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CHILI COMES DOWN

But the Concessions Not Up to Requirements.

THAT IS THE VIEW AT WASHINGTON

Will Withdraw Matta's Note and the Request for Egan's Emigration and Will Leave the Valparaiso Riot to the United States Supreme Court—Intense Interest at Washington in the Day's Proceedings in Congress.

SANTIAGO, Jan. 26.—The Chilian government has sent a reply to the ultimatum of the United States. The reply is in effect as follows:

Chili agrees to withdraw the offensive note sent by Senor Matta to all the Chilian ministers abroad and acknowledge that its issuance was due to an error or judgment.

Chili also withdraws its request for the withdrawal of United States Minister Egan.

In addition to this the Chilian government, in its answer, proposes that the affair of the attack on the Baltimore's sailors in Valparaiso be submitted to the arbitration of some neutral nation. If this proposition is not acceptable to the United States government the Chilian government suggests that the matter be submitted to the decision of the supreme court of the United States.

Synopsis of the President's Message.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—President Harrison's message on the Chilian situation, accompanied by the documents, correspondence, etc., in the case, was sent to congress Monday. The message reviews all of the evidence in the case, and says he feels compelled to stand upon the demands of the note of the 21st inst. to Minister Egan. These demands are that the Chilian government must apologize and make reparation for the assault upon the Baltimore's sailors Oct. 16; that the Matta circular note of Dec. 13 must be withdrawn, and the language disavowed with as much publicity as it was circulated, or diplomatic relations with Chili will cease; that Mr. Egan's recall will not be considered until these matters are disposed of. After stating his reasons for making these demands the president advises that they be confirmed and enforced by congress.

IN THE HANDS OF CONGRESS.

The Statesmen Will Now Tackle the Question of Peace or War.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Interest in the Chilian situation has been tranferred from the executive departments to the Capitol. Contrasted with the general feeling of excited interest prevailing at the latter place over the president's message and the accompanying correspondence, the state, war and navy departments seemed dreary and deserted, and the undercurrent of excitement among the officials cropped out in a few instances only. There was an unusual number of sightseers from other cities about the state, war and navy departments yesterday, and from the manner in which they examined the models of the new naval vessels in the corridors of the navy department it was obvious that interest in the Chilian trouble was not on the wane. Some of the war talk indulged in would have been rather startling to Minister Montt if he had happened that way, even brides and grooms forgetting for the time to bill and coo in the patriotic feelings which the sight of the marine models produced.

The Army Ready for Service.

It is stated on high military authority that the army is in condition for immediate service. Twenty thousand United States troops could be thrown into Chili and 100,000 militia commanded by United States officers, are also ready. Colonel P. J. O'Kelly of the Second regiment of Irish volunteers of New York city yesterday called at the war department and tendered Secretary Elkins the services of his regiment in the event of trouble with Chili. The regiment is composed of 1,000 men. Congressman Stahlnecker accompanied O'Kelly and said that the Second regiment was one of the crack organizations of the country, and would acquit itself with credit should its services be required.

The scene in both house and senate during the reading of the president's message was striking and suggestive. Long before the hour fixed for the assembling of congress the galleries were filled, and on the floor the expected message and situation of affairs were discussed in an animated way. When at 12:50 Mr. Pruden, the executive clerk, appeared in the house with the momentous bundle in his hand, nearly every seat on the floor of the house was occupied, and the gallery entrances were filled with throngs of people anxious to obtain a view of the scene and desirous of hearing the message read. Nothing could more eloquently portray the deep and widespread interest in the affair felt by the people. The galleries were all full of interested people. During the reading of the message the greatest attention was paid to it, both on the floor and in the galleries, the auditors apparently anxious to miss not a single word.

Congressmen Paid Attention.

Blount, chairman of the committee on foreign affairs, sat easily in his chair, while just to his right ex-Speaker Reed sat bolt upright, his elbows on the desk in front of him, all attention. There was none of the usual newspaper reading and letter writing, which the members engage in when opportunity offers. They all felt the gravity and importance of the situation, and gave it their earnest attention and consideration. At the close of the reading a tumultuous cheer arose.

In the senate the scene was similar in all respects. The crowded condition of the gallery and degree of attention to the reading alike were the same. In the diplomatic gallery were seated Jules Bouevofe, chancellor, and M. Paul Despravo, of the French legation, and Mr. Herbert Johnstone, of the English legation.

The British legation evinced unusual interest in the message, telephoning to the White House yesterday morning to inquire if it were going to congress immediately. There was no demonstration in the senate over the message, but a general sentiment was expressed that it was strong and courageous, while temperate in tone. When the secretary read that portion which related to the dragging of one of the Baltimore's sailors through the streets with a lasso, Vest moved uneasily in his chair, and gave utterance audibly to an expression that was interpreted to mean "I'll like to get hold of that policeman."

NOT SATISFACTORY.

The Concessions Made by Chili Not Up to Requirements.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—It transpired late yesterday afternoon that Minister Egan had communicated to the secretary of state the reply of the Chilian government to the note of Secretary Blaine of the 21st inst., as was stated in these dispatches yesterday morning from Santiago. The general incredulity of the public regarding the Santiago dispatches was due to the fact that Monday Egan had notified the department that the Chilian government asked for two or three days longer in which to make its answer, owing to the absence of President Montt at the springs above Santiago.

Doesn't Mention an Apology.

It was not until last night that the fact of the reception of the message became circulated, and the sentiment among public men was one of doubt and uncertainty. They knew not at first what to say on the subject when asked for opinions as to the new phase of the matter. The statement of the contents of the message in yesterday's telegram is said to be practically correct. Conversation with those acquainted with the text of the note gives the impression that it was not satisfactory. No one who was in a position to know them would consent to discuss the terms of the reply. The fact, however, that there is no reference to an apology for the assault upon the Baltimore's sailors is sufficient to account for the dissatisfaction of the officials with its terms.

Satisfactory as to Matta's Note.

As to the Matta note, the offer of Chili is believed to be fully up to the demand made by the note of the 21st instant to Minister Egan. The matter of the latter's recall is believed to have been sufficiently settled by the terms of that note, and therefore no reference to it in the reply was necessary. As was stated Monday night, if Chili apologized for the Baltimore incident the matter of amount of indemnity by way of reparation, or whether or not anything should be paid to the families of Riggin and Turnbull might very well become the subject of arbitration; but the apology must come first.

The Supreme Court Proposition.

The proposition of Chili to throw the whole thing into the supreme court for arbitration is variously viewed. By some it is thought to be a declaration by Chili of full confidence in the justice and right of her cause; a confidence so great and implicit that she is willing to make a creature of the other party to the controversy sole judge of its merits. Others, however, think it is, in common parlance, a bluff; and that Chili is not honest or sincere in her professions. It is recited that Chili knows how the jurisdiction and powers of the supreme court are restricted and limited by the constitution and that she made the offer, knowing that it could not be entertained. The argument is advanced that the supreme court cannot and would not assume jurisdiction ever such a matter.

Blaine Disputes Jurisdiction.

This point was urged in a notable case only recently. Blaine and attorney general made a very strong contention that the supreme court cannot deal with a matter that is the subject of diplomatic dispute. This was in the Sayward case which grew out of the Behring sea dispute. The petition for a writ of prohibition in this case was taken under consideration by the court upon the ground that it was a legal question and not a diplomatic dispute that was brought before them.

The reply of Chili was the subject of a consultation between the president and Secretary Blaine at a late hour yesterday afternoon, as well as at the meeting of the cabinet at noon. The views of the United States government upon the reply will probably not be communicated to Chili for a day or two. In the meantime the text of the message of Minister Egan, it is expected, will be sent to the committee on foreign affairs in the two houses of congress for their information and to aid them in the consideration of the president's message and accompanying documents transmitted Monday.

Will Not Arbitrate the Apology.

Further inquiry last night strengthened the impression that the reply of Chili is not satisfactory to the members of the United States government. Although the answer proposes to withdraw the Matta note, the tenor of the offer is not agreeable. The proposition said to be contained in the reply to arbitrate the Baltimore affair is taken to mean the whole question, whether or not Chili shall apologize as well as pay indemnity. Of course that will not be entertained; the United States must be the judge of the propriety of demanding an apology—that cannot be arbitrated.

BANDIT GARZA IN A HOLE.

Texan Rangers Said to Have "Marked Down" the Revolutionist.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Jan. 27.—The state rangers under the command of W. C. Mabry, adjutant general of the state, expect to have Garza surrounded before tonight. The wily revolutionary leader will be called upon to surrender, and if he make a resistance he will be taken dead or alive. The rendezvous of Garza is at a ranch about thirty miles south of Alice, Tex., and the rangers were within ten miles of the place last night.

The Iowa Legislature.

DES MOINES, Jan 27.—In the senate yesterday resolutions providing for an expert investigation of the state institutions were referred. A resolution approving the president's Chilian message was unanimously adopted. In the house petitions were filed—asking that any residue of the direct tax refund be given to counties for the erection of soldier's monuments; favoring the Conger lard and anti-option bills in congress. A bill was introduced authorizing the manufacture of intoxicating liquors for medical, mechanical and culinary purposes, to be shipped out of the state. Cliff, the deposed secretary of the senate, got temporary injunctions restraining the certification of Parsons' election and the payment of his salary.

Left Her Girls Locked in.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 25.—Jenny Stark, a colored washerwoman, left her two little girls, aged 4 and 2 years, locked in the house while she went out to work. A rug caught fire and the younger child was smothered to death, while the elder was rescued alive, but afterwards died.

Condition of Cyrus W. Field.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—Cyrus W. Field was resting comfortably, but very low, at 2 o'clock this morning. Dr. Fuller, his physician, is of the opinion that his patient is not in danger of immediate death. It may not come in two or three days.

ROASTED CORPSES.

Eleven Found in the Surgical Institute Ruins.

FIVE OTHERS LOSE THEIR LIVES,

And Two are Missing and Supposed to Be in the Debris—Thirty-Three Wounded, Two of Whom will Die—Complete List of the Victims—Searching for Bodies—Heroic Rescues.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 23.—Sixteen bodies have been recovered from the ruins of the surgical institute which burned Tuesday night. Two of the inmates are missing, and it is supposed their remains will be found in the debris. The names of the dead are as follows: Minnie McDonald, Negaunee, Mich.; Fred Dockendorf, Stillwater, Minn.; Hannah Broch, Taylorsville, Ills.; Fannie Breeders, Memphis, Tenn.; Irma Payne, aged 18, Dexter, Mo.; Minnie Arnold, aged 17, Lancaster, Mo.; William Ramstrack, aged 17, Milwaukee; Mrs. Charles E. Earl, Shelby, O.; Maggie Earl, Shelby, O.; Mrs. S. Lazarus, Dallas, Tex.; Stella Spies, McComb, O.; G. M. Ellis, aged 40, California, Ky.; Kate L. Straughan, Salem, O.; Miss Kate Burns, Newport, Minn.; Frank Burns, Newport, Minn.; Matie De Clow, Farnam, Neb., 3 years old, died from exposure. Dr. A. A. Prier, Ann Arbor, Mich., and Arthur Bayless, residence unknown, are missing, and are supposed to be burned.

Twenty-Three Wounded Victims.

The following is a list of the injured: Mrs. H. H. Idena and son, Grand Rapids, Mich., badly burned; John Brown, Athens, O., injuries slight; William Taylor, severely burned; Ruth Collins, injured internally; Lizzie Fisher, Ontario, a number of painful bruises; F. H. Cunningham, Cincinnati, badly burned; Lottie Lazarus, aged 7, Dallas, Tex., leg broken and injured internally, recovery not possible; Leoria Olds, Independence, Ind., hurt in left hip, but injuries not serious; Kate Thomas, Indianapolis, face badly bruised, but condition not necessarily fatal; Louis Van Vorhis, Athens, O., badly burned about the head; M. McJoseph, Des Moines, Ia., badly hurt; Alice Thornbeck, Columbus, O., arm hurt; Robert Conner, Aubendire, Wis., back hurt; Mamie Steern, aged 18, Des Moines, Ia., feet badly burned; Mahlon W. Widener, aged 39, Miami county, O., cut on the head and badly bruised; Barbara Cornell, aged 13, Sioux Rapids, Ia.; Albert Coquen Nicolson, aged 14, Elk Creek, Neb.; Mrs. John Stokes, Danville, Ind.; Mrs. C. K. Smith, aged 48; Bessie Smith, aged 6, Elk Creek, Neb.; Mrs. J. R. Guild, aged 40, and Ava Guild, aged 3, Medaryville, Ind., neither fatally injured; Miss Emma Smith, aged 15, Jacksonville, Ills.; Mrs. C. P. Cullom, aged 45, and Neil Cullom, aged, 4, Carthage, Tenn.; Nellie Mason, 14 years, Java, N. Y., burned and collar bone broken; Clara Morris, hurt in head; Grant Van Hoesen, Athens, N. Y., hand and ear burned; Clarence Mead, Athens, N. Y., leg slightly hurt; William H. Albach, Dunkirk, N. Y., slightly burned; Mrs. G. J. Simpson, and little girl; Hattie Southworth, Warwick, Wis., badly injured by falling from fourth floor window.

A Mass of Roasted Humanity.

For two hours after the fire broke out no one supposed that any lives had been lost; but as soon as the firemen could get inside the building the awful truth was made apparent. In one room a mass of roasted humanity lay entwined. When their bodies were disengaged it was found that there were seven persons in that mass alone. The search in the upper rooms of the east wing of the building was rewarded by the taking out of four bodies burned to crisp. Many persons who were anxious about the missing crowded into the building where the searchers were at work.

JUSTICE BRADLEY'S LIFE ENDED.

The Aged and Distinguished Jurist Passed to the Majority.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The physician's prediction that Justice Bradley would not live until yesterday morning came very near fulfillment, but the distinguished jurist resisted the approach of death until 6:15, when he passed away without a struggle. Justice Bradley had been ill for several months from general break down. On Monday he grew worse and has since failed rapidly, although apparently not suffering any pain. Though conscious when aroused he was so feeble that he talked but little and took no notice of those about him. He was devotedly attended by his aged wife, two daughters and a son.

Silk Factory Burned.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—Sultzbach & Weinoch's extensive silk factory at College Point, L. I., was destroyed by fire. The loss will be heavy. Several hundred girls are employed in the works.

THE DEATH RECORD.

HENRY MCKEY, well-known and popular lawyer, at Chicago.

GEORGE T. BERTHON, oldest Canadian portrait painter, at Toronto.

CAPTAIN THOMAS TEED, well-known on the lakes, at Union Grove, Wis.

MRS. REDMOND, mother of the Parnellite leader, at Dublin.

B. W. MCCULLAGH, general passenger agent Texas and Pacific raod, at Hot Springs, Ark.

PETER VAN VLISSINGER, well known Chicago real estate dealer.

Judge R. L. HANNAMAN, at Knoxville, Ills.

Dr. B. F. RUSSELL, prominent Indiana physician, at Columbus, Ind.

Rev. LEOPOLD SIMONSON, celebrated linguist, at Hartford, Conn.

JOHN COUCH ADAMS, M. A., F. R. S., at London.

ELIJAH W. MORGAN, prominent attorney, at Ann Arbor, Mich.

Ex-Congressman WILLIAM ROBINSON, at Brooklyn, N. Y.

Rev. PETER HENNAERT, vicar general of the Detroit diocese, at Detroit.

MICAJAH HANCOCK, aged 106, at Winimac, Ind.

Captain ABNER HAINS, United States army, at Cincinnati.

Hon. J. M. BALLOU, leading Michigan educator, at Otsego, Mich.

Rev. ROWLAND BAILEY HOWARD, secretary of the American Peace association, at Rome.

Mrs. HARRIET L. PACKER, founder Packer Institute for Young Ladies, at New York.

Dr. E. L. GRIFFIN, physician of national note, at Fond du Lac, Wis.

"AUNT" CLARA VOORHEES, well-known to college students, at Princeton, N. J.

WORK IN CONGRESS.

A Synopsis of the Proceedings in Both Houses.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The senate, with an average attendance of not more than twenty-five members during the greater part of the day, discussed the La Abra claim till adjournment. During the morning hour public building bills were passed appropriating about $800,000, one of which gives $75,000 for a building at Jacksonville, Ills. Bills were passed to aid South Dakota to support a school of mines, $12,000 a year; to increase the accommodations at the Detroit marine hospital, $20,000; and after an executive session the senate adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The senate yesterday passed a bill for a public building at Grand Haven, Mich., $50,000, and one appropriating $100,000 for a building at The Dalles, Oregon, a town of 5,000 inhabitants. Washburne introduced a bill imposing special taxes on "options" on grain, and Hoar presented a petition from New Orleans protesting against such legislation.

The house galleries were crowded with people expecting to hear the president's Chilian message, but it did not appear. An attempt to have Miss Barton's memorial on Russian starvation printed in The Record was defeated by an objection. Springer introduced his bill for free wool; referred to the ways and mean committee. Bills were introduced to pay a service pension in addition to invalid pensions, and raise the money by income tax; requiring the treasury to use any legal tender money in the redemption of bonds, and prohibiting the secretary of the treasury from paying more than face value with interest for any outstanding bonds.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Yesterday in the senate Stanford made a speech advocating his bill for the loan of government money on land security, and Peffer spoke two hours in favor of the same bill. A bill was passed for the relief of the University of Missouri. The La Abra case was then resumed and discussed until adjournment, which was taken to Monday.

Bills were introduced in the house: For two revenue cutters for the lakes; for the free and unlimited coinage of silver (Bland); to purchase the Sturgeon Bay and Michigan canal; for a bounty of $10 per month to veterans who have not received bounty; for public buildings at Sterling and Dixon, Ills., each $50,000; to prevent the adulteration of baking powder; for a public building at Columbus, Ind.; the portraits of ex-Speakers Galusha A. Grow and Randall were accepted, and a new code of rules presented, being the same as those of the Fiftieth congress with a few changes to prevent filibustering. The house adjourned to Monday.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The galleries in both houses of congress were filled yesterday with people who wanted to hear the president's Chilian message. Hoar reported a resolution confirming Horace Chilton's title to a seat in the senate. Sherman introduced a bill to reorganize the line of the army, and Hale one to increase the navy. Shortly before 1 p. m. the president's message was received and read, being listened to with close attention. The message and documents were ordered printed and referred to the foreign relations committee. Some routine business was attended to when the official notice of Justice Bradley's death was received, and after remarks by McPherson and Hoar, the senate as a mark of respect adjourned.

Speaker Crisp presided in the house, and was greeted with applause when he appeared. Little was done except to listen to the president's message, which was referred to the foreign affairs committee. Stump of Maryland introduced a bill absolutely prohibiting immigration of Chinese laborers. At 3 p. m. the house adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The senate yesterday ordered that when a presidential message is printed in the house proceedings it shall be omitted from those of the senate. The judiciary committee was authorized to send for persons and papers, etc., in the investigation of the charges against Judge Woods, of Indiana. An executive session was held for ten minutes and then public business was resumed. Some measures of little public interest were acted upon, and the remainder of the session taken up with discussion of the La Abra claim.

In the house Breckinridge introduced a resolution and asked for immediate consideration, charging by implication that the president had possession of the tenor of Chili's reply to the ultimatum when he sent his message to congress, and asking him to send all the facts. Blount and others disapproved Breckinridge's tactics, and the resolution was referred. The new rules were then taken up under an agreement for seven hours' debate, one hour to be given Alliance men. Speeches were made for the rules by Catching and Mills, while Reed and Burrows criticised them.

CHICAGO GETS THE PLUM.

The Democratic National Convention Will Be Held There.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Chicago gets it; that is, the Democratic national convention.

In this convention fight Chicago was a dark horse. Everybody was afraid of the Windy City, and although everybody had been assured that Chicago did not ask for the prize, there was a lurking suspicion that she was not to be trusted, and might spring a small game at some stage of the proceedings. Outside of Chicago Milwaukee had the lead apparently up to the time of the committee meeting. How things went later is given below. Promptly at noon Chairman Brice called the committee to order, and Commissioner Ross, of the District, made a short welcoming address, to which Brice briefly replied.

At 2:40 p. m. the committee took a recess until 3:45. At that hour Sulloway of New Hampshire, moved that June 21 be selected as the date of holding the next Democratic convention. Watterson suggested July 5. Gorman supported June 21, and Watterson, stating that he was not particularly wedded to any date, withdrew his motion and June 21 was selected. Then in open session the hearing of city boomers was begun. The banquet hall was placarded with the pictures of the principal buildings in the various competing cities.

When on the fifteenth ballot it was announced that Chicago had twenty-seven votes and the convention, the crowd in the corridors were fairly struck dumb. That a city which had not even asked for the convention should be selected was inexplicable. The Milwaukee, St. Paul and Detroit delegations went on the sidewalk and cheered for Cleveland. Resolutions thanking Hon. William Dickson, the resident member of the committee and the local reception committee for their excellent care and attention to the national committee were adopted, and at 11:45 the committee adjourned.

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St. Vitus Dance Cured. VIII
SAN ANDREAS, Cal., Feb., 1892.
My boy, 13 years old, was so affected by St. Vitus Dance that he could not go to school for two years. Two bottles of Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic restored his health, and he is now attending school again.
MICHAEL O'CONNEL.
DELHI, Ohio, Feb., 1891
A young man, 28 years old, is subject to a rush of blood to the head, especially at the time of the full moon, and he at such times raves and is out of his mind. Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic helps him every time. REV. W. SCHOLL.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., 596 Northwest St., Oct. 8, 1890.
After doctoring four months for nervous trouble and finding no relief, a friend recommended me to try Koenig's Nerve Tonic. I used only two bottles, and I thank God now I am so hearty and well that I can again attend to my business, which is by no means an easy one.
L. LEONHARD.

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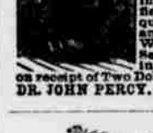

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