has been favorable, as the continued renewal of their licenses from time to time witness.

Since the last renewal, however, the real character of Buttner's "Orpheum" and Stajer's "Concert Hall" has been clearly shown up by THE EVENING WORLD's investigations, and it is believed that they will not succeed in securing a further renewal of their licenses.

Should the police see fit to make a favorable report upon these places, assurances are given by the Mayor that any evidence of their disreputable and vicious character which may be brought to his attention from other sources will receive due and careful consideration before any action is taken.

The Mayor revoked Buttner's license in 1890 on an unfavorable report by the detectives of the precinct, but was afterwards compelled by legal proceedings to renew it. Since then neither Buttner nor Stajer has been molested.

STOCK EXCHANGE REPORTS.

Big Advance in Manhattan "L" and New England.

WALL STREET, THURSDAY, Jan. 28.—The feeling on the Stock Exchange to-day was decidedly bullish. Financial institutions were in the market as buyers of both bonds and stocks, and their purchases gave an impetus to the upward movement.

Mahattan scored the greatest advance, selling up 5½ to 119. New York & New England was more prominent and sold up nearly 2 points.

The Quotations.

	Open.	High.	Low.
American Sugar Ref	82½	83½	82½
American Sugar Ref. pref	94	94½	94
American Cotton Oil	35½	35½	35½
American Cotton Oil pref	66½	66½	66½
American Express	117	117	117
Atlantic & Pacific	5	5	5
Atch., Top. & Santa Fe	42½	42¾	42¾
Buffalo, R. & Pitts	40¾	40¾	40¾
Canadian Pacific	90	90	90
Canada Southern	60½	60½	60¾
Chesapeake & Ohio	26¾	26¾	26¾
Chesapeake & Ohio 1st pref	67½	67½	67½
Chesapeake & Ohio 2d pref	41¾	41	41¾
Chicago Gas	77¾	77¾	77¾
Chic., Bur. & Quincy	110½	110½	110
Chicago & Northwest	110½	111¾	110¾
Chic., Mil. & St. Paul	80½	80½	80½
Chic., Mil. & St. Paul pfd	123	123	123
Chic., Rock Island & Pac	92¼	92¾	92
Chic. & East. Illinois	67¾	68	67¾
Chic. & Eastern Ill. pfd	101¾	101¾	101¾
Clev., Cin., Chic. & St. L	72½	72¾	72½
Col. & Hock. Valley	31½	31¾	31½
Colorado Coal & Iron	38	38¾	38
Del., Lack. & West	143¾	147	143¾
Delaware & Hudson	125¾	125¾	125¾
Denver & Rio Grande pref	48½	49	48½
Dis. & Cattle Feed	57¾	57¾	56¾
Edison Gen. Electric	92	92	92
Evansville & Ter. Haute	120½	121	120½
E. & P. Marq	27¾	28	27¾
Illinois Central	108½	109¼	108½
Lake Shore	122½	122¾	122¾
Lake Erie & Western pref	73¾	73¾	73
Louisville & Nashville	75¾	75¾	75¾
Long. New Alb. & Chi	29½	29¾	29¼
Louisville, N. O. & Tex	17¾	18	17¾
Manhattan consol	118½	119¾	118½
Mexican Central	20½	20¾	20¼
Mich. Central	103¾	103¾	103¾
Mil., L. S. & Western pref	135	135	135
Missouri Pacific	63½	63½	62¾
Mobile & Ohio	35	36	35
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pref	32	32	31¾
N. Y. Cent'l Co	98¾	98¾	97¾
Nat. Cord Co. pref	112	113	112
New Central Coal	11¾	11¾	11¾
New Jersey Central	115	115	115
New York Central	115¾	115¾	115¾
New York & Northern pfd	21	23½	21
N. Y. & New England	46¾	53¾	45¾
N. Y., Chic. & St. L. 1st pfd	90¾	90¾	90¾
N. Y., Chic. & St. L. 2d pfd	80	80	80
N. Y., Chic. & St. L. 2d pfd	43	43	43
N. Y. & Lake Erie & West	21½	21¾	21½
N. Y. Lake Erie & West pfd	73¾	73	72¾
Northern Pacific pref	67¾	67¾	67
North American	5¾	5¾	5¾
Ontario & Western	19¾	19¾	19¾
Oregon Railway & Navigation	26½	26¾	26½
Oregon Improvement	26½	27	26½
Oregon Short Line	34	34¼	34
Pacific Mail	39¾	39¾	39¾
Phila. & Reading	24¾	24¾	24¾
Pen., Disc. & Evansville	26½	26¾	26¾
Pitts., C., C. & St. L. pref	65½	65½	65½
Pullman Palace Car Co	187¾	187¾	187¾
Rich. & West Point Ter	19¾	19¾	19¾
Rich. & West Point Ter pfd	72	72¼	72
Rio Grande Western pfd	50	50	50
St. Paul & Omaha	56½	56½	56¼
St. Paul & Omaha pref	114¾	114¾	114¾
Silver Certificates	91¾	91¾	91¾
Southern Pacific	40¼	40½	40¼
Tenn. Coal & Iron	43	43¾	43
Tol., Ann Arbor & N. M.	26	26	26
Tol., St. L. & Central	48	48	48
Union Pacific	48¾	48¾	48¾
Wabash	13¾	14	13¾
Wabash pref	30½	30¾	30¾
Western Union Telegraph	84½	84¾	84½
Wheeling & Lake Erie	27¾	27¾	27¾
Wheeling & Lake Erie pfd	79¾	79¾	79¾

A full account of Wall street affairs will be found in THE EVENING WORLD'S Sporting Extra.

POISONER TIMOTHY CONVICTED.

His Intended Victim Recovered and Appeared Against Him.

[SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.]

FREEHOLD, N. J., Jan. 28.—The trial of Thomas Timothy, of Morrisville, on the charge of having administered a dose of Paris green to his intended bride, Lida Petrora, a Swedish servant girl, ended this morning in a verdict of guilty. He was remanded for sentence.

It was shown that after Timothy had got the girl into trouble he induced her to accompany him into the woods, where he produced a bottle of poison and made her swallow its contents. The girl recovered and appeared as a witness against Timothy.

ARCHBISHOP CORRIGAN SAILS.

The Biennial Visit to Churches in Bermuda and Nassau.

Archbishop Corrigan sailed on the steamship Trinidad for Bermuda this morning. The object of his voyage is to visit the churches of his faith in Bermuda and the Bahamas, which are included in his archdiocese.

The Archbishop will be the guest of Sir Amory Sliea, Governor of the Bahamas.

During the absence of Archbishop Corrigan, Mgr. Farley will be the Administrator in this city.

HANGED HIMSELF IN HIS CELL.

Mrs. Chatterly's Attempt to Reform Her Husband Proved Fatal.

[SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.]

NEWARK, Jan. 28.—Henry Chatterly, a prisoner at 187 New avenue, was found hanging to the door of a cell in the Third Police Precinct station-house this morning.

When found he had been dead about fifteen minutes. He had been arrested upon a charge of drunkenness performed last night by his wife in an effort to reform him.

An Indian Claims a Pension.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 28.—An Omaha Indian named William Tyndall is about to ask for a pension. His home is on a farm near Bancroft, but he is now in the city to present his claim. He has a discharge showing he was mustered out of the service at Omaha in 1866 at the age of twenty, having enlisted in this city during the rebellion. He claims a pension under the General Disability act.

Tar, Licorice and Tolu Wafers.
Efficacious in throat troubles. V. & S. Mfrs. *,*

FOUR ARE SAVED.

Taken Off Two of the Drifting Scows by the Tug Luckenback.

Scant Hope for the Men on the Webster and Other Scows.

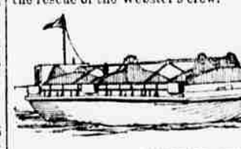
Thrilling Tale of the Rescue Fifty Miles Off Fire Island.

Four of the eighteen men who drifted out to sea on the tug Edwin Webster and four Barney dumping boats during the terrible gale of Tuesday, have been rescued.

They are the men on boats Nos. 3 and 16, which drifted away from the anchorage in Rockaway Shoals after the tug Nichols put in there with them and started to the rescue of the disabled Webster and her drifting tow.

Boats 3 and 16 were picked up by the big ocean-going tug Edgar F. Luckenbach about fifty miles off Fire Island. After bringing these two in, the Luckenbach immediately started back in search of the other derelicts.

Capt. Keane, of the Luckenbach, hopes to pick up boats 5 and 17, which were in the Webster's tow, but he is not sanguine about the rescue of the Webster's crew.



ONE OF THE MISSING SCOWS.

It is the general opinion among the tugboatmen on South street that the Webster has foundered and that her crew of ten men are lost, although all admit that there is a bare possibility that the Webster's men have been picked up. It is deemed certain, however, that the tug itself has gone to the bottom.

THE RESCUED MEN.

The names of the rescued men on dumping scows 3 and 16 are:

JOHN JOHNSON, captain of No. 3.
JONAS HANSON, mate of No. 3.
JOHN ROBSON, captain of No. 16.
SAMUEL MOORE, mate of No. 16.

MISSING CREW OF THE WEBSTER.

According to Capt. William A. Hennessy, owner of the tug Webster, there were on board of her:

GEORGE CLARK, captain.
THOMAS WALL, engineer.
—— LASHER, pilot.

Four firemen, two deckhands and a steward, whose names cannot be ascertained.

MISSING ON THE SCOWS.

On board her tow, dumping-boats 5 and 17, were:

CHARLES CRUMP, captain of No. 5.
FLAVIOS CANALE, mate of No. 5, married, his wife and three children living at 51 Franklin street.
ALAF DAHL, captain of No. 17.
WILLIAM LARRETTSON, mate of No. 17.

At the Barney Dumping Boat Company's office it was said that the addresses of none of the men on the boats are known.

The crew of the tug Webster was a new one, and Capt. Hennessey says he does not know the addresses of any of them. Some of the men he had hired in Philadelphia. Engineer Wall, he thought, was a New Yorker, and Capt. Clark lived in Brooklyn.

THE RESCUE A DANGEROUS TASK.

The capture of the drifting boats 3 and 16 was a difficult and dangerous task, and the rescued men and the crew of the Luckenbach have thrilling tales to tell of their experience.

Capt. Keane, of the Luckenbach, hopes to pick up boats 5 and 17, which were in the Webster's tow, but he is not sanguine about the rescue of the Webster's crew.

THE LUCKENBACH'S SEARCH.

Capt. Keane briefly told the story of the rescue before starting out again in search of the Webster and boats 5 and 17. He said:

"It was bad weather when we started away, and when we got outside we made up our minds that the chances of the Webster living through the gale of Tuesday night were very slim.

"It was freezing cold, and a high sea was running. We cruised off the long Island coast all forenoon yesterday, keeping a sharp lookout with glasses.

THE SCOWS WERE SIGHTED.

"About 10 o'clock in the forenoon, when about fifty miles off Fire Island, we sighted two scows drifting together before the wind. There was no other boat in sight.

"Signals of distress were flying from the cabins on the scows, and, putting on full speed, we made for the drifting boats.

"When we got near enough to see the men on the decks, they were waving hats and coats and shouting with all their might. They were overjoyed at our approach.

"We ran up within about twenty-six feet of one of the boats and heaved a small line on board. It was not all safe yet, though, for the seas were running very high, and several times the big waves breaking over our stern drove our men on a run forward to save themselves.

"The men on the 'dumpers' were in pretty good condition, however, and we finally got a hawser fast and started ahead. It would have been impossible to take the men off the boats even if they had been willing to come.

"The seas were too high to make such an attempt, as we couldn't get any nearer than to be able to heave a small line.

TOWING THE DERELICTS HOME.

"It was about 2 o'clock when we got started, and we made a reasonably quick run, considering the tow and the weather.

"The scows were covered with ice and looked like small icebergs. The men on board had been very much frightened, and, truth to tell, if we hadn't sighted them they might have starved and frozen to death before being picken up."

The men and boats are all right, although the men suffered very much from fright and exposure.

WHERE ARE THE OTHERS?

Capt. Deane said he thought boats 5 and 17 were probably about one hundred and fifty miles farther off than where Nos. 3 and 16 were sighted.

He was ordered to hurry back and stay out as long as he thought proper to hunt them up. He got away again shortly after midnight this morning.

The Luckenbach carries a crew of twelve men and is provisioned, coaled and watered to stay out sixteen days.

She is an all iron vessel of over three hundred tons burden and is very speedy. She was one of the boats that towed the Leary log-raft from Nova Scotia, and recently towed a vessel to New York from Savannah.

She beat the United States torpedo boat Cushing's time from Newport to New York, and the Government has been looking at her in contemplation of taking her for a torpedo boat.

Her owners are very confident of picking up boats 3 and 16, but say that the tug Webster must have become covered with ice and foundered.

OTHER VESSELS IN THE SEARCH.

Besides the Luckenbach, the Boston Towing Company's tug Storm King, the New Bedford Towing Company's Dudley Pray and the Chapman Wrecking Company's William E. Chapman, all three stanch, ocean-going tugs, are still out in search of the derelicts.

DARK FOR THE WEBSTER'S MEN.

At 22 South street, the office of Capt. John A. Maurus, charterer of the Webster, there was much gloom this morning. The men were apparently trying to buoy themselves up with a hope that the Webster's crew had been picked up by a pilot boat or European steamship.

It was said that the Webster was well-provisioned and had a marine pump which would supply water for the boilers. With plenty of heat, therefore, Capt. Maurus said, the men would be in a condition to chop away the ice and keep the Webster afloat if she lived through Tuesday night's gale.

At the same time he admitted that the possibility was a bare one. He said that the captain of the Nichols had been unjustly censured for not taking the crew off the Webster and the dumping boats.

"It would have been impossible to do so on the high sea, even if the men had been willing to desert their boats," he said.

When at 9 o'clock Tuesday morning Capt. Gove, of the Nichols, discovered that one of the Webster's hawsers had become tangled in her propeller, he passed a hawser over to the Webster, according to Capt. Maurus, and attempted to tow both the Webster and her tow as well as his own.

NO BLAME FOR THE NICHOLS.

Finding this impossible in the teeth of the gale, he dropped the Webster and putting into Rockaway Shoals with tugs 3 and 16, left them at anchor and started to the assistance of the Webster.

But when he got out, he was unable to reach the Webster, and it was not until then that he started for the city for water and assistance.

The rescued scows are lying at the South Central Wharf, near the gap of the Atlantic Basin. They are covered with a thick coating of ice where the waves had swept over them.

TERRIBLE NIGHTS ON THE SCOWS.

Mate Jonas Hanson, of Scow No. 3, was the only one of the rescued men on board when an EVENING WORLD reporter visited the scows this afternoon. The men, he said, consider that they escaped a horrible death.

The provisions of the scows consisted of a five-cent loaf of bread, two packages of meal, and a few coffee. These supplies among four men would not have lasted more than two days, and if they had been carried further out to sea one great danger besides that of being upset was that of starvation.

"I never expected to see them boats again," said Mate Hansen, as he fondly patted the head of his little son, who had come to greet him on his return.

"We left the foot of East Thirty-eighth street Monday at midnight, and encountered no difficulty until we had almost reached our loads off Rockaway. The tug Nichols had us in tow, and the captain said he had to go to Staten Island to get fuel and water. The Nichols did not get back to us.

THE GALE UPON THEM.

About 9 o'clock Tuesday morning it began to blow a gale. Scow No. 16 began to drag her anchor, and, drifting up to No. 3's stern, stove part of it in. This caused No. 3's chain to break, and away we drifted seaward.

Our steering gear availed us nothing, and we were helpless. The wind blew furiously from a northeast westerly direction, and we directed all our efforts to keep heading towards the sea. We feared being blown to pieces on shore.

"As the velocity of the wind increased there was danger of the cabins being blown away. So we put our little store of provisions and our dog in the hold and lashed down the hatches.

"It was so cold we couldn't remain more than five minutes on the bridge, and the wind extinguished our fire in the cabin.

"Three steamships passed, but took no notice of us. At night we burned oakum and kerosene oil. We were adrift just twenty-five hours when we were rescued.

MAJESTIC'S ROUGHEST VOYAGE.

She Met Strong Gales, Heavy Seas and Extremely Cold Weather.

The White Star steamship Majestic arrived at her dock at 10.30 o'clock this morning, after one of the roughest voyages in her history. She passed Sandy Hook at noon this morning, having made the voyage in 6 days, 20 hours and 10 minutes. French crystals of salt covered her iron plates and whitened her smoke stacks.

Purser Richard Perry said he had made many voyages across the Atlantic, but that for rough seas and bitterly cold weather this trip had beaten them all.

On Saturday, Jan. 23d, a strong gale, with heavy head seas prevailed. The next day the same rough weather continued, and on the 27th a fresh gale sprang up and lashed the seas over the vessel.

Among the passengers on the Majestic were H. J. L. Thomson, Sir Donald Smith, Capt. J. M. Perry, Col. Peters, Hon. G. A. Drummond, G. L. Drummond, Graham Carey, M. N., and Commodore Carey Brenton.

Ice Blocks Mr. Brennan's Work.

The ice-locked docks still prevent the Street-Cleaning Department from getting its scows to the dumping boards, and the result is that, for the past twenty-two hours, little of the ashes or garbage has been collected and disposed of in the city.

Four Deaths from Grip To-Day.

The Bureau of Vital Statistics reports 119 deaths in this city for the twenty-four hours ended at noon to-day, four of which are attributed to the grip and its complications. There are 102 policemen on the sick-list.

Murat Halstead Returns.

Murat Halstead arrived on the Majestic to-day after a trip to Europe. He said Minister Robert Lincoln was sick with influenza when he left London.

CHILI'S AMENDE.

Delivered to Congress with a New Message To-Day.

President Now Sees Nothing in the Way of Continued Peace.

Further Correspondence Between Messrs. Montt and Blaine.

It Throws New Light on the Diplomatic Side of the Affair.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The President transmitted to Congress the following message, together with the additional Chilian correspondence:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith additional correspondence between this Government and the Government of Chili, consisting of a note of Mr. Montt, the Chilian Minister at this capital, to Mr. Blaine, dated Jan. 23, a reply of Mr. Blaine thereto, of date Jan. 27, and a despatch from Mr. Egan, our Minister at Santiago, transmitting the response of Mr. Pereira, the Chilian Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the note of Mr. Blaine of Jan. 21, which was received by me on the 26th inst.

The note of Mr. Montt to Mr. Blaine, though dated Jan. 23, was not delivered at the State department until after 12 o'clock meridian of the 25th, and was not translated and its receipt notified to me until later in the afternoon of that day.

The response of Mr. Pereira to our note of Jan. 21 withdraws, with acceptable expressions of regret, the offensive note of Mr. Matta of the 11th ult., and also the request for the recall of Mr. Egan.

The treatment of the incident of the assault upon the sailors of the Baltimore is so conciliatory and friendly that I am of the opinion that there is a good prospect that the difference growing out of that serious affair can now be adjusted upon terms satisfactory to this Government by the usual methods and without special powers from Congress.

This turn in the affairs is very gratifying to me, as I am sure it will be to the Congress and to our people.

The general support of the efforts of the Executive to enforce the just right of the nation in this matter has given an instructive and useful illustration of the unity and patriotism of our people.

Should it be necessary, I will again communicate with Congress upon the subject.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Washington, Jan. 28, 1892.

MR. MONTT TO MR. BLAINE.

In the note of Jan. 23 from Mr. Montt to Mr. Blaine the progress of the investigation by the Chilian Government, as to the assault in the Baltimore's sailor is reviewed at some length. He says:

It was the desire and the duty of the Government of Chili so to act in this matter in order to make its future proceedings conform therefrom, in order that the United States Government might be satisfied that nothing was neglected in order to do full justice.

You were pleased, with your high sense of equitable, to remark to me that this proceeding of the Government of Chili was correct, and although you decided the judicial investigation might be brought to a close with as little delay as possible you under stood that it was necessary that the officials and proceedings which were not as rapid as Chili as in the United States) should be held.

And later on:

In the course of our conferences we sometimes entertained the idea to which the Government of the United States and that of Chili should both agree, when the investigation should be terminated and the book documents should have formed their conclusions, and so agreed that the adjustment of the best means of settling the difficulty, and avoiding further in this controversy spirit, we should be fortunate enough to find a means that might arise should be submitted to arbitration.

The agreement to accept arbitration has been the basis of several of our conferences, especially that of the 18th inst., and no mention of it in referring thereto has come to my knowledge.

As to the Valparaiso inquiry, Mr. Montt says:

The testimony which the Government of the United States has caused to be taken in a dispatch from the Chargé of the Baltimore at the place of the trial which is being held at Valparaiso, where the offenses were committed. The testimony may be used in the Chilian courts for the purpose in the United States, but it cannot serve as the basis of a judicial sentence, either in Chili or in the United States.

With regard to the Matta note, Mr. Montt says:

You were pleased to state, in your instructions to Mr. Egan, that he should inform the new minister of the United States that the note of Mr. Matta was addressed to him by Mr. Matta on the 11th December.

I have to state that the Honorable Secretary of State was at fault in stating that that note addressed to Mr. Matta (sic) on that day, for it was not addressed to Mr. Matta, nor was it delivered to the Department of State there was no reason why the Honorable Secretary should have regarded it as such.

I further reminded you that it was a document addressed by the American Government that was addressed to and received by the Congress of Congress between the Department of State and the diplomatic representative of the United States in Chili, and that it was for both a subject of discussion for its respective governments.

I added, moreover, that it was far from being the purpose of my Government that it should be offensive to the President of the United States, or to any member of his cabinet, and that Mr. Matta's note is highly interpreted, admitted, if he said expression.

Latterwards had the honor to inform you that my Government had no objection to withdrawing the expression of Mr. Matta's note, if this would satisfy the dignity of the United States Government.

A "FIGHTING HOST" DESPATCH.

On the 11th inst. an official telegram was published which had been addressed by the Commander of the Kearsarge to the Secretary of the Navy. It was couched in terms that were offensive to the Government of Chili, and in regard which we had said concerning the note of Mr. Matta, I deemed it my duty to call your attention to that telegram.

The high spirit of justice which characterizes you did not permit you to hesitate to tell me that the telegram was not in the spirit of a friendly intercourse. You decided it was in our part, which was important as it was, yet, it terminated the incident.

AS TO MR. EGAN.

In the conference with which you were pleased to favor me on the 18th inst., I had the honor to state that the representative of the United States at Santiago was not informed by Mr. Egan of the message to Chili, which would be very agreeable to my Government, if it should be the representative from the United States.

You were pleased to respond to me that Mr. Egan communicated to you the fact that a change should be made. Afterwards, looking over notes, I addressed to you in writing the same communication which I had made to you before.

MR. BLAINE TO MR. MONTT.

In his reply to the note, dated Jan. 27, Mr. Blaine says:

You are right in saying that I considered the proceedings of the Government of Chili in this matter the judicial investigation of the unfortunate affair at Valparaiso entirely proper and satisfactory. But you will remember that we agreed on the 18th of November I expressed to you the fear that the delay in the proceedings, and from time to time received the expression, saying to you very lately, that the court had already been eighty days in session considering a matter which to the United States would have been wholly disposed of in two or three weeks.

You replied that the Spanish law was slow in its proceedings, but exact in its conclusions, and with your statements I had to be content, though impatient for a final judgment.

Your offer of arbitration was never unconditional and exact. Had it been I would have insisted on your reducing it to writing; for it would have been our duty to lay it before the President for consideration.

You did say to me several times that in your discussion with your Congress you would rather the judgment of Chili should be rendered in the Valparaiso case, and that you would be satisfied with the Chilian courts could authorize the action. And even then you always insisted that the Government of Chili was prepared to make ample reparation if it should be adjudged to be due.

The unexpected action of the President was not in the slightest degree intended to interfere with Chili, but, on the contrary, to interest with Chili, and, effectually. Your method of arbitration was always a method to be considered, but I felt it was not yet the time for it. I felt that the time would come, and I expressed that the time would be the time for the proposal and acceptance of arbitration.

As to the Matta note, Mr. Blaine says:

In your conversation you so fully explained to me the Matta note, I certainly felt satisfied except your language and your tone, that it was the language of a friendly nation, anxious for the peace of the Matta note was simply the response to the President's note of the Navy, in putting on their extreme and inexplicable. Such language does not, I think, conciliate nor encourage peace.

Beyond the apology for only in a frank with drawal.

You always contended that it was a communication addressed to your Government and that it was not proper for this Government to take any cognizance of it.

You did not see the great difference involved in your omission to send the Matta note at all to the Government and its publication throughout the civilized world. That you did not consider it a proper to publish it here was the strongest proof of your own disapproval of the note.

AS TO MR. EGAN.

In regard to Mr. Egan, you complained many times that your interests in not especially was the delivery of credence, you thought, was some modification to be incorporated the fatal murder of your young men who were sent to order of the Government.

When on the next day I showed you the despatch of Mr. Egan speaking of the incident in secret and proper manner, you said that you were not taken. I thought you would be satisfied, but you again spoke of the tragic fate of Mr. Egan and I said, "Why do you not demand the recall instead of constantly disparaging him?" You expressed the opinion that the Government of Chili had a right to ask that a change should be made.

I unhesitatingly said that right, provided she assigns a reason. You gave me not satisfied in diplomatic usages to lead to be refused that when a nation is pleased to demand the recall of a Minister it is not its duty to be expected to assign a reason therefor.

We have twice had occasion to ask great Britain to recall her Minister, and in each case she gave a reason why the Minister had ceased to be useful. It is hardly necessary to observe that our relations with Chili are not of a character to allow the exercise of rights.

I have thus frankly endeavored to outline some of the conversations which I have had with you at the State Department of the United States shall be kept exact and in all its proceedings shall be consistent.

MR. EGAN TO MR. BLAINE.

A telegram received Jan. 26, from Mr. Egan to Mr. Blaine, is the fourth part of the correspondence, as follows:

SANTIAGO, Jan. 25, 1892.

SIR: The undersigned has had the honor to receive your telegram of the 21st inst., and in the day authorization to inform the Minister of Foreign Relations, Secretary of State and Washington, and I have the honor to inform you that I have done so in the 22d inst., and the 23d of October, 1891.

In the instructions of the 21st inst. the honorable Secretary of State informed me that I should be the Minister of Foreign Relations, Mr. Pereira, after carefully examining all that has been submitted to him, is in very good of the proposed, the Minister also expressed to me in Valparaiso on the evening of the 23d of October, and taking into consideration the testimony of the officers and crew, he regrets the occurrence, and, in the name of the Government of Chili, he has arrived at the following conclusions:

(Here follows the three conclusions expressed in the Pio Blanco telegram, also the conclusions of Secretary Blaine in the same note.)

CHILI'S AMENDE.

The Chilian note then goes on to say that the cause of the Baltimore affair was not a hostile feeling towards the nation of the navy of the United States, because the people of Chili have always esteemed the people of Chili have always esteemed the people of Chili, and, moreover, at the time when it was a fraternity between the ranks of the sailors and sailors, who, in a glorious struggle, gave independence and established the Republic.

Referring to the Chilian sailors at Valparaiso, as branded on the official inquiry, is given, with the hope that it will convince the Honorable Secretary of State that the Government of Chili attaches the importance of the question and the importance he does not hesitate to condemn in vigorous terms the act committed on the 16th of October, or to offer such reparation as is just, and that he has not neglected the opportunity to express these sentiments to the Minister, on account of circumstances, and through the Pio Blanco telegram of both countries, he has to waited explicit directions on the subject to Washington."

FOR ARBITRATION.

The despatch goes on: "If the United States Government should not accept the foregoing explanations as satisfactory, the Government of Chili would be ready to submit the question to the Supreme Court of Justice of the United States, or a tribunal of arbitration to determine the reparation which Chili may have to make for that lamentable occurrence.

"The Government of Chili would address a note of date of the 16th of October, 1891, to the Minister to Washington by the Minister of Foreign Relations of Chili, in which it is stated that the Government of Chili, that the Government of the United States, in the name of Chili, the purpose of duties and offenses on the Government of the United States, which will always ever to cultivate the most friendly relations.

"Consequently, the undersigned declares that in that letter of the Minister of Foreign Relations of Chili, the expressions which are contained in the judgment of your Government, and, in the judgment of your Government, for the

"Declaring, in the moment of a hit in duty, courtesy and amicable relations, that the Government of Chili, the Government of Chili, the Government of Chili,