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FORTY-SIXTH YEAR. PITTSBURG. WEDNESDAY. JANUARY 27. 1892. THREE CENTS.

LITTLE CHILE'S TIMELY HEDGE

Makes the Dogs of War Cease Their Barking For the Present.

EGAN A LITTLE LATE

In Informing the Public of the Proposed Chilean Backdown.

ACCUSED OF SENDING A TIP

That Prevented Harrison's Campaign Document From Spoiling.

The Called Reply of Chile Now a Part of the Correspondence That Congress Must Pass Upon—Not Yet in the Hands of the People's Representatives—Chile's Proposal a Sweeper on All Points but One—An Arbitrator Not Easy to Find—Egan's Opportunity to Give Harrison a Pointer in Time to Let the Message Go to Congress—Free Coinage Talk in the House.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 26.—This Government to-day received a long message from Minister Egan, conveying an offer on the part of the Chilean Government for the settlement of all existing difficulties with the United States. The message confirms in every particular the statements made in the exclusive Associated Press dispatch received from Santiago last night, which was in effect that Chile had agreed to withdraw the offensive note sent by Senor Matta, to withdraw its request for the recall of Minister Egan, and to submit the Baltimore affair to the arbitration of some neutral nation or to submit the matter to the decision of the United States Supreme Court. Mr. Egan states these propositions at greater length than the press dispatch, but the exact additions cannot now be ascertained. There is reason to believe, however, that the Chilean Government not only offers to withdraw the offensive note, but in addition offers to apologize for it. It also agrees to the positions taken by the United States in regard to the right of asylum and the safe conduct of refugees.

Mr. Egan's dispatch was submitted to the Cabinet at its meeting to-day. The entire question was discussed, and it is understood that a difference of opinion was developed as to the propriety of accepting the offer without modification so far as it related to the submission of the question of Chile's liability for the attack on the sailors of the Baltimore to arbitration of a neutral nation or to the decision of the Supreme Court. Without reaching a decision the meeting adjourned.

The President will doubtless communicate Mr. Egan's dispatch to Congress, but will probably not do so for several days, unless it is called for by the House or Senate.

DOGS OF WAR HUSHED.

Chile's Cabled Retraction Puts an End to Bellicose Predictions—Received a Few Hours Too Late to Keep Harrison's Message From Congress and the Public.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAPHIC LETTER.]

BUREAU OF THE DISPATCH, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 26.

While the patriots who look upon war as the most approved means of asserting their patriotism, and while the gallant sea dogs of the navy who are anxious to "try on a dog" (as the actors say of a new play first produced in a provincial town) new guns and vessels of our little nucleus of a navy, lay dreaming of the hour when Chile, her knee in suppliance bent, should tremble at our power, the cable last night was ticking out in New York the answer of Chile to the ultimatum sent to Minister Egan, last Wednesday, and a reply which doubtless places war out of the question.

Never was there a more surprised Congress and people than awoke this morning at the Capital to read in the same newspapers which printed the President's message of yesterday with an abstract of the Chilean correspondence the Associated Press cable telegram announcing that Chile had forwarded a reply to the ultimatum, that the Matta note would be withdrawn, that Egan might remain Minister, and that the question of reparation for the Valparaiso outrage would be referred to arbitrators.

Harrison Beat the Retraction.

Of course, the question arose immediately whether President Harrison and Secretary Blaine had the reply of the Chilean Government in their possession before the submission of the message and correspondence to Congress. A few persons were brave enough to make this insinuation to-day, and it was even hinted at on the floor of Congress by the "silver-tongued" Breckenridge, of Kentucky, but it was generally repelled on the street and in Congress, and I am able to say on the highest authority that the reply did not reach the President until hours after the message was read to the House and Senate, and that its contents were not known either to the President or a member of the Cabinet until this day was several hours old. That it is in their hand now there is no doubt, though they will not admit it directly, and there is hardly any doubt that it is in its terms quite identical to the brief outline published this morning; but when the exact contents will be given to the public is not now known.

Part of the Correspondence Lacking.

It is legitimately a part of the correspondence in the case, just as the ultimatum was a part of that correspondence, and there can be no good reason for delaying its presentation to Congress, no matter whether the administration think it is a sufficient reply or not. Assuredly it should block any movement to sever diplomatic relations for the present, though it may not be wholly satisfactory.

It is a curious paper, to judge from the abstract cabled. It unnecessarily agrees to withdraw its request for the recall of Minister Egan, which withdrawal was not demanded in the ultimatum. It promises a withdrawal of Matta's insulting note, but whether in the manner dictated by the ultimatum cannot be known until the full text is available. In his ultimatum the President directed Minister Egan to say to the Chilean Government that "if the offensive parts of the dispatch of the 11th of December are not at once withdrawn and a suitable apology offered with the same publicity that was given to the offensive expressions he will have no other course open to him except to terminate diplomatic relations with the Government of Chile."

A Grave Question That May Arise.

It is possible a grave question may arise between the two Governments as to what the phrase "suitable apology" means. It may be resolved into as many conditions to provoke or avoid a quarrel as the quip modent, the retort courteous, the lie circumstantial, and the lie direct.

The abstract cabled merely says on this point that the Chilean Government agrees to withdraw the offensive note with an acknowledgement that its issue was an error of judgment. Will President Harrison, who is a very strict constructionist in his use and interpretation of phrases, accept this as "suitable apology?" Or does the reply contain more than this in the way of apology? Doubtless something will depend on the manner in which the news of the withdrawal is sent to the world, for, according to the prescription of the ultimatum, the withdrawal and apology must be sent to all of the ministers of Chile to foreign countries, and given to the public press, as was the note of Matta, the impulsive temporary member of the provisional Government.

Matta's Standing to Be Considered.

Possibly it will seem to most people, in their moments of greatest good sense, that in view of the fact that Senor Matta was merely a member of the provisional Government, and was left out in the construction of the permanent cabinet, the withdrawal and acknowledgement of error should be sufficient.

No suggestion appears in the cabled abstract of an unequivocal apology for the insult to the flag embodied in the outrages at Valparaiso, but that may be thought by the Chilean Government to be a point which should properly be submitted with the question of indemnity for arbitration.

As to the request for arbitration, it is one which this Government cannot refuse to accept, as I remarked in my letter of last evening, in which I predicted almost exactly the action by Chile which is indicated by the cabled abstract of the reply.

Arbitration Right in Line.

Of course, before arbitration of the Valparaiso affair is accepted, other prescriptions of the ultimatum must be answered satisfactorily. But, these out of the way, arbitration would be exactly in line with the convictions of the President, and of the best thought of the best people of civilized nations, and its acceptance by this country would be little short of compulsory.

This Government would have something to say, however, about the identity of the arbitrator, and here occurs a thought in regard to a portion of the reply as cabled which pays what may seem to be an exaggerated compliment to what at first glance appears to be a curious, and possibly absurd proposition. Chile proposes that the question be submitted to a neutral nation, or, if that be not satisfactory, to the Supreme Court of the United States. Such a proposal was never before heard of in diplomatic controversy, but, if it be true, if the cable made no error, it should be a striking proof of the anxiety of Chile to settle the quarrel on a peaceful basis, and at once.

Hard to Find a Neutral Nation.

If there be no error of fact, it must have occurred to the authors of the reply that it would be exceedingly difficult to agree upon a neutral nation. Certainly no power of Europe is neutral, unless it may be Russia, for the commercial countries of the Eastern hemisphere are a unit in their opposition to closer relations of the United States with South American nations. None of the South American republics are neutral. They would be disposed to favor either Chile or the United States. Even the little Republic of Switzerland, uncommercial as it is, and friendly as it is, would be influenced by the trend of opinion in France or Germany, and Chile would not be likely to accept Russia, possibly the only resource for the United States, on account of the peculiar friendship, of long standing, between that country and this.

Possibly this anticipated difficulty may explain the extraordinary proposal of Chile to resort to our own Supreme Court—not as a court, of course, but simply as individuals, thus easily selected, sitting as arbitrators. This proposal, pronounced absurd and impossible of acceptance by some professed authorities, seems to me one of the most astounding confidence, wisdom and friendship, when all the circumstances are considered.

Egan in Position to Give a Tip.

It may not be amiss to say here that while no person of sense or judgment believes that the President had in his possession the reply of Chile before his message was read to Congress, as indicated last evening, there is much discussion whether he should have presented his statement of the case previous to the receipt of the reply, which was as long ago as Saturday promised for the 25th, or Monday.

In the light of the character imputed to the reply one cannot help fancying that the President anticipated the probability of apologies and concessions, and hurried his message a little, knowing that it could not be utilized if such were the nature of the reply. Certainly, had he waited a day or so longer one of the best campaign documents of many years would have gone into obscurity unhonored and unsung. Possibly Mr. Egan, who has been so befriended and eulogized by Mr. Harrison, may have cabled a "tip" as to the character of the reply, and so decided the President to "get in his work" before it was too late.

Another Feather in a Reporter's Cap.

Those who do not know it may be interested to learn that the agent of the Associated Press who sent the exclusive news from Santiago last night of the reply to this Government's ultimatum, is Mr. Dunning, who made a sudden notoriety two or three years ago by a report of the terrible disaster at Samoa. He happened to be at Samoa when the disaster occurred. At the first opportunity he set sail for San Francisco, and there put upon the wires an admirable account of one of the most tragic storms of all his[illegible]. He is looked upon as a perfectly reliable reporter, who in such a matter as the answer of Chile, would be exceedingly careful in regard to his facts.

The expense and difficulty of getting news by telegraph from Chile make it somewhat comforting to know that such an agent serves the great news organization, which includes the foremost newspapers of the country.

A Slider for Free Coinage.

After the flurry of ill-timed discussion to-day, in regard to the reference of Mr. Breckinridge's resolution to the proper committee, there followed a so-called discussion of the new rules submitted to the House by the Committee on Rules, which came near degenerating, on the Democratic side, into an internal party quarrel on the silver question. Mr. Lanham, of Texas, a declamatory gentleman of much experience and good standing in the House, delivered a flowery speech, in which he predicted that the Democrat who voted against free coinage would meet with the terrible retribution of defeat for re-election, than which, it goes without saying, no prospect could be more dreary.

Mr. Isidor Raynor, of Baltimore, a gentleman of Hebrew blood, and one of the most ready and brilliant members of the House, followed with eloquent invective against what he called the most dangerous financial heresy of the times. Neither speech was argumentative, but they opened the ball, and the waltz will go merrily on until the heated blood of the dancers impels them to what may be an orgie and a fight.

A Little Applause for Cleveland.

There is every prospect of the excitement of very bad blood among the unwieldy Democratic majority on this question of free coinage. Each gentleman was applauded by about an equal number of his party associates, and Mr. Raynor had a great majority of the Republicans with him, while Mr. Lanham had but a handful. Mr. Raynor paid a glowing tribute to ex-President Cleveland as the next candidate of the Democrats, which may or may not be palatable to the master of politics in Mr. Raynor's State who has something to say on the question of Presidental candidates. About one-third of the Democrats present applauded the reference to Mr. Cleveland, which was intended to be very exciting.

LIGHTNER.

CONFIRMED FROM ENGLAND.

A Cablegram From Santiago to the Times Adds to the Reliability of the News.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The *Times* this morning has the following from Santiago: "It is confidently affirmed that the Chilean Foreign Minister, in accordance with a decision arrived at by President Montt and the Cabinet, and after consulting with the Council of State, has replied to the American ultimatum in terms which will satisfy the President and Government of America.

"In view of the disparity between the forces of the two powers, it would seem that Chile had no other resource left than to make the sacrifices of dignity necessary to satisfy the more powerful nation."

EASIER TIMES FOR THE SAILORS.

The Yorktown's Crew Gets a Few Days in Which to Roam on Land.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 26.—The Secretary of the Navy this afternoon sent a cable message to Commander Evans, of the Yorktown, now at Callao, authorizing him to give his crew shore leave, as requested in his message of yesterday. This in itself shows that the vessel will remain at Callao for at least two or three more days, if that fact were not already established by the necessity of coaling. It was said at the Navy Department that it had not been decided whether the Yorktown or the Boston, or both, should return to Valparaiso. The impression is general among naval officers, however, that the Yorktown will be selected for that service, and that she will be the only American vessel sent there for the present, unless some unlooked-for incident should require the immediate presence of others.

Captain Schley, Commander of the Baltimore, arrived in Washington this afternoon from San Francisco, and had a long conference with the Secretary of the Navy in regard to the assault on the Baltimore's crew at Valparaiso in October last. Subsequently he said he had nothing to say on the subject for publication. He said he expected to remain in Washinton two or three days and then return to his vessel at San Francisco. As an indication of his feelings in the matter, he remarked: "If there's going to be a play in Chile, I want a front seat."

Another 12-inch gun will soon be sent to San Francisco for the Monterey.

A CLIQUE AGAINST HARRISON.

Senator Cameron Said to Be Opposed to Any War Proposition.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 26.—[*Special.*]—In the Senate, as well as in the House, there is a clique who believe that President Harrison has been actuated by no higher motive than a desire to play politics, and they have been canvassing the Senate to ascertain if a war measure could be defeated if one were proposed.

Senator Don Cameron, Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, is accused of being the leader of this sentiment in the Republican side of the chamber, and there are several Democrats who are understood to be of the same way of thinking. Senator Vest, in fact, has been reported as making the prediction that a proposition for war could be easily defeated in the Senate.

OPPOSED TO RESORT TO WAR.

A Philadelphia Political and Social Science Society Demands Arbitration.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26.—The following resolutions relative to the present disturbance between the United States and Chile were passed at a meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, this evening:

Resolved, That the American Academy of Political and Social Science is desirous that international arbitration shall be the source of governments for the settlement of all disputes that may arise between nations.

Resolved, That a peaceful solution of the present disagreement between the Republics of Chile and the United States should be sought by all means consistent with honor.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions shall be presented by the President and Council of the Academy to the President of the United States.

Naval Volunteers in Plenty.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—Ever since the beginning of the Chilean controversy there have been numerous applications for enlistment at the Brooklyn navy yard, but since the determined war talk of the past week there has been a noticeable increase in the number of young volunteers who loiter around the York street gate. They are not all Brooklynites, but hail from various places and represent several nationalities.

Nickel-Steel Plates Well Tested.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 26.—[*Special.*]—The armor plates for the coast defense ship Monterey are well along in course of production, and 150 tons of this material were tested to-day at the Indian Head proving ground. It was a lot of nickel-steel plates, and the results were very gratifying to the Department. The plates were six inches in thickness, and a six-inch gun was used, the penetration averaging only three inches.

Riggin's Brother Employs Counsel.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26.—John L. Riggin, of this city, a brother of the United States sailor killed by the Chileans, has engaged as counsel ex-Attorney General W. W. Kerr to press an indemnity claim for his brother's death against the Chilean Government.

Chilean Vessels at Havre.

PARIS, Jan. 26.—The Chilean cruiser Presidente Pinto lies at Havre, held manned and ready to start at any time. The Capitan Prat will not be in condition to sail before April.

ALL EGAN'S FAULT.

The Man Who Fitted Out the Itata Says Our Minister Is to Blame For

THE FEELING IN CHILE.

He Opposed the Congressionalists, Hates the English and

HAS STIRRED UP BITTER STRIFE.

Harrison Looked Through Glasses Smoked by Patrick, Whose

GOINGS ON WILL BE FULLY VENTILATED

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—Probably the youngest member of the Chilean Congress is the Hon. Ricardo L. Trumbull, who is at present in this city. He is but 32 years of age, and has already served two terms in the House of Representatives of the little Southern Republic, and was two months ago elected for the third time. It was he who, acting as a special commissioner of the Congressionalist party, came to the United States to purchase arms for the revolutionists. The Itata—the controversy over which is quite recent history—was fitted out by him.

Mr. Trumbull is in New York simply as a private citizen, but he keeps himself thoroughly posted on affairs political between the President and the Chilean Minister. It has been stated that Mr. Trumbull's commission for the purchase of arms and ammunition has not been concluded, and that he is trying to make arrangements for the shipment of large quantities from New York to Chile for the use of the Chilean navy.

It Is All Egan's Fault.

A reporter talked with him this afternoon about the latest turn in Chilean affairs. "It's all that fellow Egan's fault," he said excitedly, "but I will show him up to the American public in my lecture before the Reform Club on Thursday evening. It is announced that I will deliver an address on 'the Chilean revolution of 1891;' but I shall go further, I shall talk on that subject for awhile, I will branch off a bit and relate the outcome of our late civil war and the causes of the present difficulty between Chile and the American Government. 'I'll show up that d—d scoundrel Egan. He is at the bottom of the whole business.

"We are not prepared for war. All the talk about our strong navy is wrong. We had one sufficient in the fight among ourselves, but it could not pretend to cope with that of this country.

"Egan should not have been sent to us," he continued. "The best people and the highest in society in Chile are the English. They hate Egan and he hates them. Ever since the Congressional movement against Balmaceda last year was begun, Egan was opposed to it. And why? Simply because the Congressional party is the side which represents the wealth and influence of our best citizens who are arrayed against despotism, and those best and most representative citizens include the English people.

Egan Went Down With Balmaceda.

"It is simply Egan's prejudice against the English that has brought about all this trouble. Egan's business was all centered in Balmaceda. In order from him to succeed it was necessary that Balmaceda should be in power. When the despot was dethroned Egan's hopes for wealth went up in a balloon. Many people were in favor of asking for his recall as soon as he was sent there, but old heads counseled against such a move. Their wisdom or shortsightedness has now saddled us with a heap of trouble.

"Everything that has transpired in Chile since Mr. Egan has been Minister has been grossly misrepresented. Take the Baltimore affair, for instance. The sailors were killed and assaulted by a mob. The mob was a band of Balmaceda outlaws who were overrunning Valparaiso in the hope of killing or maiming Congressionalists. The Chilean Government cannot be made responsible for their acts. Secretary Blaine says that before an apology and indemnity can be claimed it must be proved that the State officers had some knowledge of the assault about to be committed or connived at or aided it. Neither of these things did the Congressional party which was then in power do."

Harrison's Glasses Smoked by Egan.

"Besides that," continued Mr. Trumbull, "we were all disorganized. We had no head, and, knowing these things, the sailors really took their lives in their own hands in going ashore."

Mr. Trumbull then forsook Egan and gave his opinion of President Harrison's message. "It is fair enough," he said, "considering that he looks at it through glasses which have been smoked by Egan. He based his conclusions on willful misrepresentations on the part of his Minister, and it now remains for Congress to act upon it. I don't believe that body will consent to war.

"If the warlike feeling continues," he went on, "the Chilean Government may make another appeal to have the matter settled by arbitration. She will do anything to prevent war and bloodshed, but will not be made responsible for the acts of a previous Government or the American Minister."

In anticipation of Mr. Trumbull's remarks upon the Chilean question on Thursday night before the Reform Club there has been an unprecedentedly large demand for tickets.

Shepard Still Foolish.

Commenting upon the above interview, which was published in an afternoon paper, the *Mail and Express* says:

"If the Chilean delegate, Trumbull, expects that an American audience will allow him to call Minister Egan a scoundrel and a few other such choice names, at the Reform Club meeting on Thursday evening, he is very much mistaken. The moment is not auspicious for Chilean bluster in this patriotic metropolis, nor for the continuance of the efforts to purchase arms in this country for Chile, nor the shipment of any such arms already purchased. Let the Government fearlessly prohibit any export of arms and ammunition to Chile at once, and let Mr. Trumbull beware what he says."

A SHOENBERGER ESTATE DIVIDED.

Some Provisions of the Will of the Late Cincinnati Millionaire.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 26.—The ante-nuptial contract of December 11, 1882, which existed between George R. Shoenberger and his widow (second wife), is wiped out by the provision that she elect to take a one-fifth part of the entire estate in lieu of dower, a year's allowance, and she is to convey back to the estate all lands deeded to her by the testator. Major Orville W. Ballard, of Chicago, and General Charles L. Fitzhugh, of Pittsburg, relatives of deceased, are, with James D. Henry, appointed executors and trustees, with full power to sell, lease, change investments, etc.

Testator desires the estate be closed up in five years, but the manner and time is left to the discretion of the trustees and the heirs. There is also an allowance for each one of the family servants. Valuable portions of the estate are situated in Chicago and Pittsburg, and have been managed by Major Ballard and General Fitzhugh, while the local interests have been in charge of Mr. Henry.

THIS CAPS THE CLIMAX.

AN ENGLISH VIEW THAT IS FUNNIER THAN PUNCH EVER DARED BE.

Blaine a Bamboozler—How He Has Pulled the Wool Over the Eyes of His Deluded Countrymen—He Pretended to Be Peaceful, but Broke the Sabbath to Prepare for War.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The *Chronicle* this morning publishes an article from an American correspondent bearing on the difficulty between the Governments of the United States and Chile. The writer says that he is not an admirer of Secretary Blaine, but has known him for many years. He traveled with him and attended his political meetings in nearly every State of the Union, and had thus come to recognize his strength of character and to appreciate the dangerous control he exercises over the American people.

The correspondent declares that when Mr. Blaine hurried to Washington two months ago he pretended to be in favor of a policy of peace, but in reality only wanted to gain time. He knew that a sudden war between the United States and Chile would mean defeat, perhaps disastrous for his country, which would be followed by a wave of public opinion which would sweep him and his party out of power.

When Mr. Blaine arrived in Washington he proceeded to order war material and supplies to be shipped to San Francisco, and ordered the warship Baltimore ostensibly to have an overhauling, but really to embark munitions of war. Although Brooklyn and Philadelphia are the most puritanical cities of the Union, workmen employed in the navy yards at these places were kept working in making preparations for war on Sundays without intermission, Mr. Blaine knowing that public sentiment would justify him in thus breaking the Sabbath. The Secretary of State also superseded the drawing room Admiral Walker by the fire eating Gherardi. The opposition party did not dare to object to these self-evident designs, and never demanded that the Chilean correspondence be made public.

War with Chile, followed by a military occupation of that country for some years, would give American merchants a chance to capture trade and would please Mr. Blaine, who complained that the new American tariff had not made new markets. Once established in South America, it would be easy to find excuses to remain there, and it was probable that a revolution would break out in every South American republic which would endanger the immense English investments in those countries.

In conclusion, the correspondent says: "Mr. Blaine means to quarrel. He is ambitious and knows how to flatter the vanity and the love of Americans for the almighty dollar. If England desires to avoid a war she had better counsel Chile to submit to the demands of the United States.

SHERMAN DENIES BRIBERY.

DAUGHERTY AT COLUMBUS ASKS AN INVESTIGATION.

He Is the Man Accused of Receiving $3,500 From the Senator—A Committee Appointed to Conduct the Inquiry—Text of the Sage's Letter.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 26.—Representative H. M. Daugherty, of Fayette county, to-day asked the House that the charges be investigated that he had accepted a bribe of $3,500 to vote for Senator Sherman in the Senatorial caucus. A resolution was adopted for the appointment of a committee of four to investigate the charges and report to the House. The committee consists of two Democrats and two Republicans. The following letter has been received by Mr. Daugherty, bearing on the subject:

SENATE CHAMBER, WASHINGTON, D. C.

I notice that you intend to push to a trial some of the men who most unjustly libeled you and indirectly libeled me. I think so clear and strong a case of gross injustice ought to be punished if the law can furnish any relief, and I sympathize with you and will stand by you in the effort to reach the guilty parties.

No one can know better than I the frank, manly and disinterested course you pursued in the contest for the organization of the House and the election of Senator, and no one can know better than I how false the imputation made against you was.

I am glad to say that in the whole contest I never used one dollar of money to corrupt or influence the vote or judgment of any member of the Legislature, and that the charge that you received, or were to receive, $3,500, or any other sum of money, is absolutely false and malicious. Whenever you desire me to testify to this I will gladly do so. Very sincerely yours,

JOHN SHERMAN.

RECONSTRUCTION NOT POPULAR.

The Canadian Government Fails to Strengthen Itself in a Political Way.

TORONTO, ONT., Jan. 26.—[*Special.*]—The Dominion Cabinet reconstruction is not viewed with favor by many in this English-speaking province, and it is thought it will not strengthen the Government in the 30 bye elections to be held during the next few weeks, and upon which the life of the present administration altogether depends.

The *Globe* complains that the Ministers from the French Canadian Province of Quebec now hold the Premiership and all most important portfolios, and says the reconstruction will be viewed with deep disappointment, even in the Conservative ranks, while in the country the feeling will be one of deep distrust in the men who are guiding and controlling the public affairs of Canada during a most critical period in its history.

JAPAN'S CONGRESS DISSOLVED.

The Cabinet Prohibited From Dabbling in Politics, and Will Lose the Country.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Jan. 26.—The steamer Empress of Japan arrived this morning from Yokohama and Hong Kong. Special correspondence says: The most important event of late in Japan was the dissolution of the Japanese Parliament. The hostility toward the Government by the various political parties culminated in such sweeping reductions in the budget that the Cabinet advised the Emperor to dissolve the House of Representatives and prorogue the Peers.

Much excitement prevails over the elections set for February 15, and, as the Cabinet members are prohibited from taking part in the contest, the opposition will likely have a majority in the Lower House.

Simeoni's Successor Named.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—[*Special.*]—The Roman correspondent of the *Catholic News*, cables that Cardinal Ledochowski has been appointed by His Holiness Prefect of the Congregation de Propaganda Fide, as successor of the late Cardinal Simeoni.

HILL A PARTY HERO.

Big Reception Tendered the Scheming Senator From the Empire State.

HE MAKES A SHORT SPEECH

In Which He Congratulates Himself for His Victories

IN A STATE MADE DEMOCRATIC,

and Looks Soon for a Democratic Colleague in the Senate.

HANDSHAKING WITH HUNDREDS OF MEN

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—Democracy in evening dress welcomed Senator David B. Hill at the Manhattan Club to-night. It was the first reception this city has given to the first Democratic Senator which the State has sent to Washington in 20 years, and it was of a brilliancy which did honor to the event. The old Stewart mansion was lighted from roof to cellar. Within, the halls, corridors and parlors were crowded from an early hour, and chat, laughter and gossip filled in the time until the arrival of the Senator and his party. There was no attempt to make the rece[illegible] formal.

A R Spofford 10July91 Library of Congress

Senator Hill and his party did n[illegible] until 9 o'clock, but the club hous[illegible] crowded at 8. A little later Governor A[illegible]bett, of New Jersey, appeared, and was handed around like a plate of refreshments. Everybody that was anybody politically in the State seemed to be in the crowd.

The appearance of Senator Hill was the signal for a great stir in the crowd in the hall, which almost immediately was communicated to the other rooms in the house. All arose and remained standing while the Senator was conducted into the parlor.

The Senator Looking His Very Best.

Senator Hill was looking his best. His face was slightly flushed and his eyes bright. He stood under one of the onyx columns that holds aloft a flaming cluster of lights. Out in the hall a long line had formed, and it came winding slowly into the parlor. For more than an hour the Senator shook hands and greeted solid Democrats.

About 9:45 o'clock Mr. Cram interrupted the hand-shaking by abruptly taking the Senator by the arm and leading him away from the line of guests, which still was pushing forward with no promise of an end. Mayor Grant, Governor Abbett and Recorder Smith stepped forward, and this party led the way to the supper room.

There were only two speeches, and they were distinctly informal. It was 10:30 o'clock when Commissioner Cram arose from his seat and tapped a Dresden china plate with a silver knife and secured silence and then proposed that a toast to Senator Hill be drunk in silence. It was drunk.

Hill Glad He Has Captured a State.

When Senator Hill arose it was fully two minutes before he could speak so continuous was applause. When he did speak he made a graceful but brief address. He said:

I take it that this reception is not intended so much as an honor to myself as to the Democratic cause, with which I have been to some extent identified during the past seven years. I desire to say simply that I have always labored to discharge my duty to my State and to my party, and I rejoice with you in the fact that we have carried the last citadel of the Republicans in the Empire State.

I have gone to a new field of labor. I have met the Democrats in the Senate and in the House, and I can say to you that they are patriotic men, who are doing all they can for the good of the country and for the good of the party. I rejoice with you that the Legislature of this State is Democratic. [Applause.] An enumeration bill has been passed, and a new apportionment bill will soon be presented. I trust in another year I shall have associated with me in the United States Senate a Democrat from this State. [Applause.] I trust that our party will pursue the course which before the close of the year will see the Democrats successful in the nation. [Applause.]

Chile Might Get Whipped.

While Senator Hill was speaking Frederic R. Coudert, the President of the club, arrived. He was enthusiastically greeted as he arose, and said that he saw no opportunity of making the formal speech he had prepared on his way to the club. He spoke of this great country meeting "poor little Chile in a bloody war," and said: "I don't question that we could meet with success in this fight, and possibly with some honor to the present administration."

It was long after midnight before the crowd in the clubhouse began to break up.

DEATH ON THE BENCH.

A NEW JERSEY SUPREME COURT JUDGE SUDDENLY CALLED.

While Admonishing a Jury a Blood Vessel in His Brain Bursts and He Dies in Ten Minutes—Great Sensation in the Courtroom.

JERSEY CITY, Jan. 26.—[*Special.*]—Justice Manning M. Knapp, of the New Jersey Supreme Court, was stricken by death about 2:55 o'clock this afternoon in the Circuit Court in this city. He was engaged in the trial of a case, when Assistant District Attorney Joseph M. Noonan stepped up to the bench and announced that the grand jury had a presentment to make. The Judge said he was ready to receive it, and a few minutes later the jury filed in, led by the foreman, Joseph Warren. Mr. Warren handed some papers to the Judge, and the jury was about to retire when Justice Knapp requested them to wait a moment, as he desired to say something to them.

Without any preliminaries the Justice broke in on the subject he had in mind. It was the case of Sigfried Cronheim, the Hoboken theater manager, who has been persistently defying the courts in his violations of the Sunday law. He has been repeatedly arrested on bench warrants; Judge Lippincott had him locked up three or four days awaiting habeas corpus proceedings; his bail was finally fixed at $10,000, and yet the grand jury failed to find an indictment.

In addressing the jury Justice Knapp showed evidence of being deeply moved. At first his tones were low and his manner calm and deliberate, but as he proceeded he became very earnest. As he concluded, Justice Knapp leaned forward to hand the papers to Foreman Warren. Then, with a gasp, he fell back in his chair.

There was great excitement in the courtroom, which was crowded. Some of the court officers carried Justice Knapp into his private office. In a few minutes Drs. Noble and Rhrades arrived and did what they could, but their services were of no avail.

Justice Knapp died within ten minutes after he was carried down from the bench. The doctors said death was caused by the bursting of a blood vessel in his brain.

A Considerate Suicide.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—"If you will come to-night you will find me dead and have a good story." This was a portion of the

KNOCKED OUT, BY THUNDER!

contents of a letter written by Walter Hurl this afternoon to a young woman reporter on a morning paper. Then Hurl went to his room and took poison, and the reporter had her story. Hurl is said to belong to one of Virginia's first families.

MAJOR MOBLEY IN TROUBLE.

[illegible] WAS IN A FIGHT AT AKRON [illegible]CH ENDED IN MURDER.

Now [illegible]—He and an Italian Comp[illegible]k Into a Low Resort and Meet [illegible] Reception—The Latter Kills a Ball Player.

AKRON, Jan. 26.—[*Special.*]—In a desperate fight at a low resort in this city at noon to-day Charles Pike, the well-known baseball player, who was particularly prominent at the time he caught for the Columbus Tri-State League team, was fatally stabbed by an Italian, M. Marino. Joe Neal, also a professional ball player, who has been with the St. Louis team for several seasons, prevented the Italian from instantly killing Pike by attacking him with a chair.

Major W. C. Mobley, a wealthy railroad contractor of Allegheny, who has a large force of men at work on the Pittsburg, Akron and Western Railroad, and the Italian, Marino, went the round of the city saloons this morning, and then took a cab for the place where the affair occurred. Not being admitted upon their arrival, they kicked in the front door. They were met by Frank Considine. Major Mobley seized him and was choking him, when Pike ran into the room and floored Mobley with a terrific blow on the neck. Marino then attacked Considine, and he, too, was knocked whirling by Pike. Recovering himself the Italian drew a dirk and rushed at Pike. They grappled and fell to the floor, with Marino on top. He plunged his knife into Pike's breast four times.

Neal, seizing a heavy chair, rushed at the Italian. The murderer eluded a blow aimed at him, and he and Major Mobley vanished through the front door.

The surgeon says to-night that Pike cannot recover. Major Mobley was arrested this evening, but the murderer has not been apprehended. Mobley is not only very wealthy, but is prominent in business and social circles, both here and in Pittsburg and Allegheny.

LOTS OF COAL LOST.

The Smoky City Sinks Six Full Barges in the Ohio River.

CAIRO, ILL., Jan. 26.—[*Special.*]—One hundred and fifty thousand bushels of coal in six barges was dumped into the Ohio river this morning by striking pier No. 2 of the Illinois Central bridge. The fleet, consisting of 20 pieces, was in tow of the Smoky City. Owing to the wind, the boat failed to get into shape while nearing the piers, and saddle-bagged part of the tow on the pier, Illinois side.

The boat received no injury, although at one time lookers-on from the shore supposed she would be lost. The tugs Aroadne and Theseus caught the uninjured barges and landed them. The loss will reach $20,000. The fleet was the property of S. S. Crump & Co., Pittsburg.

A CHINESE CONSTABLE

Created by a Western Freak Who Would Make a Good L. & O. Justice.

PEORIA, ILL., Jan. 26.—A peculiar case, probably without precedent in this country, developed to-day. Don Lunswo swore out a warrant yesterday for the arrest of a Chinaman, C. D. Ching, charging him with the embezzlement of $500. Barrett White, the Justice of the Peace by whom the warrant was issued, appointed Moy Gop, a third Chinaman, a special constable to serve the warrant, and gave him credentials. Moy Gop to-day went to Mason City, Ill., arrested Ching, and this evening lodged him in the county jail. This is probably the first time in which a Chinaman ever officiated as a police officer, and there is some doubts as to the legality of the arrest, as a Chinaman is not a naturalized citizen.

TROUBLES OF A BLIND MAN.

Confined in a Cincinnati Hospital, Though Claiming Pittsburg Relatives.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 26.—Henry Wohlsauer, who some weeks ago was taken to the City Hospital suffering from a fall in Hammond street station, where he was confined for drunkenness, is still at the hospital. He is partially blind and unconscious, and since his admission to the hospital no information has been obtained concerning him excepting his name, that he is a professor of music and has relatives in Pittsburg.

He is a middle aged man, with rather short, bushy whiskers and intelligent face, and, in general appearance, far above the average public charge.

FOR LIEUT. PEARY'S RELIEF.

The Academy of Science Will Send Out Another Arctic Expedition.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26.—At a meeting to-night the Academy of Natural Science decided to send a relief expedition for Lieutenant Peary and party.

Prof. Alexander Heilprin will lead the expedition, which will leave New York about June 1. The expedition is expected to cost about $10,000, which will be raised mainly by subscription.

More Earthquake Shocks in Japan.

VANCOUVER, Jan. 26.—Another severe shock of earthquake occurred December 24. Many buildings shaken by the previous shocks came to the ground, but no loss of life is reported.

A CALL FOR LIGHT.

Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, Demands That the Lid Be Taken Off

THE DARK CHILE SECRET.

He Intimates That the President Withheld From Congress

SOME IMPORTANT INFORMATION.

If He Knew That Chile Was About to Answer the Ultimatum

THE MESSAGE WAS SURELY NEEDLESS

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 26.—In the House to-day, the feverish anxiety for the latest information as to Chilean affairs was early manifested in a resolution of Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, calling upon the President for all additional dispatches not contained in his communication of yesterday, and while that resolution was finally referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, it was only done after the assurance of the members of that committee that the resolution could be reported back without delay in case its adoption seemed necessary to secure all information at hand on the subject.

There was manifested throughout the entire discussion of this question in the House to-day, an almost beseeching desire on the part of the members of the Foreign Affairs Committee to retain within its jurisdiction control of the Chilean situation, and exercise in an untrammeled manner all the prerogatives of that committee.

All the Facts Are Wanted.

On the other hand, there was quite as plainly manifested the desire of the House in general to know all that diplomacy knows in this hour of the nation's crisis; and while the Foreign Affairs Committee finally received the custody of the resolution, the debate sufficed to give stern warning of the intention of the House to guard jealously all its prerogatives and be the supreme tribunal in the final consideration of the casus belli. Precedents, rules and legislative formula excite but little reverence from the members of the House, who regard the situation as one of too great gravity to warrant the wasting of a minute's time in deferential courtesy to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Breckinridge's resolution was introduced immediately after John R. F. Tatnall had his political disabilities removed by the House. It reads as follows:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be respectfully requested to inform the House whether any answer has been received either from our Minister to Chile, Patrick Egan, Esq., or from the Government of Chile to the dispatch sent by the Government of the United States to the Republic of Chile of January 21, and if so, from whom such answer was received and at what time; and that he will communicate with the House all the correspondence between the Government of the United States, its Minister to Chile, and the Chilean Government not communicated to Congress with the message heretofore sent in.

The Resolution Debated at Length.

There was at once an attempt made to have the resolution referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Blount, of Georgia, Chairman of the committee, made a motion to that effect, but the Speaker ruled that it came too late, he having previously recognized Mr. Breckinridge to debate the resolution.

Mr. Breckinridge's speech made a decided sensation. It was in substance as follows:

If the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs desired the resolution referred to the committee he would make no objection, but he wished to say a few words on the subject. Congress had recently received a message from the President concerning a question of peace or war, under circumstances which, in the nature of the case, must be grave, or the President would not have sent any message at all. Now it appeared possible that the Chilean government did send an answer to a dispatch repeated in the message the President had sent. Congress knew the fact to be that on January 21 a dispatch was sent to the republic of Chile. He did not now criticise the President for not waiting until an answer had been received or until time for such an answer had elapsed before sending the message to Congress; he did not now make any criticism either on the haste with which the message was sent or on the language of the message pending consideration by that republic of its action on the dispatch of January 21.

It must be remembered, however, that the language of that message to Congress could have been communicated to the authorities of Chile, and might, if no answer had been made to the dispatch of January 21, affect the nature of the answer that that Government would feel called on to make. Therefore it was not too great a presumption to indulge in that a President of a great and free people, dealing with a free but feeble people, would not have used such language pending the consideration by Chile of its answer to that dispatch.

Mr. Breckinridge Slightly Sarcastic.

It was not too great a presumption to indulge in that a grave emergency like that would have called for due consideration and ample time if the President had not had some intimation of what the answer would be. It was scarcely credible that the language so—he would not say insulting—but so severe, used by him would have been used if he had not believed that a friendly and sufficient response would have been made to the dispatch of January 21. It was therefore not impossible that he may have had some intimation of what the answer would be, and yet if was in such an unofficial and informal manner received by him as to justify him in not putting it into his message. [Applause on Democratic side.]

The power granted alone to Congress to declare war the President has put upon us. We must face it, and so decide that on the one hand the honor and the dignity of the American people shall be upheld. No man in this House, no matter from what party he comes nor from what section he may hail, but will at all hazards protect the humblest seaman that wears the American uniform, or guard, at whatever expense, the honor and glory of the American people. [Great applause]. It will be believed by every honorable man, in all the country, that the honor, the glory, the dignity of the Republic, the safety and security of its seamen, are safe in the hands of this Congress. But on the other hand, war should be only as the last resort, especially so when the war must be with a Republic, like us anxious for liberty, desiring to maintain constitutional freedom, seeking progress by means of that freedom, and with the gravity greatly increased by the fact that that Republic is in the midst of great internal trouble, having just overthrown a dictator or while seeking for congressional liberty under constitutional guarantee.

A Bold Plea for Forbearance.

All great men, all men who love liberty, will desire to bear and forbear with such people passing through such a state in the midst of such desperate conditions as long as our honor will allow us to bear and forbear with her. [Applause.] Therefore, it is our duty to know all the facts. Every fact that can bear any relation to this matter is part of our necessary information in the conclusion that we must reach on a matter so important as this. And I confess it never occurred to me that my distinguished friend, the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, or any member of the House, would hesitate to submit this request to the President of the United States. By reference, by postponement, or by delay of any sort, we weaken the attitude that we ought to bear to this question.

Let us say to the President at once, give

Continued on Sixth Page.