ANOTHER MESSAGE.

Chilian Correspondence Continued.

THE CHILIANS ARE FRIENDLY.

Will Agree to the President's Ultimatum—Only the Preliminaries Yet to Be Arranged—Everything Said to Have Been Satisfactorily Arranged.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 28—Following is the President's message transmitting the additional Chilian correspondence to Congress:

I transmit herewith the additional correspondence between this government and the government of Chili, consisting of a note of Montt, the Chilian minister at the capital, to Blaine, dated January 3, and the reply of Blaine thereto of the date of January 27, and a dispatch from Egan, our minister at Santiago, transmitting the response of Perriera, the Chilian Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the note of Blaine of January 21, which was received by me the 26th instant.

The note of Montt to Blaine, though dated Januafy 23, was not delivered to the state department until after 12 o'clock meridian of the 25th, and was not translated and its receipt told to me until late in the afternoon of that day. The response of Mr. Perierra to our note of the 21st withdraws, with acceptable expressions of regret, the offensive note of Matta of the 11th ultimo, and also the request for the recall of 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 affairs is very gratifying to me, as I am sure it will be to Congress and to our people generally, who support the efforts of the executive to enforce the just rights of the nation in this matter, which has given instructive and useful illustration of the unity and patriotism of ous people. Should it be necessary I will again communicate with Congress upon the subject.

[Signed] BENJAMIN HARRISON.
Washington, D. C., Jan. 28th.

MONTT TO BLAINE.

The note of Montt to Blaine is as follows: Legation Chili, from Washington, January 23d: Sir—I have had the honor to receive your note of yesterday as an inclosure to which you were pleased to transmit to me the instruction sent to Egan on the day previous to the conferences with which you had been pleased to favor me. I have been informed that immediately after the occurrence of the events of October 16 at Valparaiso, which my government most sincerely deplored, the judicial authorities made an investigation necessay to throw light upon the facts and to detect and punish the guilty parties.

From the antecedents which the government of Chili was able to collect at the very outset, it appeared that the disorder of October 16th began by a quarrel among drunken sailors, which assumed considerable proportions owing to the condition of the locality in which it originated and the police performed their duty by re-establishing tranquility and placing the persons who seemed to have been concerned in the disorder at the disposal of the court. The government of Chili has no data authorizing it to think the quarrel due to any dislike of the uniform of the United States or that the police failed to perform their duty. On the contrary, it is a well demonstrated fact that sailors get intoxicated when they go ashore after having been aboard their vessel for a long time. This is also quite natural.

The intoxication of seamen and the disorders to which it gives rise, although they may assume serious proportions and occasion very lamentable offenses, as unfortunately was the case at Valparaiso on October 16th, cannot refer to the nation in whose service are the men who have taken part in the disorder, although they certainly do not justify offenses committed during the disorder. The government of Chili could not, however, form a final opinion concerning the nature of the occurrence in question, or as to whether the police had or had not improperly participated therein, or had failed to perform its duty, until the termination of the judicial inquiry initiated without delay and which was pushed forward as speedily as compatible with the provisions of law.

With the obligation of collecting all the elements of proof that it was possible to collect in order to throw a full light upon the matter and with the necessity of punishing the prepetrators of the outrage which had been committed and which had been in part suffered by persons in the service of a friendly nation it was the desire and duty of the government of Chili to discover the truth in order to make its future proceedings conform thereto, and in that the United States government might be satisfied that nothing had been neglected in order to do ful justice.

You were pleased with your high sense of rectitude to remark to me that this proceeding of the government of Chili was correct, and although you desire that the Judicial investigation might be brought to a close, with as little delay as possible, you understood it was necessary that the ordinary legal proceeding (which are not as rapid in Chili as in the United States) should be held. I have taken occasion at sundry times to inform you of what the Chilian authorities were doing to bring the investigation to a close.

In the criminal trial held at Valparaiso, not only have landsmen been heard but also seamen of the Baltimore. Both have been confronted with each other, the reports of physicians and experts have been called for, the opinion of the surgeon of the cruiser has likebeen invoked, and in a word, nothing has been neglected that could tend to bring the whole truth to light. The seamen of the Baltimore made their statement with the assistance of the interpreter designated by themselves, who was an officer of the cruiser, so that the oath taken by witnesses, their confrontation with each other, the reports of experts concerning the cause and nature of the wounds and the hearing granted both to Chilians and Americans, so that all might present their complaints and charges and be held in their own behalf and give incontestable authority to the trial held at Valparaiso.

In course of our conferences we sometimes considered that in case the government of the United States and that of Chili should fail to agree when the investigation should be terminated and the two governments should have formed their final opinion, we agreed that arbitration was the best means of settling the difficulty, and advancing further in this conciliatory spirit, we even formally agreed that all differences that might arise, should be submitted to arbitration. This agreement to accept arbitration has been the basis of several of our conferences, especially that of the 18th instant and no antecedent or fact interfering therewith has come to my knowledge.

On the contrary, I took occasion to inform you on the 1st of January that my government had been authorized to conclude an agreement looking to arbitration and my government subsequently approved the agreement concluded by me with you, of which I also informed you. As the criminal trial initiated at Valparaiso had not come to an end my government has not been able to reply to the demands of the United States. Various documents and antecedents to which I have called your attention in my foregoing communications were designed to inform the United States government of the progress of the judicial investigation and of the facts thereby elicited.

They do not, however, constitute a reply, which can only be given when the facts are definitely brought to light by the sentence which must be pronounced by the court. The testimony which the government of the United States has caused to be taken in California from the crew of the Baltimore cannot take the place of the trial being held at Valparaiso, where the offense was committed. The testimony may be useful for disciplinary or administrative purposes in the United States, but it cannot serve as the basis of judicial sentence, either in Chili or the United States, a copy which I have today had the honor to send you of the statement made by one of the seamen of the Baltimore at Valparaiso shows that the seamen made no charge against the police. The charges which he makes here, in the absence of the accused parties, in contradiction of his first statement, have no value either in law or in your enlightened opinion.

The Austrian government complained one time because it considered the instructions sent to the representative of United States adjusted disrespectful to Austria, said instructions having been published in the message of the President, who sent it to the Senate. "This department," said Mr. Webster, "has on former occasions informed ministers of foreign powers that a communication from the President to either house of Congress is regarded as a domestic communication, of which ordinarily no foreign state has cognizance, and in more recent cases the great impropriety of making such communication the subject of correspondence and diplomatic discussion has been fully shown."

The circumstances of publicity does not change the character of the communication, in the opinion of Webster, because such is the common and usual mode of proceeding with communications of the President and the Senate. It was therefore on the nature of the note and on no other reason that I passed by abstention from communicating to you the instructions which Matta had sent me on the 11th of December, of which I had the honor to inform you. I added, however, it was far from being the purpose of my government to act in a manner at all offensive to the President of the United States or any member of his cabinet, and that Matta's note, if rightly interpreted, admitted of no such construction.

"I afterwards had the honor to inform you I received instruction from my government to inform that of the United States that the consideration of views expressed by Buchanan and Webster in 1849 and 1850, that messages sent by president to Congress were domestic communications, which cannot serve as a basis for interpretations of foreign powers or representatives, my government had no objection to striking out the note of December 11, such words as might be considered disagreeable by the United States government.

"On the 18th inst. the official telegram was published, which had been addressed by the commander of the Yorktown to the secretary of the navy, couched in terms offensive to the government of Chili, and in view of what we said concerning the note of December 11, I deemed it my duty to call your attention to that telegram. The lofty spirit of justice, which characterizes you, did not permit you to hesitate to tell me the wording of said telegram was improper and objectionable. This declaration on your part, which was impartial as just, terminated the incident.

"Since the early part of the month of October, when I had the honor to be invited to an unofficial conference with representatives of the Department of State (as the credentials which accredited me as minister to Chili had not arrived) it has been repeated to me on various occasions by the United States government that if the representative of the United States is not a persona grata to the government of Chili it was sufficient for the government of Chili so to state and that said representative would be succeeded by another. This rule is based on the nature of diplomatic relations and is designed to make them frank and cordial, so that a representative of a nation must be a persona grata to the government to which he is accredited.

In a conference with which you are pleased to favor me on the 20th instant, I had the honor to state that the representative of the United States at Santiago was not a persona grata to the government of Chili, which would be very glad to recieve another representative from the United States. You were pleased to acknowledge that the government of Chili has the right to ask that a change should be made. Afterwards, having your notice, I addressed to you in writing the same communication which I had made to you verbally. I have deemed it my duty to state in this note the foregoing facte which show the friendly and cordial purpose of our conference in which you took the most important part with sentiments; etc.

(Signed) PEDRO MONTT.
To Hon. James G. Blaine, etc.

BLAINE TO MONTT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29—The following is the note of Blaine to Montt:

Department of State, Washington, January 27: Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge your favor dated the 23d instant, but not received by me until Monday, the 25th. I beg to comment on two or three of its recitals. I think from the seal for your country you have made some mistakes which I shall proceed to correct.

You are right in saying: "I consider the proceedings of the government of Chili in making a judicial investigation of the unhappy affair at Valparaiso entirely praiseworthy," but you will remember that as early as the 25th of November I complained of the length of the judicial proceedings and from time to time renewed the complaint, saying to you very lately that the court had already been 80 days in session considering a matter which in the United States would have been wholly disposed of in two or three weeks.

You replied that the Spanish laws are slow in process, but exact in conclusion, and with your statements I had to be content, though impatient for the 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 my duty to lay it before the President for consideration, but I was unable to report the mere verbal exchange of views between us as an agreement to arbitrate.

You did say to me several times that in that distant futre when the Chilian court should order its judgment, if the United States shoul not be satisfied with it two countries could arbitrate the matter, and even then you always maintained that Chili would not voluntarily propose arbitration, but would do so when requested by some friendly power to take that course.

On that occasion you mentioned Spain as the nation likely to intervene. Your mention of arbitration was always as a method to be adopted in future if we were not content, as I have said, with the judgment of the courts. You remarked that to adopt arbitration before would be discrediting the judgment of the court in advance. You always looked to the future for the proposal and acceptance of arbitration.

You say in your note: "I took occasion to inform you first in January that my government authorized me to conclude an agreement looking to arbitration, and my government subsequently approved the agreement concluded by me;" and yet you do not pretend that a word was ever written of the agreement which you say was between us. It is impossible that I ever sought to bind the government of the United States in that way. It would have been in the highest degree imprudent for me to do so.

In regard to the Matta note, which was the subject of contention between the United States, you sum it up by the following declaration: "I added, however, it was far from being the purpose of my government to act in a manner at all offensive to the President of the United States, or any member of his cabinet, and that Matta's note, if rightly interpreted, admitted of no such construction. I afterwards had the honor to inform you I had received instructions from my government to inform that of the United States that, considering the views expressed by Buchanan and Webster in 1849 and 1850 that the message sent by the President to Congress was a domestic communication, which cannot serve as a basis for interpretation by foreign powers or their representative, my government had no objection to striking out of the note of December 10 such words as might be considered disagreeable by the United States government."

By your own statement you evidently attempted to justify Matta's note. I certainly could not accept your language and never did accept language of that kind as apology sufficient for the case. Matta's note was highly discourteous to the President and the secretary of the navy, impugning to them untruths and insincerity. Such language does not admit the conditional or contingent apology which you offered. It could be apologized for only by frank withdrawal. You always contended it was a communication between the officers of your own government that was not proper for the two governments to take any cognizance of.

You quoted the well-known declaration of Congress not being subject to criticism in a foreign country. You did not see the great difference involved by your government in sending the Matta circular to all the legations of Chili and requesting its several ministers to publish the discourteous language throughout the civilized world. That you did not comply with Chili's request to publish it here was the strongest proof of your own disapproval of the note.

In regard to Egan you complained many times and very bitterly to me, especially that he was deserving of censure, you thought, for not communicating to his government the brutal murder of some young men who were slain by order of Balmaceda. When next day I was shown your dispatch of Egan speaking of the incident in in general improper terms you acknowledged you were mistaken.

I thought you would be satisfied but you again spoke disparagingly of Egan and I said somewhat vehemently, "Why do you not demand his recall instead of constantly disparaging him, intending thereby not to favor his recall, but to stop the too frequent mention of Egan's name.

"Referring to the question you remarked 'you were pleased to acknowledge the government of Chili had the right to ask that a change be made.' Undoubtedly she has that right, provided she assigns reason. You are too well skilled in diplomatic usage to be reminded that when a nation is forced to declare a minister is a persona non grata she is expected to assign a reason therefor. We have twice had occasion to ask Great Britain to recall her ministers and in each case given a reason why the minister ceased to be useful.

It is hardly necessary to observe that the conditions which we complied with ourselves would likewise be expected of Chili. I have thus frankly endeavored to correct some misapprehensions of yours in order that the record of the State department of the United States shall be kept exact and in all its proceedings shall be proved consistent. Accept renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

[Signed] JAMES G. BLAINE.

EGAN TO BLAINE.

SANTIAGO, Chili, Jan. 25—To Blaine, Washington: I have today received the following reply to my note of the 22d inst.:

Sir: The undersigned has had the honor to receive your excellency's communication, under date of the 22d inst., received in this department the 23d, and duly authenticated copies of instructions which the honorable Secretary of State of Washington sent your excellency by cable under dates of the 22d inst. and the 23d of October, 1891.

The instructions of the 21st inst. of the honorable secretary of state informs your excellency that his excellency, Harrison, after carefully examining all that had been submitted to him by the government of Chili, with respect to the events which occurred in Valparaiso on the evening of the 16th of October, and taking into consideration the testimony of the officers and crew of the vessel Baltimore and others who witnessed the event, has arrived at the following conclusions:

First—That with regard to that assault, there has been no change whatever made in the character given to it by the first report of the event, that the attack was upon the uniform of the navy of the United States, which had its origin with and motive in a feeling of hostility towards that of the government, and not in any act of the individual sailors belonging to it.

Second—That the public authorities of Valparaiso evidently did not do their duty in protecting those sailors and that part of the police and Chilian soldiers and sailors rendered themselves guilty of unprovoked assaults on sailors of the United States before and after the latter were arrested, and that he believes Riggin was killed by the police or soldiers, and that he is consequently compelled to carry the question back to the state in which it was placed by the Honorable Wharton, dated October 23, and to ask for suitable satisfaction and some adequate reparation for injury done the government of the United States.

The honorable secretary of state, Blaine, regrets that the government of Chili has not from the very first duly appreciated the gravity of the question raised and that it has attributed to it no other importance than that of an ordinary quarrel between sailors, adding that no government which respects itself can consent to civil or military persons employed in its service being maltreated or killed in foreign territory on account of resentment for acts which it may have committed or which may be imputed to it, without requiring adequate reparation.

The Honorable Blaine in this connection recalls the fact that the government of the United States has voluntarily recognized this principle. In such case I have never sought words of little weight or ambiguous meaning in order to get reparation, but have condemned such in vigorous and energetic terms, and have never refused to give other adequate satisfaction.

Moreover, it is not the intention of Secretary Blaine to discuss the details incident of October 16th, but only to set forth the conclusion at which this government has arrived. The honorable secretary of state says: "We have given every kind of opportunity to the government of Chili to offer explanatory or extenuating circumstances, and we have given due consideration to the fact that the government of Chili, during a great part of the time which has elapsed since the 16th of October, has been in a provisional situation.

He then adds he is directed by his excellency, Harrison, to say that he has been compelled to take notice of the instructions sent by Matta, minister of foreign affairs, to the Chilian minister in Washington. Under date of December 11th because, although they were not officially communicated to his government they received the greatest possible publicity and that consequently he demands immediate withdrawal from said instructions of those parts which he considers offensive, and adequate satisfaction, in order that diplomatic relations between the two nations may not be interrupted.

Without any intention of opening the discussion to facts referred to by the communication which I have extricated and confining himself to the first part of the instructions of the honorable secretary of state, the undersigned must state to your excellency the regret with which the government of Chili sees his excellency, the President of United States finds reason to continue to regard the incident of October as an attack caused by hostile feeling toward the uniform of the navy of the United States. That unfortunate occurence took place suddenly in a district where the sailors of vessels lying in the bay of Valparaiso are in the habit of assembling without distinction or nationality.

From the nature of the incident it would be impossible to prove there was no doubt as to the special cause which served as its origin or pretext, but the undersigned can assert that the cause was not a hostile feeling toward the United States navy, because the people of Chili always esteemed and respected that uniform ever since the time when it saw it fighting honorably in the ranks of the soldiers and sailors in the glorious struggle which gave it independence and established the republic.

Chili will hasten to adopt measures necessary to discover and punish the guilty parties, to offer in due time, if there should be grounds for so doing, such reparation as might be due.

The President is not disposed to exact or ask anything which our government could under the same circumstances spontaneously concede With sentiments of distinguished consideration. I am your obedient servant,

LOUIS PEIRRERRA.

I await instructions.

(Signed) EGAN.

TAKE THE SIDE OF CHILI.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28—A special cable from Panama says: The feeling here is favorable to Chili in the controversy between that country and the United States. The Isthmian survivors of the Preston rebellion openly denounce the Americans and advocate the cooperation of all South American republics in Chili's defense in case of hostilities. Many Colombians of all classes are anxious to leave immediately.

The Spanish press believes that Uncle Sam's present move is a deathblow to Mr. Blaine's pan-American union. In official circles the feeling is that Colombia, in the Isthmian transit, holds the key to the situation.

It is understood that in case of trouble the vessels of the South American Steamship Company, the Laja, Cachapoal, Imperial, Mapocho, Maipo, Aconcagua and Latana, will be placed at the service of the government. The Itata belongs to the same line. These ships ply between Valparaiso, Panama and intermediate points.

El Parenir, of Carthagena, the organ of the president, expresses surprise at the sudden warlike policy of the States, and thinks Mr. Blaine cannot consistently decline the Chilian proposition for arbitration. The Panama El Cronisla, the Velezista and the Liberal organ on the Isthmus, think the position assumed by the United States is unjustifiable and that the ultimatum menaces not only Chili but all South America.

The Panama Star and Herald has no editorial comment on Chilian affairs.

THE OHIO REPAIR SHIP.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28—Orders were received yesterday by Chief Engineer R. W. Morley, of the United States navy, detaching him from government inspection duty at the N. F. Palmer, Jr., works of this city and assigning him as chief engineer of the chartered steamer Ohio. Chief Engineer Morley has, of late, been inspecting the machinery for the new armored cruiser Maine. His assignment to the Ohio is looked upon in naval circles as a high compliment to the ability of that officer.

Chief Engineer Morely's recent work in the shops of the N. F. Palmer, Jr., works has been particularly gratifying to Commodore Melville and is the cause in a great measure of the present orders. Mr. Morley is the officer who handled the machinery of the much maligned Dolphin during that vessel's cruise around the world. The Dolphin was the last vessel on which he saw service.

The Ohio is now at the Charleston navy yard. A number of the new machine tools recently received at that navy yard will be placed aboard her, and thus equipped the Ohio will make her appearance among the vessels operating off Chili as a veritable machine shop afloat. It is thought likely that a naval constructor will be assigned to do duty on the Ohio to have charge of any hull repair work which it may be found necessary to make. Chief Engineer Morley leaves at once to join his ship.

SYMPATHIZING WITH CHILI.

LONDON, Jan. 28 — The Times dispatch from Santiago de Chili says: In reply to suggestions, Chili has expressed her willingness to have either Spain or Brazil act as mediator in her differences with the United States, but public opinion is in favor of submitting the questions to the Supreme Court of the United States. The correspondent further says: The Chilian government is receiving messages of sympathy from all parts of South America and the United States. He adds, the American residents in Santiago publicly demand the withdrawal of McCreary, the consul of the United States at Valparaiso. Reports from the United States received at Santiago declare that President Harrison has decided to recall Egan, the American minister.

HAS DISGRACED HIMSELF.

LONDON, Jan. 28—Several English papers today print an alleged dispatch from Washington to the Dalzell agency, in which it is asserted that President Harrison yesterday informed the Senate committee on foreign relations that the answer of Chili to the ultimatum sent her on the 21st inst. was received before his message was sent to Congress, but he was not aware of its contents, owing to the fact that it was not translated into English until after the message had been delivered to Congress. Basing its comments upon this assertion, the St. James Gazette this afternoon publishes an article in which it says: "If the story is true President Harrison has disgraced and made himself ridiculous."

WASHINGTON D. C. Jan. 26—Up to 11 o'clock this morning Secretary Blaine had not received any word from Chili, as reported in the last Santiago dispatch to have been sent from that country. It is expected it will be communicated through Minister Montt, who has not yet been called on or been heard from on the subject. The delay is, however, perfectly explicable by the amount of time required to translate cipher dispatches into ordinary Spanish and then into English, and also by the fact that official calls are not commonly made in Washington before the middle of the day.

MESSAGE RECEIVED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 26, 3:45 p. m.—A dispatch from Chili has been received at the department of state this afternoon. It is not possible at this time to give its contents. The State and navy departments are alive with rumors. One is to the effect that the dispatch states that Chili will withdraw the language in the now famous Matta note as far as it applied to United States. It is further rumored that the United States sent a reply that Chili's proposition is unsatisfactory.

THE CABINET IN SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 26—The cabinet met promptly at 11:30 o'clock today and devoted nearly the entire session to the discussion of the Chilian controversy. All members were present except Elkins and Foster. That the Chilian matter was under consideration was proved by the fact that a messenger from the State department brought about a dozen copies of the entire Chilian correspondence to the white house about noon and they were taken into the cabinet room at once. While Secretary Blaine was walking from his house to the cabinet meeting this morning, he was asked if a reply to the president's ultimatum had been received from Chili and he said none had yet been received as far as he was aware.

The cabinet meeting lasted about two hours. At its close there was evidence of a determination on the part of the members to give no information whatever on the subject of the Chilian controversy. It is generally expected that the press dispatch from Santiago will be supplemented by some sort of official statement, but no facts of any kind could be obtained. The belief is strong, however, that something has been received from the Chilian government in response to the President's ultimatum, but whether through the Chilian minister at Washington or Minister Egan at Santiago cannot be ascertained.

HAS CHILI REPLIED.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26—In the house this morning Breckenridge of Kentucky, asked for immediate consideration of the following resolution:

Resolved, that the President of the United States be respectfully requested to inform the house whether any answer has been received either from the minister of Chili, Egan, or from the government of Chili to the dispatch sent by the government of the United States to the republic of Chili January 21st and if so from whom such answer was received and what time he will communicate to the house all the correspondence between the government of the United States to its minister to Chili and the Chilian Government not communicate to congress with the message heretofore sent in.

ONLY INFORMALLY DISCUSSED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 26—The Senate committee on foreign relations held a short session this morning, but the meeting was merely of an informal character and devoted to brief exchange of opinion amongst the Senators regarding the President's message and the accompanying correspondence of Chilian affairs:

A member of the committee stated that no action on the correspondence and nothing of importance took place at the meeting whatever relative to the Chilian matters. It is understood if any report on the message and correspondence is to be made, it will not be done until the President receives an answer to his demand made in his ultimatum to Chili.

It was pointed out that as the Chilian government has disavowed the responsibility for or symnathy with the attack on the sailors of the Baltimore, she would naturally be cautious in whatever is said on this subject, as the government's connection with the matter would be one of the main questions on which the decision of either the arbitrators or the United States supreme court would depend in considering the question of reparation. It is generally conceded that the proposition to refer to foreign arbitration or to the decision of the United States supreme court the entire Baltimore incident is a proposition which cannot be well rejected by this government. There is one point in the dispatch from Santiago, however, that is somewhat mystifying to all and that is why the Chilian government should recede from its request for the withdrawal of Minister Egan. Since that is not one of the demands contained in the ultimatum of the United States, this concession was not expected.

NO CONCLUSION REACHED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 26—At the request of members of the House, of foreign affairs committee, a special meeting was called today for the purpose of considering the president's message on the Chilian controversy and the accompanying correspondence. There was an informal discussion of a very general character, but no conclusion was reached.

REFUGEES LANDED IN PERU.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 26—The full text of the dispatch received at the navy department last night from Commander Evans, of the gunboat Yorktown is:

CALLAO, Peru, Jan. 25, 1892. Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.—The Yorktown arrived today. The refugees have been landed. Will be ready for sea as soon as coaled. If the Yorktown is to remain here long enough I should very much like to give the crew liberty. Delayed on account of fog two days off Callao.

ENGLAND IS PLEASED.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 26—The prospects of a settlement of Chilian imbroglio without recourse to arms is viewed with utmost satisfaction here. Nitrate shareholders, whose interests were so deeply involved, are vastly relieved.

THE OHIO AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, Jan. 26—The steamer Ohio arrived this morning from Philadelphia and proceeded to the Charleston navy yard, where the instructions are to fit her up as a floating machine repair shop.

SATISFACTORY, IF AUTHENTIC.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 26—The latest phase of the Chilian situation, as described in last night's dispatch from Santiago, is the sole topic of discussion among members of Congress today. There is a general feeling of relief on all hands at what is looked upon as the beginning of a peaceful ending of the controversy. In the absence of official information many Senators and Representatives seem chary of expressing their views on the matter. The general concensus of opinion was that the answer submitted, if authentic, was satisfactory to the United States, and was all that could be demanded. The only point mentioned in our ultimatum, not covered by the dispatch, was the demand for an apology. On this point the admission that the Matta note was an error of judgment and the promise of withdrawal is considered in the nature of an apology, and when this is coupled with the expressions of deep regret contained in the telegram of Minister Pierrara of January 4th and the notes of Minister Montt of December 19th and January 8th, is regarded as an expression of good feeling on the part of Chili and perhaps all that ought to be demanded. There is no desire, the members said, to press the government of Chili, and they are disposed to accept the offer as entirely satisfactory.

OFFICIALLY CONFIRMED.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26—A private dispatch sent at 9:15 a. m. today to Valparaiso asking, "Is there anything official confirming arbitration?" produced this reply: "Yes, we are willing to forego the decision of the Valparaiso judge and submit the case to the Supreme court at Washington without further resort to arbitration."

COMMENTS ON THE MESSAGE.

LONDON, Jan. 26—The Globe this afternoon, referring to President Harrison's message to Congress, says it is more humorous than tragic, that it is marked with the noble stamp of spreadeagleism and that it makes the poorest case any nation ever put forward. "America and Chili," the Globe adds, "have no better means of hurting one another than Bismarck's whale and elephant. Chili's fighting ships are equal to America's, though there can only be one possible ending to the affair in the long run, and Senor Montt, therefore, will be well advised if he 'eats the leek.'"

St. James Gazette says there is no creditable reason why America should have fixed the quarrel upon Chili and that there was no just ground for sending an ultimatum to Chili and that the latter country's concessions deprive the United States of all justification for bullying, and adds: "Had America been represented at Santiago by a gentleman of the stamp of Mr. Phelps, Mr. Lincoln, or Mr. Dana, this bother never would have happened."

ROME, Jan. 26—The newspapers of this city have not published any comments today upon the trouble between the United States and Chili.

LONDON, Jan. 26—The Evening News today says: "The boastful, bumptious, aggressive message must not be taken seriously at the coming election, necessitating the waving of the wooden sword and shouting defiance at Chili. President Harrison is only training the American eagle to flap its wings and crow as an accessory to the expected triumphal procession behind his presidential car."

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 26—Sir George Baden Powell arrived here last night and called on Lord Stanley at the government house. Sir George says that the Behring sea arbitrators have been mutually agreed on by the British and United States governments, that the understanding being that the personalities be not disclosed until the announcement is made from Washington. R. Dawson and himself have their report ready and expect to be summoned to Washington at any moment.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27—There are no new facts developed today in regard to the Chilian affair. The members of the cabinet preserve perfect silence on the subject of Chili's concessions and will not admit or deny anything. Secretary Tracy is confined to his home today with a slight attack of rheumatism. Captain Schley, commander of the Baltimore, said this morning it would be improper for him to make any statement whatever in regard to what was said during the conference with the president and the secretary of the navy. Lieutenant McCrea of the Baltimore is also in the city.

No movements of naval vessels are announced to-day. Representative Blount, chairman of the house committee on foreign affairs, called at the department of state and had a chat with Secretary Blaine on the question of submitting to congress the reply of the Chilian government to the so-called ultimatum of the United States. Additional correspondence will probably be sent to congress in a few days.

THE DISPATCH SATISFACTORY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 27—The first cable message received by the President from Minister Egan was not in all respects satisfactory. It was lacking in fulness and there were many things in it requiring additional elucidation. Another later dispatch is now received and its contents are such as to leave nothing for Congress to do in regard to the president's message. It not only confirms all said in the dispatches but further it is couched in the utmost friendly terms. The effect of the dispatch received says the charge that the Chilians entertain a feeling of enmity toward the United States and to its flag and uniform is utterly false. The dispatch then says, in order to show the friendly feeling entertained by the Chilians for the United States, and as an evidence of their desire to do all possible, they are willing to leave the affair to the United States supreme courts.

Blount, chairman of the house committee on foreign relations, in speaking of Chili's latest dispatch said: "The whole matter is settled, and nothing but preliminaries remain to be arranged." The apology made by Chili is as complete as it could possibly be. It speaks with the most profound regret of the attack on the Baltimore's sailors, declares a sincere feeling of friendship for the United States and profound respect for our flag and uniform. They speak with feeling of the presence of American men of war in their ports during the revolution and of the friendly attitude of our officers and men at that time.

They say that, entertaining the feeling of friendship which they do toward the United States, it would be impossible for them to sympathize with with or feel anything but the most profound regret for the attack upon the United States sailors. As evidence of their perfect faith they say they propose in connection with a complete and humble apology that the matter of reparation be referred to the United States court to determine. There is no reserve, it is a complete and abject apology and settles the whole matter.

MONTEVIDEO, Jan. 27—The squadron of the American war ships is still here.

WILL WAIT TILL SATURDAY.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—A correspondent of the Times at Santiago de Chili today telegraphs that the text of Chili's reply to the ultimatum of the United States has not yet been disclosed and will not be made public until Saturday. The correspondent further says that Chili, relying upon advices received from Minister Montt as late as Friday of pacific assurances given him constantly by Blaine, considered a setttlement practically arranged, especially as Chili, through president Montt had given counter assurances of friendly feeling and of a desire to satisfy all reasonable demands. President Montt's position, the correspondent says, is now seriously compromised. Everything in Chili remains quiet so far.

IN CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 — The Senate foreign relations committee had another meeting this morning on the Chilian controversy and spent about an hour in the discussion of the subject. It is learned that the committee has not yet received a copy of the response made by the Chilian government to the so-called ultimatum, sent by the President and until the members of the committee are officially apprised of the exact nature of that response no action will be taken.

The committee said it does not wish in any way to interfere with the present consideration of the controversy by the President, and it is now waiting upon him for light to guide its actions. Senator Hiscock said the committee would stand by the administration in a firm and dignified course.

It is evident from talks with senators that they think the difficulty has passed acute stage, for the present, at least, if not permanently, and there is no necessity for doing anything in advance of the executive consideration of Chili's reply.

From what can be learned there is no disposition in Congress to press Chili in the matter and the hope is expressed that an official note will disclose the concessions on her part equivalent to those which have been attributed to it by the descriptions of its purport. It is evident that if the administration be satisfied that a sufficient concession has been made by Chili to satisfy the honor and dignity of the United States, Congress will very willingly acquiesce in that view.

ENGLISH COMMENT.

LONDON, Jan. 27—The Post comments upon the inability of the United States to fight Chili except by a prolonged struggle upheld by superior wealth. It condemns Egan and says: It is incredible that Congress will support Harrison whose message is most interesting as marking an epoch in the history of democracy in its natural home. Surmise without evidence and suspicion which refuses to be allayed form a bad foundation for a declaration of war. If Harrison is serious he is scarcely mindful of the extreme responsibility imposed on him. If he is merely thinking of elections he cannot be said to consult the dignity or interests of the county by thus playing with fire.

AN ABSURD RUMOR.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27—A sensational rumor was current on the stock exchange this afternoon that Egan was killed. When the rumor was brought to the attention of the state department officials at Washington they laughed and pronounced the rumor absurd.

Does Anybody Know a Candidate Fit For This Nomination.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27—Today the national conference of the representatives of the various political reform movements now existent in this country, including prohibitionists, farmers, laborers, greenbackers, general reformers, etc., was held in secret session. Miss Frances E. Willard presided, and stated that the object of the conference was to devise ways and means of electing a president of the United States who will, with one blow, kill the rum traffic. Ignatius Donnelly was down for the opening speech, but failed to appear. The idea is to unite all these elements on one candidate for the presidency in the belief that they outnumber either of the regular parties.

It was decided that the representatives of the various movements hold separate meetings and decide upon the planks which they would insist upon, respectively, in the joint platform. When the meeting reassembled and the reports were made it was found that many things insisted upon by one party were not to be tolerated by another.

It is Believed It Will Be Granted on Private Refrigerator Cars.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27—It is generally believed here that should there be a full attendance at the president's meeting in New York next Friday the rate of mileage on private refrigerator cars will be reduced from 1 cent to ¾ cents per mile. The fact that the Canadian Pacific, has a contract on the one cent basis will cut no particular figure, as the proposition to reduce applies only to direct routes between there and the seaboard. The Chicago & Grand Trunk will agree to such reduction as far as the Niagara frontier route is concerned, though it will continue to pay one cent on cars going over the Grand Trunk into Canada to Montreal and New England points.

Little Probability of Miss Hall Getting Florence's Estate.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27—The story published in a Chicago newspaper regarding Miss Florence Hall, of San Francisco, who claims to be a daughter of the late William J. Florence, the famous comedian, is not credited by Benjamin F. Conlon, of Brooklyn, who is a brother to the great actor. The estate of Mr. Florence, for a share of which Miss Hall, it is said, is about to bring suit, was reported to be worth between $250,000 and $300,000, all of which Mr. Florence left to his wife.

Miss Florence Hall, who is 23 years old, was born in Brooklyn. She was adopted by the late Mrs. Hall, who reared her with her own son and three daughters. Mrs. Hall told her adopted daughter several times that her father was W. J. Florence, the actor.

Benjamin F. Condon is in charge of the branch postoffice at South Brooklyn. Mr. Condon said yesterday that he did not think there was any truth in the story, but in any case Miss Hall could not claim one cent of the estate.

Burned to Death.

GALLERY JUNCTION, Pa., Jan. 27—Early this morning Mrs. Hindman and her child perished in the flames that destroyed their home.