

LEGACION DE LOS
ESTADOS UNIDOS MEXICANOS
EN WASHINGTON.

Señor Don Matias Romero,

etc, etc, etc.

Es traducción, Washington, Diciembre 22 de 1898.

José F. Lozano
" "
1^{er} Secretario

Es copia. Washington, Diciembre 22 de 1898.

Department of State.

Washington, December 21, 1898.

My dear Mr. Romero:-

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your personal note of the 16th instant in which you state that you would prefer to have January 3rd next fixed as the day for the presentation of your letters of credence as Ambassador.

An official communication of even date will inform you that the President has designated 10:30 o'clock A. M. of that day as the time when he will receive you for the purpose, and that Mr. Clayton will on the same day present his credentials to President Diaz.

Very truly yours,

David J. Hill.

Acting Secretary.

Señor Don Matias Romero,

etc, etc, etc.

Es

Es copia, Washington, Diciembre 22 del 1898.

Jose P. Saez
Washington, December 21, 1898.

My dear Mr. Romero:-

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your

personal note of the 18th instant in which you state

that you would prefer to have January 8th next fixed

as the day for the presentation of your letters of

credence as Ambassador.

An official communication of even date

will inform you that the President has designated

10:30 o'clock A. M. of that day as the time when he

will receive you for the purpose, and that Mr. Olney

will on the same day present his credentials to

President Diaz.

Very truly yours,

David J. Hill.

Acting Secretary.

Señor Don Matias Romero,

etc., etc., etc.

+

Departamento de Estado.

Washington, Diciembre 21 de 1898.

Mi estimado Señor Romero:-

Suplico á usted me permita acusar recibo de su nota personal del 16 de este mes, en que usted dice que prefiere que se fije el 3 de Enero entrante como la fecha en que deberá presentar sus cartas credenciales como Embajador.

Una nota oficial de esta misma fecha informará á usted que el Presidente ha fijado las 10:30 de la mañana de ese día como la hora en que recibirá á usted con ese objeto, y que el Señor Clayton en ese mismo día presentará sus credenciales al Presidente Diaz.

Soy su atento servador,

David J. Hill.

Secretario interino.

Señor Don Matias Romero, ✓

etc, etc, etc.

Es traducción, Washington, Diciembre 22 de 1898

Jose A. Lodge
1.º Secretario

Número 36.

Departamento de Estado.

Washington, Diciembre 22 de 1898.

Señor Secretario interino:-

He tenido la honra de recibir la nota de

ese Departamento, número 383, fechada ayer, en la

que se sirve usted informarme que correspondiendo el

Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América á la ac-

ción del Gobierno de México de elevar á la primera

clase su representación oficial en Washington, tuvo

á bien elevar al rango de Embajada, la misión de los

Estados Unidos en la Ciudad de México, habiendo nom-

brado con el consejo y aprobación del Senado, á Mr.

Powell Clayton su Embajador Extraordinario y Pleni-

potenciario; y que apareciendo de un telegrama re-

cibido de Mr. Clayton, que arregló con el Gobierno

Mexicano que la presentación de sus credenciales se

haga el Mártes 3 de Enero de 1899, el Presidente de

los Estados Unidos, de conformidad con el deseo del

Gobierno

Gobierno de México de que mis credenciales sean presen-

tadas á la vez que las de Mr. Clayton, ha tenido á bien de-

signar las 10:30 de la mañana de ese día, para recibirme

con el objeto de que le presente mis credenciales.

De conformidad con la indicación que se sirve

usted hacerme, tendré la honra de buscar al Secretario

Señor Hay en el Departamento de Estado un poco antes de

la hora citada, para pasar de allí, en su compañía, á la

Mansión Ejecutiva con el objeto expresado.

Sírvase usted aceptar, Señor Secretario interino,

mi más distinguida consideración.

M. Romero.

Hon. David J. Hill,

etc, etc, etc.

Es copia, Washington, Diciembre 22 de 1898.

Jose J. Dooley
per Secretario

Secretaría
de
Relaciones Exteriores.

México, Diciembre 30 de 1898

Embajada de
México. -

455.

Se ha recibido en esta
Secretaría la nota de esa Lega-
ción número 489 de 22 del ac-
tual y sus anexos, relativos a
la recepción del Señor Romero
como Embajador de México en
ese país.

Renuevo a Usted mi
consideración.

Mariscal

Señor Encargado de Negocios
ad interim de México

Washington

J 640-93.1a

"VIA GALVESTON."

51

MEXICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY



DEC 28 1898

No.

114

Date

From

Washington DC

M. M.

No. of Words

Time

29

Express

Secretario de Relaciones Mexico

Siento Informar a usted que Senor Rome
 Enfermo de apendicitis Sufrío Hoy operacion
 que era Imperiosamente necesaria
 Su actual situacion Segun Doctores
 Es Satisfactoria aunque peligro no
 ha pasado — José F. Godoy

YORK

640-13
393Contado en en fta. con
"VIA GALVESTON." 10 palabras

MEXICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY. 52



28 1898

18

No.

35

Date

28

From

Washington

M. M.

No. of Words

47

Time

11 39 3/4

Secretario De Relaciones Exteriores Mexico
 Sabado ultimo cayo enfermo senor Romero Con
 inflamacion aguda de intestines fuertes dolores
 y calentura Cree que no podra estar listo para
 ser recibido proximo martes y me Encarga lo Comunicare
 por telegrafo dia cuando podra ser recibido
 tia y hermana han Estado Enfermas con ataque
 grippé
 Jose H Godoy

Form 4

Dec. 28 Contested on m. the. com 12 p.

Labros

"VIA GALVESTON."

7 640-1 a
393

1881 53

MEXICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.



No.

Date

From

79
Washington DC

M. M.

No. of Words

Time

12

228/3

Hon Ignacio Mariscal
Mex

Romero quite ill but
all possible being done
for comfort and Safety
John W Foster

5640393

"VIA GALVESTON."

L. 100-1 54

MEXICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.



DEC 29 1898

18

No.

19876

From

71

Washington D.C.

M. M.

16

No. of Words

Time

1. 45 pm

Secretario de Relaciones
Exteriores Mex

Senor Romero paso noche bien
Situacion Satisfactoria Secretario
Estado de Acuerdo En diferir
recepcion como Embajador

José F. Godoy

J 640
393

"VIA GALVESTON."

NOV 55

MEXICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY

+
DIC 30 1898 18

No.

Date

From

M. M.

No. of Words

Time

Washington DC

35
5.88B

Secretaria De Relaciones Exteriores Mex

Con profundo sentimiento informo a v
 que a las Cuatro diez de Esta mañana
 fallecio El Señor Romero debido a un
 Cambio repentino En su situacion y
 pesar de todos los esfuerzos y cuidados

Jose F Godoy

J 640 393. 1a
Jose M. Godoy

Legacion Mexicana ✓

Washington D.C.

~~Dot~~ En nombre Gob. y mis de V. el
mas sentido pesame: a familia Romero, cui-
de que cadaver embalsamado, despues de funerales,
venga en carro capilla ardiente acompañaudo Jose
Romero que va en camino. Desea reconocer
como Encargado Negocios interino.

M.

Dic. 30

Transmitido hoy. Confirmezse por correo.

J 393

1898-57

Secretaría
de

México, 30 de Diciembre de 1898.

Relaciones Exteriores.
SECCIÓN DE AMÉRICA,
ASIA Y OCEANÍA.

450.

Le he dirigido a Usted el telegrama
que sigue, que confirme:
"En nombre.... interim"

A usted del
Señor Romero

Lo traslado a Usted, con-
firmando dicho telegrama
y reitero mi consideración

Mariscal

Señor Encargado de Negocios ad interim
de México
Washington ✓

7714
393

"VIA GALVESTON."

58

MEXICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.



No.

Date

From

110
Washington DC

M. M.

No. of Words

Time

OK
6. 10 55

18

Secretary de Relaciones
Mexico

Cadaver Embalsamado He dado
pesame a familia
Cumplir demas ordenes

Jose F. Godoy ✓

J 640 15
393

139

59



December 31, 1898.

His Excellency

Ignacio Mariscal,

Minister for Foreign Affairs,

Mr. Minister:

I am instructed by the Secretary of State to express to His Excellency, the President, and to the Government of Mexico, the deep sorrow and sincere condolence of the President and Government of the United States by reason of the death of the honored representative of the "Sister Republic" long known to us and esteemed in the highest degree for his sterling qualities and personal endowments. Señor Romero's death at this time, when higher honor and enlarged usefulness had been deservedly conferred upon him, is especially lamented. The President and Cabinet will attend the funeral.

I have the honor to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my high consideration.

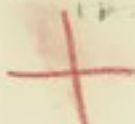
James C. McLaughlin

No vino la minuta

Dici. 31

Contárese con arreglo a la minuta adjunta, y traducida, publique con la minuta en el Diario Oficial

59



Legación de los Estados
Unidos de America —

A su Excelencia Mex. Diciembre 31/
98

Ignacio Mariscal

Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores

Señor Ministro:

He recibido instrucciones
del Secretario de Estado para
expresar a V.E., al Presidente y
al Gobierno de Mexico el pro-
fundo pesar y sincera condo-
lencia del Presidente y Gobierno
de los E.E.U.U. por razón de la
muerte del Honorable represen-
tante de la "República Hermana,"
largo tiempo conocido entre
nosotros y estimado en el grado
muy alto grado por sus
excelentes (sterling) cualidades

y perdonadas dotes. La

muerte de la Romana al tiempo

en que, ^{mercedariamente se le había conferido} un honor mas elevado

en un campo de utilidad mas

amplia, ~~se le había conferido~~

es por ello especialmente lamentable.

El entusiasmo popular igualmente asus-

tuada a la funebre multitud

y habiendo trasgo el hombre

explicaciones de los dos de los

dos en alta consideración.

El 2 de febrero (Russell Clayton)

de la 3.ª. 11. 33 de la

muerte de la Romana

tanto de la República Romana

largo tiempo en el

actividad y entusiasmo en el

mas alto grado por sus

esfuerzos (Clayton) en el

J 640
393 1^a

191
61

Oficina de Relaciones Est.

México, D. C. 31 de 1898.

Señor Ministro:

He dado cuenta al Sr. Presidente de la nota que hoy se sirvió Vuestro Exulencia dirigirme expresando el sentimiento que ha causado a Su Exulencia el Presidente y al go^o de los Estados Unidos de América la muerte del Sr. D. Antonio Romero, Representante de México en Washington.

La expresión de manifestación contenida en la nota que tengo la honra de contestar es una prueba más de las cordiales relaciones que felizmente ligan a las dos Repúblicas hermanas y que, con tanto celo como in-
cesante afán, cultivaba el ilustre finado, interpretando fielmente el espíritu fraternal que recíprocamente asienta a los dos Go-
biernos. El pueblo de este país, en cuyo corazón vivirá la memoria del Sr. Romero, nunca olvidará el aprecio con que esa me-
mor

no fue distraído en la sesión de Washington
en las demostraciones de simpatía que allí
se le tributan después de su muerte.

Con este motivo, me complazco en reiterar
a V. E. las protestas de mi alto considero
con ~~personal aprecio~~.

J. M.


A Su Excelencia

Powell Clayton,
C. E. y M. P. de los E. U. A. A.
etc etc etc

Recuerdo

640-1
353

REPUBLICA MEXICANA
TELEGRAMA
TELEGRAFOS FEDERALES

62

NUMERO	PALABRAS	VALORES	N. D.	R.
1	28	ff. 448	922	T.

De *Don L. Larrañaga* d. 31 de *Julio* de 189*8*

Recibido en *Mex* a las *9 13* m. de la *noche*

Procedente de *San Luis de Potosí*

N. *Señor de Relaciones en turno*
Respetuosamente Suplico =
ex a Vd. se sirva hacer
presente al Sr. Presidente
de la Republica mis
sentidas condolencias de pla
rable fallecimiento en la pa
dra Romulo P. A. D. B.
El Compañero Encargado
F. Alegre

CONDICIONES.—1° Los mensajes serán transmitidos por el turno que les corresponda según vayan depositándose en las oficinas, y sólo habrá preferencia para los que lleven la indicación de "URGENTE" lo cual causará el doble precio de tarifa.—2° Los mensajes serán llevados al domicilio que tenga indicado, y toda aclaración á este respecto hecha por telégrafo causará el costo de un nuevo mensaje.—3° No se responde por equivocaciones causadas por escritura incorrecta ó en omisión extranjera, ni por retardo en la entrega por causa de fuerza mayor ó por domicilio inexacto.—4° Las repeticiones de mensajes, pedidos por los interesados, causarán el costo de un nuevo mensaje.—5° En caso de falta en las oficinas locales, debidamente comprobada, por toda indemnización, se reembolsará al interesado el importe satisfecho del mensaje.—6° No se contrae responsabilidad alguna respecto al servicio de las líneas ó oficinas extrañas, en coacción con la Red General.—7° Toda reclamación deberá hacerse por escrito, dentro de los primeros quince días de la fecha del mensaje que la motivó.—Los pases libres personales no dan derecho á los poseedores para pedir contestaciones francas.—No se da curso á mensajes cuyo importe no haya sido previamente satisfecho.

Sna -

J 640
393

1/1

193
5.12.8 63

CONSULADO
DE LOS
Estados Unidos Mexicanos
en
LAREDO, TEXAS.

Octubre 31 de 1898

No. 66

Fallecimiento
del Embajador
Don Manuel Ro-
mas

Hay digo a' Uda por la
via telegráfica lo siguiente:

"Respetuosamente suplico
a' Uda se sirva hacer presente
al Señor Presidente de la Re-
publica, mi sentida condolencia
deplorable fallecimiento Emba-
jador Romas"

Al confirmar a' Uda el
preinserto telegrama, le reitero mi
atenta y respetuosa consideración

F. A. Aguirre

Señor

Secretario de Relaciones

México



México, 31 de Diciembre de 1898

Encomendado Señor Ministro:

*Embajador
en Washington
de México.*

Con pena he sabido la infausta noticia del fallecimiento del Excelentísimo Señor Licenciado Don Matías Romero, Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de México cerca del Gobierno de Washington, nombrado ultimamente Embajador ante ese mismo Gobierno.

Creo interpretar fielmente los sentimientos de mi Gobierno y particulares míos, al dar a vuestra Excelencia y, por su digno medio, al Excelentísimo Señor Presidente de la República

Excelentísimo Señor Licenciado
Don Ignacio Mariscal,
Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores
Presente.

blica, el más sentido pesa-
me por el fallecimiento de
tan ilustre ciudadano,
que á sus relevantes pren-
das personales unia el
mérito de los importantes
servicios prestados á
su patria durante su
larga y brillante ca-
rrera política.

Sirvase, Señor Minis-
tro, aceptar las segurida-
des de mi muy atenta
consideración y respet.

(Francisco Orta ✓)

J 640 12 a 78 2/11 71 145

Tamaulapa, Tl. Diciembre 24/898

Núm 40

Fallecimiento
del Señor
Embajador.

Añor Secretario:

Al tener noticia del

fallecimiento de nuestro Embaja-

Guero 5.
Can'tense
en los tér
minos de
cubilo

por. Acacido ayes, dispuse mirar
el Tabellon racionat, a media an-
ta, por tres dias en justa senal de
duelo.

Al hacer presente al Gobierno
mi Condolencia, por este infausto
suceso, lo hago personalmente a U-
sted; duplicándole lo manifiesto a
mi nombre al Señor Presidente
pues que con Abor estava ligado
el Ilustre Finado, por estrecha
amistad y paisanaje.

Resmero

C. Urted

A Ustedes las Segunidas de mi mas
atenta y respetuosa Consideracion

M. Díaz

Señor Secretario de

Relaciones Exteriores

México
D. F.

Cont. ^{do} 12 "VIA, GALVESTON."

J 640
393

63

MEXICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.



No.

Date

From

xc

66

Guatemala

ENE 1 1899 18

M. M.

No. of Words

Time

JNR

83

General Porfirio Diaz Presidente Mex
Penoso es para mi que despues de salutar a
E por El nuevo año tengo que Cumplir En Segun
Con El triste deber de Enviarle mi Sincero pesame
por el penecible fallecimiento del Señor Don Mateo
Romero uno de los hombres mas importantes
no solo de Mexico Sino de toda la

"VIA GALVESTON." +
MEXICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.



ENE 1 1899

18

No. 266

Date _____

From _____

M. M. _____

No. of Words 83

Time 6:15

*America latina lamentando tan desgraciado
 Suceso que ha producido honda Impresion En
 mi gobierno reitero a V E las seguridades
 de mi distinguido aprecio
 Estrada C^o*

J 640-12
393

"VIA GALVESTON."

Enero 3. 1882 68

Contestado hoy con
anexo a minuta ad
Janta

MEXICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.



No.

48

Date

From

Washington DC

M. M.

No. of Words

Time

18

D H

28

2. 6

H

Secretario de Relaciones Exteriores Mex
Cuentas arrojan saldo favor señor Romero suplico
instrucciones Cuales gastos Enfermedad y funerales
pagara gobierno necesito fondos por telegrafos para
gastos ordenados y demas legacion Joe Llego hoy
Jose Fr Godoy

Secretaría
de
Relaciones Exteriores.

Enero 2 de 1899.
Méjico, ~~Diciembre 31 de 1898.~~

SECCIÓN DE AMÉRICA,
ASIA Y OCEANÍA.

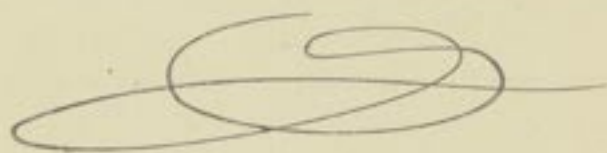
NÚMERO 44

Fallecimiento
del Sr. Romero.

El Señor Presidente, a quien
di cuenta con el telegrama de Us-
ted del 31 de Diciembre, agradece
el testimonio de condolencia que
Usted envía por el sensible falle-
cimiento del Señor Don Matías
Romero.

Renuevo a Usted mi
consideración.

Mariscal



Señor Canciller encargado
del Consulado de Méjico

Laredo.

Washington, Enero 2 de 1899.

Número 497.

Funerales del Se-
ñor Romero.

14 anexos.

Tengo la honra de manifestar á usted que el
día 30 del mes próximo pasado recibí de usted un cable-

grama concebido en los términos siguientes:

"En nombre Gobierno y mio dé usted el más

sentido pésame á familia Romero. Guide que cadaver em-

balsamado, despues de funerales venga en carro capilla

ardiente, acompañado José Romero que vá en camino. De-

se usted á reconocer como Encargado de Negocios interin-

Desde luego, cumpliendo lo ordenado por us-

ted en ese cablegrama, dí el más sentido pésame á la Se-

ñora García y Señorita Ayéndano, en nombre del Gobierno

y en el de usted por la muerte del Señor Romero. In-

mediatamente ordené que se procediera al embalsamamien-

to del cadaver, lo cual fué hecho por la misma casa que

embalsamó el cadaver de la Señora Romero bajo condicio-

nes parecidas y de acuerdo con los deseos expresados

por la familia sobre el particular.

En virtud de lo anterior puse á usted un ca-

blegrama en los términos siguientes:

"Cadaver embalsamado. He dado pésame á fa-
milia

Washington, Enero 2 de 1899.
milia. Cumpliré demás órdenes".

Ese mismo día principié á llevar á efecto los arreglos para los funerales, consultando todos los detalles á la Señora García y á la Señorita Avendaño. Fui á ver al Secretario de Estado y le informé del fallecimiento del Señor Romero y le consulté acerca del ceremonial para los funerales, sobre lo cual hablé tambien con el decano del cuerpo diplomático, Sir Julian Pauncefote, Embajador de Inglaterra. Ambos estuvieron de acuerdo en que se llevaran á efecto de la manera que dichos funerales tuvieron lugar, habiendo nombrado los dolientes por indicación de los mismos Secretario de Estado y Embajador inglés, cumplido los demás detalles acerca del recibimiento del cadáver en la Iglesia y la conducción al cementerio.

El mismo día 30 recibí del Departamento de Estado una nota número 385, de la cual remito á usted traslado y copia adjuntas, en la que expresaba el Secretario de Estado, en nombre del Presidente y del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos, el más sincero pesar por la muerte del Señor Romero y me manifestaba que se había ordenado al General Clayton que diera el más sentido pés-

same

por inglés envió invitaciones al cuerpo diplomático pa-
same á mi Gobierno, expresando al mismo tiempo la alta
ra asistir á los funerales, en la forma de la circular
estima en que el pueblo y el Gobierno de los Estados
que remito á usted adjunta.
Unidos tenían al Señor Romero debido á su larga resi-
Los funerales se verificaron ayer, llevándose
dencia en este país, y además informaba que el Presi-
el cadáver de la Legación á la iglesia, principiendo allí
dente y los miembros del Gabinete asistirían á los fu-
la ceremonia á la una de la tarde en presencia del Presi-
nerales del Señor Romero.
dente de los Estados Unidos, miembros del Gabinete y gran
Contesté al Señor Hay en los términos que
número de funcionarios públicos y todo el cuerpo diplo-
verá usted en la copia de mi contestación adjunta, en
mático residente en esta capital, con excepción del Em-
que le daba las gracias más expresivas por su pésame y
Embajador inglés, Embajador Ruso, Ministro chino, Encargado
por las órdenes que había dado al General Clayton acer-
de Negocios de Colombia y Encargado de Negocios de Bélgica
ca del fallecimiento del Señor Romero, como también por
ca, quienes se excusaron oportunamente por motivos de sa-
la manifestación que me hacía de que el Presidente y
Ind. Terminada la ceremonia en la iglesia el cadáver fue
los miembros del Gabinete asistirían á los funerales.
llevado al cementerio Mount Olivet, siendo acompañado
Fueron nombrados como dolientes honorarios
por los miembros de la Legación y gran número de perso-
el Secretario de Estado y el Secretario del Tesoro, el
nas. Allí quedó depositado hasta que la familia pueda
Embajador de Inglaterra y el Embajador alemán, el Mi-
nistro de Venezuela y el Ministro de Guatemala, el Se-
Los recortes de periódicos que remito á usted
nador Morgan y el miembro de la Cámara de Representan-
adjuntos le darán pleno conocimiento acerca del falleci-
tes Señor Hitt, el Señor John W. Foster y el Señor John
miembro del Señor Romero y de las ceremonias funerales que
W. Thompson.

fueron en alto grado imponentes y que demostraron, si
De acuerdo con las indicaciones del Embaja-

dor inglés envié invitaciones al cuerpo diplomático pa-
ra asistir á los funerales, en la forma de la circular
que remito á usted adjunta.

Los funerales se verificaron ayer, llevándose
el cadáver de la Legación á la iglesia, principiando allí
la ceremonia á la una de la tarde en presencia del Presi-
dente de los Estados Unidos, miembros del Gabinete y gran

número de funcionarios públicos y todo el cuerpo diplo-
mático residente en esta capital, con excepción del Em-
bajador inglés, Embajador Ruso, Ministro chino, Encargado
de Negocios de Colombia y Encargado de Negocios de Bélgi-
ca, quienes se excusaron oportunamente por motivos de sa-
lud. Terminada la ceremonia en la iglesia el cadáver fue
llevado al cementerio Mount Olivet; siendo acompañado
por los miembros de la Legación y gran número de perso-
nas. Allí quedó depositado hasta que la familia pueda
llevarlo á México.

Los recortes de periódico que remito á usted
adjuntos le darán pleno conocimiento acerca del falleci-
miento del Señor Romero y de las ceremonias fúnebres que

fueron en alto grado imponentes y que demostraron, si
De acuerdo con las indicaciones del Embaja-

152
eso fuera necesario, la alta estimación en que se tenía
al finado en este país.

Tanto la familia del finado como yo, hemos
recibido innumerables cartas y telegramas de pésame y

adjuntas remito á usted copias de las enviadas por el

Embajador inglés, el Embajador alemán, Ministro del Te-

soro, Senador Morgan, Representante Hitt, Legación de

Colombia, Legación de Costa Rica y Oficina de las Repu-
blicas Americanas.

Hoy llegó el Señor Don José Romero, proce-
dente de esa capital, presentándose en la Legación, y
desde luego le di á conocer lo ordenado por usted acer-
ca de la remisión del cadaver del Señor Romero que de-
berá ser acompañado por él hasta esa capital.

Con motivo de las órdenes que usted se sir-
vió darme acerca del embalsamamiento y remisión del ca-
daver, y en vista igualmente de que al hacer la liqui-
dación de las cuentas del Señor Romero encontré un sal-
do á su favor, me pareció conveniente pedir á usted fon-
dos por telégrafo para hacer frente á todos los gastos
que ocurrieran, y en esta virtud dirigí á usted un ca-

blegrama

Telegrama en los términos siguientes:

"Cuentas arrojan saldo favor Señor Romero. Su-

plico instrucciones cuales gastos enfermedad y funerales

pagará Gobierno. Necesito fondos por telégrafo para gas-

tos ordenados y demás Legación. José llegó hoy".

Renuevo á usted las seguridades de mi más alta

y distinguida consideración.

Jose F. Lozano

placas Americanas.

Hoy llegó el Señor Don José Romero, proce-

dente de esa capital, presentándose en la Legación, y

desde luego le di á conocer lo ordenado por usted acer-

ca de la remisión del cadáver del Señor Romero que de-

beré ser acompañado por él hasta esa capital.

Con motivo de las órdenes que usted me dir-

vió darne acerca del embalsamamiento y remisión del ca-

dáver, y en vista igualmente de que al hacer la idut-

dación de las cuentas del Señor Romero encontré un sal-

do á su favor, me pareció conveniente pedir á usted por

dos por telégrafo para hacer frente á todos los gastos
Al Secretario de Relaciones Exteriores.

que me dirigió y en esta virtud dirijo á usted un co-
México.

placas

Washington, Enero 2 de 1899.

Número 496.

Fallecimiento del
Señor Romero.

Tengo la honra de dar á usted los detalles
respecto del sensible fallecimiento del Embajador Señor
Lic. Don Matias Romero, como indiqué á usted lo haría
en mi nota número 494, fecha 30 del mes próximo pasado.

El sábado 24 de ese mes, el Señor Romero ma-
nifestó á todos los empleados de la Legación que se
sentía indispuerto y que deseaba firmar la correspon-
dencia lo más temprano posible para retirarse á su habi-
tación particular, como así lo verificó. Al día siguien-
te, domingo, pasé á la Legación á indagar como seguía,
y me manifestaron que estaba un poco indispuerto, pero
no de gravedad. El lunes 26 en la mañana la Señora Gar-
cía de Romero, hermana del Señor Romero, envió una es-
quela á mi esposa avisándole que el Señor Romero estaba
muy grave y que deseaba que se consultara á otros médi-
cos además del de cabecera, que era el Doctor Pope. Lle-
gué á la Legación y aquí encontré al Señor Foster. Vi-
mos al Señor Romero y notamos que estaba sufriendo ho-
rriblemente; y de acuerdo con la Señora García se le in-
dicó al Doctor Pope la nacesidad de que consultara á
otros

otros médicos. Llamado por él el Doctor Joseph Taber Johnson que es considerado uno de los mejores facultativos en esta capital, declaró que el Señor Romero estaba sufriendo de apendicitis.

Habiendo caído enfermo el Doctor Pope, el Doctor Joseph Taber Johnson se encargó de la curación del Señor Romero. Desde luego se le cuidó con el mayor esmero posible, quedando siempre á su lado dos enfermeras, siendo visitado constantemente por los facultativos y estaban cerca de él casi sin interrupción ó con ligeras interrupciones los miembros de la Legación. Su hermana y su tía no pudieron asistirlo por estar enfermas de la grippe, y ellas estaban atendidas igualmente por los facultativos, mi esposa, la Señora Foster y otras amigas de la familia.

El martes 27, el Doctor Johnson examinó de nuevo al Señor Romero en union del Doctor George T. Vaughn, cirujano de gran reputación en esta capital, y ambos declararon que era necesaria una operación; pero consideraron que antes de operarlo debían darle ciertas medicinas, lo cual se verificó. Con este motivo el Señor Romero consideró que era imposible que fuera re-

cibido como Embajador el dia tres del actual, y por lo tanto me ordenó fuera al Departamento de Estado para conseguir que se difiriera esa recepción y al mismo tiempo me dictó el telegrama que dirigí á usted en esa fecha y que estaba concebido en los términos siguientes

"Sábado último cayó enfermo Señor Romero con inflamación aguda de intestinos, fuertes dolores y calentura. Cree que no podrá estar listo para ser recibido próximo martes y me encarga lo comuniqué. Por telégrafo dirá cuando podrá ser recibido. Su tia y hermana estan enfermas con ataque grippe".

El miércoles 28 se preguntó al Señor Romero si deseaba que se llevara á efecto la operación y habiendo contestado afirmativamente, se le indicó la conveniencia de que se preparara para un desenlace fatal que pudiera acontecer. Entonces el Señor Romero dictó ciertas disposiciones, habló con su hermana la Señora García de Romero y con su tia la Señorita Avendaño que estaban todavía sufriendo de la grippe, y me pidió que viera al Doctor Pope para preguntarle si consideraba necesaria la operación. Este facultativo, que se hallaba en cama, estuvo de acuerdo en que era indispensable.

Entonces

Entonces el Señor Romero determinó que se verificara cuanto antes la operación, y esta tuvo lugar á las 2:30 de la tarde, terminando á eso de las 4:30, con un resultado satisfactorio, demostrando que había sido de imperiosa necesidad. Por lo tanto dirigí á usted un telegrama concebido en los términos siguientes:

"Siento informar á usted que Señor Romero, enfermo de apendicitis sufrió hoy operación que era imperiosamente necesaria. SU actual estado, según Doctores, es satisfactorio, aunque peligro no ha pasado".

Como dos horas después de verificada la operación y habiéndole pasado los efectos del anestésico, el Señor Romero manifestó que aunque continuaba sufriendo fuertes dolores, estos no eran tan agudos como en los días anteriores. Los facultativos manifestaron á todos los miembros de la Legación que el principal peligro había pasado, pero que debido á la edad del Señor Romero y á su estado débil, tal vez llegara el momento en que su corazón no pudiera funcionar, ocasionándole la muerte, y por lo mismo no podría considerarse que la gravedad había pasado sino hasta después del transcurso de dos ó tres días.

En la noche del mismo día 28 recibí de usted
un telegrama concebido en los términos siguientes:

"Aviseme diariamente como sigue Señor Romero hasta que pase peligro".

El 29 en la mañana me informaron los facultativos que el Señor Romero había pasado la noche bien y que su estado era satisfactorio, y en vista de eso puse á usted un telegrama concebido en los términos siguientes:

"Señor Romero pasó noche bien. Situación satisfactoria. Recepción como Embajador diferida".

El estado satisfactorio continuó todo el día y parte de la noche, tanto que los facultativos me dijeron á las diez y media de la noche que podía retirarme, pues no preveían ningún cambio desfavorable. Desgraciadamente este cambio empezó á manifestarse á las doce de la noche y ya á la 1:30 de la mañana del 30 subió la calentura del enfermo á 105° Fahrenheit. Entonces fui violentamente llamado, lo mismo que los demás miembros de la Legación y el Doctor Johnson, pues habían permanecido al lado del enfermo, otro facultativo y dos enfermeras. Lo encontramos ya en agonía y falleció á las

las 4:10 de la mañana, habiendo perdido el conocimiento según me pareció, como unas dos horas antes.

Poco despues de ocurrida esta terrible desgracia, puse á usted un telegrama concebido en los términos siguientes:

"Con profundo sentimiento informo á usted que debido á un cambio desfavorable repentino esta mañana á las cuatro diez falleció el Señor Romero".

Durante toda la enfermedad del Señor Romero, el Señor John W. Foster, abogado consultor de la Legación prestó su eficaz y valiosa ayuda, permaneciendo en la misma Legación constantemente y auxiliando con sus consejos y cuidados.

Tambien debo hacer constar que los facultativos hicieron todo lo que estuvo á su alcance por salvar la vida del enfermo y que se hizo todo lo que fué humanamente posible por evitar un desenlace fatal.

Igualmente debo manifestar á usted que en los momentos en que pude hablar con el Señor Romero, le di cuenta de los telegramas del Señor Presidente, de usted y de otras personas que solicitaban informes acerca del estado de su salud, demostrando el enfermo siempre su

agradecimeinto por esas pruebas de afecto.

Renuevo á usted las seguridades de mi más
alta y distinguida consideración.

José F. Loeloy ✓

Al Secretario de Relaciones Exteriores.

México.

122

MERO, MEXICO'S AMBASSADOR, DEAD.

DEATH OF SENOR ROMERO.

The Mexican Ambassador Passed
Away In Washington This
Morning.

SERVED ON GEN DIAZ'S STAFF

IN THE WAR AGAINST THE FRENCH
—DECEASED WAS ONE OF THE
MOST EMINENT STATESMEN AND
DIPLOMATS OF MEXICO, AND ONE
OF THE MOST POPULAR MEM-
BERS OF THE DIPLOMATIC
CORPS IN WASHINGTON.

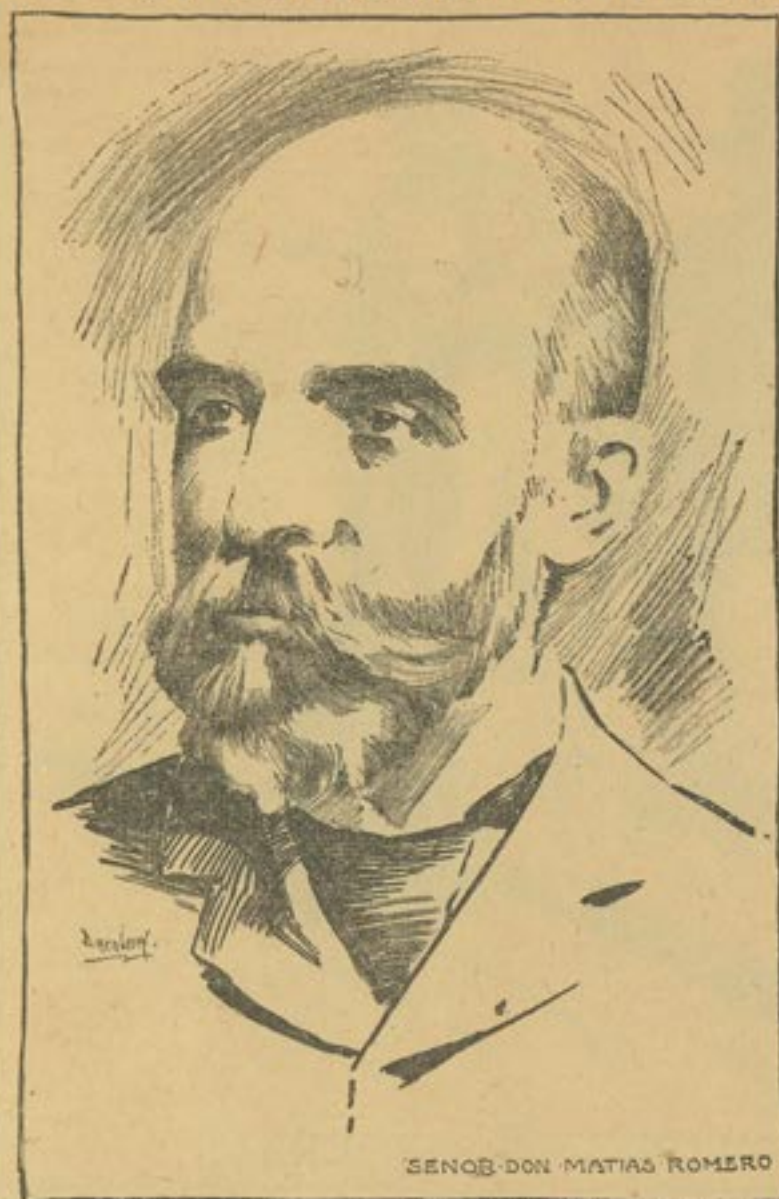
WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Senor Don Matias Romero, the Mexican Ambassador, died this morning. He had been confined to his room at the Legation since Saturday, suffering from appendicitis. Senor Romero underwent a surgical operation on Wednesday, which lasted one hour, notwithstanding which the patient came out of the ordeal in a condition that was encouraging to his physicians and friends. Soon after last midnight, however, the patient began to sink rapidly, and his death occurred at 4 o'clock this morning.

Senor Romero was one of the most eminent statesmen and diplomats of Mexico. He was born at Oaxaca, Feb. 24, 1837. He first entered the Foreign Office in 1855. In December, 1858, he came to Washington, as first secretary of the Mexican Legation. He returned to Mexico in 1863, and, after serving as chief of Gen. Diaz's staff during the war against the French, he was in October of that year accredited by President Juarez as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Washington. Senor Romero returned to Mexico in 1868 and was appointed Secretary of the Treasury. In 1880 he served as Postmaster-General, and in March, 1882, came back to Washington as Minister, and has remained here ever since with the exception of ten months, when he again served as Secretary of the Treasury of Mexico. A few weeks ago his official rank was raised to that of Ambassador.

Senor Romero's efforts have been most successful in strengthening the friendly ties between the United States and Mexico. Mr. Romero was one of the most popular members of the Diplomatic Corps in Washington, and the Mexican Embassy has been one of the most delightful centres of social life in Washington. Mme. Romero died last summer, and Senor Romero has but recently returned from Mexico, where he conveyed his wife's remains for interment.

The funeral services will take place at St. Matthew's Church at 1 o'clock Sunday afternoon. The remains will be placed temporarily in a vault here, and will later on be taken to Mexico for interment.

Mme. Luce Garcia, a sister of the deceased Ambassador, is very ill with "la grippe."



SENOR DON MATIAS ROMERO

(Special to The World.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Senor Don Matias Romero died at 4 A. M. today. An operation for appendicitis was performed upon him Wednesday and the shock was too great for his system.

Senor Romero, long Mexico's Minister here, was recently made Ambassador and was to have been received as such by President McKinley Jan. 4.

The dead diplomat was born in Oaxaca, Mexico, Feb. 24, 1837. In 1853 he entered the Foreign Office in the City of Mexico. He aided with the Government in the civil troubles of 1857 and two years later was sent to Washington as Secretary of Legation. During the first two years of our civil war Senor Romero was Charge d'Affaires and President Lincoln became very fond of him. Later Romero became intimate with Gen. Grant. In 1862 he returned to Mexico to fight Maximilian and soon came back as Minister. In 1865 he went to Mexico again and Secretary Seward, as a mark of distinction, sent him home on a warship. He served

in the Senate and became interested in railways.

In 1882 President Gonzalez sent him as Minister to Washington to adjust some boundary difficulties. In 1884 Senor Romero was reappointed by President Diaz as Minister to Washington, a post which he held continuously till his death.

Senor Romero married an American wife while yet a young man. Their home was one of the centres of Washington social life. Mme. Romero died five months ago.

Senor Romero was an author of great note in his native land and a writer of much force in English. He was dean of the Diplomatic Corps until Great Britain raised her mission to an embassy, the higher rank of Sir Julian Pauncefote giving him the deanship.

Funeral services will be held in St. Matthew's Catholic Church on Sunday. President McKinley and Cabinet will attend.

The President thought of abandoning his New Year's reception because of the Ambassador's death. Assistant Secretary of State Hurl visited leading members of the Diplomatic Corps, who saw no occasion to interfere with the programme arranged for Monday, inasmuch as the funeral is to be held on Sunday.

Ambassador Matias Romero.

WASHINGTON, December 30.—Ambassador Matias Romero of Mexico died this morning at four o'clock, aged sixty-two years. Last Wednesday an operation for appendicitis was performed upon the Ambassador, and the shock proved greater than he could bear. Up to 1:30 o'clock this morning, however, it was thought that he was in a fair way to recover, but at that time a high fever set in, and he sank rapidly until his death. About his bedside were his sister, Mrs. Garcia, and his aunt, the secretaries and other attachés of the Embassy, his physicians, and ex-Secretary and Mrs. John W. Foster. The death of Mrs. Romero, which occurred some months ago, was a great shock to the Ambassador, and on his return from Mexico, whither he had taken her body for interment, his friends remarked that he was greatly broken, and showed unmistakable signs of failing health. While in Mexico at that time, Mr. Romero was stricken with fever, and although he was soon able to return to the United States, he never fully regained his health.

No arrangements have been made yet for the funeral, but it is said that in all probability it will take place at one o'clock next Sunday afternoon at St. Matthew's Catholic Church. The Ambassador's nephew, José Romero, is now on his way from Mexico, having been summoned when the Ambassador was first stricken, and although it is not expected that he can reach here in time for the funeral, in all probability he will take charge of the body when it is taken to Mexico, some time in the near future. At the special request of the President and other high officials of the Mexican government, they were kept constantly advised of Señor Romero's condition, and immediately upon his death this morning, telegrams announcing the fact were sent.

Señor Romero was probably the best-known member of the diplomatic corps in Washington, and was for some time its dean. When Great Britain raised her mission to an embassy, the added rank placed Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, at the head of the corps, though a junior in years of service to Señor Romero, who was raised only recently from the rank of minister to that of ambassador, Mexico taking advantage of an act of Congress providing that the President should have power to raise our foreign ministers to the rank of ambassadors whenever a foreign government should raise the rank of its accredited representative.

Señor Romero married a Washington woman many years ago, and their home in I Street, off Franklin Park, was a social centre and the scene each season of brilliant society functions. A large part of resident as well as official society always attended these affairs. Mrs. Romero died not long ago. She and her husband enjoyed the friendship and confidence of the leaders in national events immediately succeeding the war. The intimacy between Señor Romero and Gen. Grant was especially close. He also was on intimate terms with President Lincoln and Secretary Seward. In 1863, when he returned to Mexico, he was sent by Secretary Seward as a mark of distinction in a United States government vessel.

The legation was, by a concurrent arrangement of the two governments within the last month, raised to the grade of an embassy, and next Tuesday had been fixed upon as the day when Señor Romero was to present his credentials to President McKinley as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.

Matias Romero was born in Oaxaca, Mexico, February 24, 1837. He was educated at the Institute of Arts and Sciences in his native town, where he studied philosophy and then law. In 1853 he settled in the City of Mexico, and through the influence of Benito Juárez was enabled to enter the Foreign Office. Meanwhile he continued his legal studies, and was admitted to the bar in 1857.

In the revolution of that year he aided with the government, and after the abandonment of Mexico retired to Guadalajara, where Juárez appointed him to an office in the Department of Foreign Affairs. He continued to follow the fortunes of the constitutional government, and at Vera Cruz served as secretary to Melchor Ocampo. In December, 1858, he was appointed Secretary of the Mexican legation in Washington, and was subsequently Chargé d'Affaires until April, 1863. The period was one of the most difficult in the annals of Mexican diplomacy, involving grave and complicated questions, from the capture of the Spanish vessel *Maria Concepcion* down to the French intervention in Mexico.

On his return to Mexico in 1863 he resigned his diplomatic post, and was commissioned Colonel, and became chief of staff to his college friend Gen. Porfirio Díaz. He was employed on several military missions of a diplomatic nature, and in September returned to Washington as Minister to the United States. This place he held until July, 1868, and negotiated several important treaties with this country after the downfall of the empire of Mexico. He accepted the Treasury portfolio in Juárez's cabinet in August, 1868, and for five years administered the finances with skill and judgment. His health failing, he retired to the Soconusco district and engaged in agricultural pursuits, also serving as a member of Congress from that part of Mexico.

In 1874 he was a member of the Senate, and on the election of Gen. Díaz to the presidency he returned to his post in the Treasury Department, which he held until April, 1879. He was appointed Postmaster-General in February, 1880, but on the inauguration of Gen. Manuel González retired. In the spring of 1881 he became interested in the Mexican Southern Railway Company, and accompanied Gen. Grant on his tour of inspection through Mexico. From May, 1881, till February, 1882, he was general superintendent of the company in Mexico. During President Garfield's administration the boundary question between the United States and Mexico became active, and also that between Mexico and Guatemala, and he was again sent to Washington as Minister from Mexico. Both difficulties were adjusted by him, and a treaty of reciprocity between the United States and Mexico was signed. He resigned his post on the expiration of González's presidential term, but was reappointed by Gen. Díaz in 1884, and retained the office to his death.

Señor Romero published more than fifty volumes, but they are chiefly official reports. Among the more important are 'Circulars and Other Publications Made by the Mexican Legation at Washington During the French Intervention' (1862-7 (2 vols., Mexico, 1868); 'Coffee Culture on the Southern Coast of Chiapas' (1875); 'Correspondence of the Mexican Legation at Washington During the French Intervention' (9 vols., 1870-85); 'Historical Sketch of the Annexation of Chiapas and Soconusco to Mexico' (1877); and 'The State of Oaxaca' (Barcelona, Spain, 1886). During the last few months the first

Don Matias Romero,

Der Botschafter Mexikos
in Washington ge-
storben.

Die Leiche wird nach Mexiko ge-
schickt werden.

Der Proceß gegen die Standard
Oil Co.

James C. Dunham angeblich
in Iowa identifiziert.

Frau Cordelia Vollins

In San Francisco des Mordes im
ersten Grade schuldig befunden

Wegen der Vergiftung zweier Frauen
in Dover, Del.

Ihre Strafe auf lebenslängliches
Zuchthaus festgesetzt.

Der Botschafter Mexikos
gestorben.

Washington, D. C., 30. Dez.
Senor Don Matias Romero, der Bot-
schafter Mexikos in den Ver. Staaten, ist
am Freitag Morgen um 4 Uhr 10 Minu-
ten in der bliesigen mexikanischen Bot-
schaft an den Folgen einer Appendicitis-
Operation im Alter von 62 Jahren ge-
storben.

Die Operation wurde am Mittwoch
ausgeführt und schien anfänglich erfolg-
reich zu sein. Bis um halb zwei Uhr am
Freitag Morgen glaubte man, daß sich
der Patient auf der Besserung befinde, es
trat dann aber ein heftiges Fieber ein und
der Zustand des Kranken verschlechterte
sich von diesem Augenblick an zusehends,
bis kurz nach vier Uhr der Tod eintrat.
Seine Schwester, Frau Garcia, seine
Tante, die Sekretäre der Botschaft, die
Ärzte und der frühere Staatssekretär
John W. Foster und Gemahlin waren an
dem Sterbebette versammelt.

Senor Romero war einer der bekann-
testen Staatsmänner Mexikos. Er war
im Ganzen ungefähr zwanzig Jahre lang
Gesandter Mexikos in Washington und
erst vor wenigen Wochen zum Range eines
Botschafters erhoben worden. Er war
dreimal Finanzminister in Mexiko und
sand auch neben seinen diplomatischen
Pflichten noch Zeit, Beiträge für literari-
sche Zeitschriften zu liefern.

Die Leichenfeier findet am Montag
hier statt und die Leiche wird dann zur
Beerdigung nach Mexiko geschickt werden.

AMBASSADOR ROMERO DIES IN WASHINGTON.

Was Probably Best Known Mem-
ber of Diplomatic Corps
in the Capital.

EMINENT MEXICAN STATESMAN.

He Served His Country in Many Capac-
ities and Saw It Grow to Pros-
perous Nation.

Washington, D. C., December 30.—Senor Don Matias Romero, the Mexican Ambassador to the United States, died at the embassy here at 4:10 o'clock this morning. On Wednesday last an operation for appendicitis was performed upon the Ambassador and although it was entirely successful, the shock proved greater than he could bear. Up to 1:30 o'clock this morning, however, it was thought he was in a fair way to recover, but at that time



SENOR DON MANUEL ROMERO RUBIO.

A high fever set in and he sank rapidly until his death. About his bedside were his sister, Mrs. Garcia, and his aunt, the secretaries and other attaches of the embassy, his physician, and ex-Secretary and Mrs. John W. Foster.

The death of Mrs. Romero, which occurred some months ago, was a great shock to the Ambassador and on his return from Mexico, whither he had taken her remains for interment, his friends remarked that he was greatly broken and showed unmistakable signs of falling health. While in Mexico at that time Mr. Romero was stricken with fever and, although he was soon able to return to the United States, he never fully regained his health.

Up to this hour no arrangements have been made for the funeral, but it is said that in all probability it will take place at 1 o'clock next Sunday afternoon at St. Matthew's Catholic Church.

the American republics and ever since its organization has shown an active and zealous interest in its progress. He was a member of the executive committee of the bureau when that body was first organized and on every occasion has lent his valuable aid to the work of the international union of American Republics.

This sketch necessarily fails to do justice to the life work in behalf of his country performed by the dead man. He had seen his native country steadily rise from a nation of revolutions and disorder to an honorable position among nations as a progressive, stable and prosperous republic. In much of this he had a share. He kept in touch with affairs throughout Mexico's domains and recognizing the fact that it was of vital importance to the nations that its resources and credit should not suffer because of fear on the part of the capital and industry that they would be unsafe in the undeveloped republic, he investigated with painstaking care each published account of disorder or violence and then saw that, where untrue, denials were furnished to the press. Every old newspaper man in Washington became familiar with the unvarying practice of the late Ambassador through the receipt of clippings of alleged outrages and summaries of the official report made thereon.

Senor Romero married a Washington woman many years ago and their home in I street, off Franklin Park, was a social center and the scene each season of brilliant society functions. A large part of resident as well as official society always attended these affairs. Mrs. Romero died not long ago. She and her husband enjoyed the friendship and confidence of the leaders in national events immediately succeeding the war. The intimacy between Senor Romero and General Grant was especially close.

He also was on intimate terms with President Lincoln and Secretary Seward. In 1863, when he returned to Mexico, he was sent by Secretary Seward, as a mark of distinction, in a United States government vessel.

The legation was by a concurrent arrangement of the two governments within the last month raised to the grade of an embassy and next Tuesday had been fixed upon as the day when Senor Romero was to present his credentials to President McKinley as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary.

Beside his diplomatic duties he was a frequent contributor to the magazine literature of this country, mainly confining his labors to articles relative to Mexico. During the last few months the first volume of a valuable work from his pen appeared, entitled "Mexico and the United States," being a study of the subjects affecting their political, commercial and social relations.

The Ambassador's nephew Jose Romero, is now on his way from Mexico, having been summoned when the Ambassador was first stricken and although it is not expected that he can reach here in time for the funeral, in all probability he will take charge of the remains when taken to Mexico some time in the near future. At the special request of the President and other high officials of the Mexican government, they were kept constantly advised of Senor Romero's condition and immediately upon his death this morning telegrams announcing the fact were sent.

Senor Romero probably was the best known member of the diplomatic corps in Washington and was for some time its head. When Great Britain raised her mission to an embassy the added rank placed Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, at the head of the corps, though a junior, in years of service, to Senor Romero, who was raised only recently from the rank of minister to that of ambassador. Mexico taking advantage of an act of Congress providing that the President should have power to raise our foreign ministers to the rank of ambassadors whenever a foreign government should raise the rank of its accredited representative. Great Britain, Italy, Germany, France and Russia set the example which Mexico followed, in order to honor the diplomat who had represented her so ably at Washington for more than twenty years in all and had served her faithfully and well in other capacities at home. A sketch prepared by the Bureau of American Republics and published in its bulletin for the month of December, 1895, after revision by Senor Romero himself, gives the subjoined biographical sketch of the dead Ambassador:

"Senor Romero is one of the most eminent statesmen, writers and diplomats of Mexico. He was born in the City of Oaxaca, February 24, 1837. He received his first education in his native place and finished it at the capital of that republic, where he received his diploma as a lawyer. In 1855 he first entered the foreign office, although still pursuing his legal studies. In 1857, when President Comonfort made his coup d'etat, forcing President Juarez to leave the capital, Senor Romero accompanied him to Vera Cruz, where he continued in the service of the department of foreign relations.

"In December, 1859, he came to Washington as first secretary of the Mexican legation and remained here in that capacity until August, 1860, when, in the absence of the minister, he became charge d'affaires. He returned to Mexico in 1861 to take part in the war against the French and was appointed colonel by the President. General Porfirio Diaz then appointed him as his chief of staff. Soon after that President Juarez accredited him as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Washington. He remained at this post from October, 1863, until January, 1868, having rendered most important services to his country. On his return to Mexico he was appointed secretary of the treasury, but was obliged, on account of ill health, to give up that office in 1872. For three years he remained in Soconusco devoting himself to agricultural pursuits and from 1877 to 1878 was again secretary of the treasury. In 1880 he served as postmaster general. In March, 1882, he came back to Washington as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary and remained in that capacity ever since with an interruption of only ten months, in 1892, when for the third time he was called to serve as secretary of the treasury. As representative of his country in the United States, Senor Romero has shown himself a most efficient and able diplomat. His efforts have been most successful in strengthening the friendly ties between the two nations and with this object in view he has written a great deal, his productions always receiving the highest encomiums from the press of the United States and other countries.

"Senor Romero was a member of the International American Conference and in that body served with great distinction, having been one of its two vice presidents. As representative of Mexico in the conference he voted for the establishment of the bureau of

MEXICAN MINISTER.

Senor Romero Died at Washington This Morning.

He Accompanied President Juarez to Vera Cruz,

And Served as Colonel in the War Against France.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24, 1893.—Senor Don Matias Romero, the Mexican Ambassador to the United States, died at the embassy, here, at 4:30 o'clock this morning. On Wednesday last an operation for appendicitis was performed upon the Ambassador, and although the operation was entirely successful, the resulting shock proved greater than he could bear. Up to 1:30 o'clock this morning, however, it was thought that he was in a fair way to recover, but at that time a high fever set in and he sank rapidly until his death. About his bedside were his sister, Mrs. Garcia, and his aunt, the Secretaries and other attaches of the embassy, his physicians, and ex-Secretary and Mrs. John W. Foster.

The death of Mrs. Romero, which occurred some months ago, was a great shock to the Ambassador, and on his return from Mexico, whither he had taken her remains for interment, has friends remarked that he was greatly broken, and showed unmistakable signs of failing health. While in Mexico at that time Mr. Romero was stricken with fever, and although he was soon able to return to the United States, he never fully regained his health. Up to this hour no arrangements have been made for the funeral, but it is said that in all probability it will take place at 1 o'clock next Sunday afternoon, at St. Matthew's Catholic Church. The Ambassador's nephew, Jose Romero, is now on his way from Mexico, having been summoned when the Ambassador was first stricken, and although it is not expected that he can reach here in time for the burial, in all probability he will assume charge of the remains when they are taken to Mexico, sometime in the near future. At their respectful request the President and other high officials of the Mexican government were kept constantly advised of Senor Romero's condition, and immediately upon his death this morning, telegrams announcing the fact were sent.

Senor Romero's History.

A sketch prepared by the Bureau of American Republics and published in its bulletin for the month of December, 1893, after revision by Senor Romero himself, gives the subjoined biographical review of the dead Ambassador:—

Senor Romero was one of the most eminent statesmen, writers and diplomats of Mexico. He was born in the city of Oaxaca, Feb. 24, 1837. He received his first education in his native place and finished it at the City of Mexico, where he received his diploma as a lawyer. In 1855 he first entered the Foreign Office, although still pursuing his legal studies. In 1857 when President Comenfort made his coup d'etat, forcing President Juarez to leave the capital, Senor Romero accompanied him to Vera Cruz, where he continued in the service of the Department of Foreign Relations. In December, 1859, he came to Washington as First Secretary of the Mexican Legation, and remained here in that capacity until Aug. 1, 1860, when, in the absence of the minister, he became Charge d'Affaires. He returned to Mexico in 1862, to take part in the war against the French, and was appointed Colonel by the President, General Porfirio Diaz then appointed him as Chief of Staff. Soon after that President Juarez accredited him as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Washington. He remained at this post from Oct., 1863, until Jan. 1868, having rendered most important services to his country.

On his return to Mexico he was appointed Secretary of the Treasury, but was obliged, on account of ill health, to give up that office in 1872. From 1877 to 1879 he was again Secretary of the Treasury. In 1880 he served as Postmaster-General. In March, 1882, he came back to Washington as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and has remained in that capacity ever since, with an interruption of only 10 months, in 1882, when for the third time he was called to serve as Secretary of the Treasury. He was also on intimate terms with President Lincoln and Secretary Seward. In 1863, when he returned to Mexico, he was sent by Secretary Seward as a mark of distinction in a U. S. government vessel. The legation was, by a concurrent arrangement of the two governments, within the last month raised to the grade of an embassy, and next Tuesday had been fixed upon as the day when Senor Romero was to present his credentials to President McKinley as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary. Besides his diplomatic duties he was a frequent contributor to the magazine literature of this country, mainly confining his labors to articles relative to Mexico. During the last few months the first volume of a valuable work from his pen appeared, entitled "Mexico and the United States," being a study of subjects affecting their political, commercial and social relations.

AMBASSADOR ROMERO DEAD.

The Veteran Diplomat Succumbs to an Operation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Senor Don Matias Romero, the Mexican Ambassador, is dead. He had been confined to his room at the legation since Saturday, suffering from appendicitis. Mr. Romero underwent a surgical operation on Wednesday which lasted one hour, notwithstanding which the patient came out of the ordeal in a condition that was encouraging to his physicians and friends. Soon after last midnight, however, the patient began to sink rapidly, and his death occurred at 4 o'clock this morning.

Senor Romero was one of the most eminent statesmen and diplomats of Mexico. He was born at Oaxaca, February 24, 1837. He first entered the foreign office in 1855. In December, 1859, he came to Washington as First Secretary of the Mexican Legation. He returned to Mexico in 1862, and after serving as Chief of Gen. Diaz's staff, during the war against the French, he was in October of that year accredited by President Juarez as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States.

The funeral services will take place at St. Matthew's Church at 1 o'clock Sunday afternoon. The remains will be placed temporarily in a vault here, and will later on, be taken to Mexico for interment. Mme. Luce Garcia, a sister of the deceased Ambassador, is very ill with the grip.

Luis Potosi he appointed Romero minister to this country. He held the office for several years and was then recalled to accept a place in the cabinet of the president of Mexico. For five years he administered the financial affairs of his country with skill and judgment. For a time, he was postmaster-general. From May, 1881, till February, 1882, he was general superintendent of the Mexican Southern railway. Diplomatic questions of great importance coming up he was again sent to Washington as minister from Mexico. He settled the boundary dispute between the two republics, negotiated a treaty of reciprocity between them, and then resigned. But in 1884 he accepted the office at the request of President Diaz and served as minister till his death. Senor Romero published about fifty books and was a constant contributor to the magazines. He was married in the Roman Catholic cathedral in Philadelphia in 1863 to a daughter of W. E. Allen, of that city, a member of a distinguished Virginia family. Madam Romero was one of the first ladies of the diplomatic corps to remove the barriers of social exclusiveness which hedged in that circle, and fixed a day "at home" to the ladies of polite society at the American capital. As an entertainer she had no superior. She died a few years ago.

ROMERO.

Death of the Mexican Ambassador.

Was Operated on for Appendicitis.

His Notable Career in Washington.

Senor Don Matias Romero, the Mexican Ambassador to the United States, died at the Embassy in Washington at 4:30 o'clock Friday morning.

On Wednesday last an operation for appendicitis was performed upon the Ambassador, and although the operation was entirely successful, the resulting shock proved greater than he could bear.

The death of Mrs. Romero, which occurred some months ago, was a great shock to the Ambassador, and on his return from Mexico, whither he had taken her remains for interment, his friends remarked that he was greatly broken and showed unmistakable signs of failing health.

Senor Romero was probably the best known member of the Diplomatic Corps in Washington, and was for some time its dean. He was one of the most eminent statesmen, writers and diplomats of Mexico. He was born in the City of Oaxaca, Feb. 24, 1837. He received his first education in his native place and finished it at the City of Mexico, where he received his diploma as a lawyer. In 1855 he first entered the Foreign Office, although still pursuing his legal studies. In 1857, when President Comenfort made his coup d'etat, forcing President Juarez to leave the capital, Senor Romero accompanied him to Vera Cruz, where he continued in the service of the Department of Foreign Relations. In December, 1859, he came to Washington as First Secretary of the Mexican Legation and remained in that capacity until August, 1860, when, in the absence of the Minister, he became Charge d'Affaires. He returned to Mexico in 1862 to take part in the war against the French, and was appointed Colonel by the President, Gen. Porfirio Diaz then appointed him as his Chief of Staff. Soon after that President Juarez accredited him as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Washington. He remained at this post from October, 1863, until January, 1868, having rendered most important services to his country. On his return to Mexico he was appointed Secretary of the Treasury, but was obliged on account of ill-health to give up that office in 1872. From 1877 to 1879 he was again Secretary of the Treasury. In 1880 he served as Postmaster-General. In March, 1882, he returned to Washington as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and remained in that capacity ever since, with an interruption of only 10 months in 1882, when for the third time he was called to serve as Secretary of the Treasury.

He was also on intimate terms with President Lincoln and Secretary Seward. In 1863, when he returned to Mexico, he was sent by Secretary Seward as a mark of distinction in a United States Government vessel. The legation was, by a concurrent arrangement of the two Governments within the last month raised to the grade of an embassy, and next Tuesday had been fixed upon as the day when Senor Romero was to present his credentials to President McKinley as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.

DEATH OF SENOR ROMERO

MEXICO'S AMBASSADOR EXPIRES IN WASHINGTON.

Result of an Operation for Appendicitis—Health Had Been Poor for Some Time—Affected by Grief Over the Death of His Wife, Who Was an American—He Was Sixty-two Years Old—Funeral Services to Be Conducted in Washington, Probably Sunday—Interment to Be in Mexico—The Dead Man's Career.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Señor Don Matias Romero, who was ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary from the Republic of Mexico to the United States of America, died at the embassy here at 4.10 o'clock this morning.

On Wednesday last an operation for appendicitis was performed on the ambassador and although it was successful, the shock proved greater than the patient could bear. Up to 1.30 o'clock this morning, however, it was thought that he was in a fair way to recover, but at that time a high fever set in and he sank rapidly.

About the bedside of the ambassador when he died were his sister, Mrs. Garcia and his aunt, the secretaries and other attachés of the embassy, his physicians and ex-Secretary and Mrs. John W. Foster.

The death of Mrs. Romero, which occurred some months ago, was a great shock to the ambassador and on his return from Mexico, whither he had taken her remains for interment, his friends remarked that he showed unmistakable signs of failing health. While in Mexico at that time Mr. Romero was stricken with fever and although he was soon able to return to the United States, he never regained fully his health.

No arrangements have been made for the funeral, but it is reported that in all probability services are to be conducted at 1 o'clock next Sunday afternoon in St. Matthew's Roman Catholic Church.

The ambassador's nephew, José Romero, is on his way from Mexico, having been summoned when the ambassador became ill.

At special request the president and other high officials of the Mexican government were kept advised constantly of Señor Romero's condition, and immediately on his death this morning telegrams announcing the fact were sent to them.

Señor Romero probably was the best-known member of the diplomatic corps in Washington and for sometime was its dean. When Great Britain raised her mission to an embassy, the added rank placed Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador, at the head of the corps, though a junior in years of service to Señor Romero, who was raised only recently from the rank of minister to that of ambassador, Mexico taking advantage of an act of congress providing that the president should have power to raise our foreign ministers to the rank of ambassadors whenever a foreign government should raise the rank of its accredited representative.

Great Britain, Italy, Germany, France and Russia set the example which Mexico followed in order to honor the diplomat who had represented her so ably at Washington for more than twenty years in all and had served her faithfully and well in other capacities at home.

A sketch prepared by the Bureau of American Republics and published in its bulletin for the month of December, 1898, after revision by Señor Romero himself, gives the subjoined biographical review of the dead ambassador:

"Señor Romero is one of the most eminent statesmen, writers and diplomats of Mexico. He was born in the city of Oaxaca, Feb. 24, 1837. He received his first education in his native place, and finished it at the capital of that republic, where he received his diploma as a lawyer. In 1855

work incidental to that, as if a share. He kept in touch with affairs throughout Mexico's domains, and, recognizing the fact that it was of vital importance to the nation that its resources and credit should not suffer because of fear on the part of capital and industry, that they would be unsafe in the undeveloped republic, he investigated with painstaking care each published account of disorder or violence and then saw that, where untrue, denials of the publications were furnished to the press.

Señor Romero married a Washington woman many years ago, and their home in I street, off Franklin Park, was a social centre and the scene each season of brilliant society functions. A large part of resident as well as official society always attended the affairs. Mine Romero died not long ago. She and her husband enjoyed the friendship and confidence of the leaders in national events immediately succeeding the war. The intimacy between Señor Romero and Gen. Grant was especially close.

He also was on intimate terms with President Lincoln and Secretary Seward. In 1863, when he returned to Mexico, he was sent by Secretary Seward as a mark of distinction in a United States government vessel. The legation was, by a concurrent arrangement of the two governments within the last month, raised to the grade of an embassy, and next Tuesday had been fixed on as the day when Señor Romero was to present his credentials to President McKinley as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary.

Señor Romero was a frequent contributor to the magazine literature of this country, mainly confining his labors to articles relative to Mexico. During the last few months the first volume of a valuable work from his pen appeared, entitled "Mexico and the United States," being a study of subjects affecting their political, commercial and social relations.

DEATH OF SENOR ROMERO

The United States, as well as Mexico, has suffered a distinct loss in the death of Señor Don Matias Romero. He has represented his country so long and so ably at Washington, has made so many warm friends, and has inspired us all with such feelings of respect and confidence that the loss comes almost as a personal one, even to those who had not the honor of his acquaintance. As a man and as a diplomat he ranked high. He made a study not only of the needs of his own government, but also gave attention to the wants of the Latin republics of South America, and was ever ready to assist in anything that was to their interest. Indeed, he had a masterful grasp of the affairs of the entire western hemisphere, his time and attention, so far as his duty to his own government would permit, being given to the welfare of all. He was one of the originators of the Bureau of American Republics and worked hard for its success. It will be difficult to replace him at Washington with a man equally capable, generous and just.

161
he first entered the foreign office, although still pursuing his legal studies. In 1857, when President Comonfort made his coup d'état, forcing President Juárez to leave the capital, Señor Romero accompanied him to Vera Cruz, where he continued in the service of the department of foreign relations. In December, 1859, he came to Washington as first secretary of the Mexican legation and remained here in that capacity until August, 1860, when, in the absence of the minister, he became *chargé d'affaires*. He returned to Mexico in 1863 to take part in the war against the French, and was appointed colonel by the president. Gen. Porfirio Díaz then appointed him as his chief of staff. Soon after that President Juárez accredited him as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Washington. He remained at this post from October, 1863, until January, 1868, having rendered most important services to his country. On his return to Mexico, he was appointed secretary of the treasury, but was obliged, on account of ill-health to give up that office in 1872. For three years he remained in Seconusoc, devoting himself to agricultural pursuits and from 1877 to 1878 was again secretary of the treasury. In 1880 he served as postmaster general. In March, 1882, he came back to Washington as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, and has remained in that capacity ever since, with an interruption of only ten months, in 1892, when for the third time he was called to serve as secretary of the treasury.

"As representative of his country in the United States Señor Romero has shown himself a most efficient and able diplomat. His efforts have been most successful in strengthening the friendly ties between the two nations and with this object in view he has written a great deal, his productions always receiving the highest encomiums from the press of the United States and other countries.

"Señor Romero was a member of the international American conference, and in that body served with great distinction, having been one of its two vice-presidents. As representative of Mexico in the conference he voted for the establishment of the bureau of American republics, and ever since its organization has shown an active and zealous interest in its progress. He was a member of the executive committee of the bureau when that body was first organized, and on every occasion has lent his valuable aid to the work of the international union of American republics."

The sketch fails to do justice to the life work in behalf of his country performed by the dead man. He had seen his native country steadily rise from a nation of revolutions and disorder to an honorable position among nations as a progressive, stable and prosperous republic. In much of the

AMBASSADOR ROMERO DEAD

Mexican Diplomat Succumbs to Effects of an Operation.

ALL WASHINGTON IS GRIEVED

Funeral to Take Place To-morrow—
President McKinley's New Year Reception Programme Not Affected.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Señor Don Matias Romero, the Mexican Ambassador to the United States, died at the embassy here at 4:10 o'clock this morning.

On Wednesday last an operation for appendicitis was performed upon the Ambassador, and although it was entirely successful, the resulting shock proved greater than he could bear. Up to 1:30 o'clock this morning, however, it was thought that he was in a fair way to recover, but at that time a high fever set in and he sank rapidly until his death. About his bedside were his sister, Mrs. Garcia, and his aunt, the Secretaries and other attachés of the embassy, his physicians, and ex-Secretary and Mrs. John W. Foster.

The death of Mrs. Romero, which occurred some months ago, was a great shock to the Ambassador, and on his return recently from Mexico, whither he had taken her body for interment, his friends remarked that he was greatly broken and showed unmistakable signs of failing health. While in Mexico at that time Mr. Romero was stricken with fever, and, although he was soon able to return to the United States, he never fully regained his health.

The funeral will take place at St. Matthew's Catholic Church Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock, when a requiem low mass will be celebrated. The following have been selected as honorary pallbearers: The British Ambassador, the German Ambassador, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Minister of Venezuela, the Minister of Guatemala, Senator John T. Morgan, Representative H. R. Hitt, ex-Secretary John W. Foster, and John W. Thompson.

The body will be placed temporarily in a vault in Mount Olivet Cemetery until Mrs. Garcia is able to return to Mexico. She is now ill and probably will not be able to make the journey for some weeks.

The Ambassador's nephew, José Romero, is now at his home in Mexico, having been summoned when the Ambassador was first stricken, and although it is expected that he can reach here in time for the funeral, in all probability he will take charge of the body when it is conveyed to Mexico.

At the special request of the President and other high officials of the Mexican Government, they were kept constantly advised of Señor Romero's condition, and immediately upon his death this morning telegrams announcing the fact were sent.

Secretary Hay expressed the sincere feeling of regret which not only official people, but all Washington people, feel at the death of the Ambassador.

His residence here for about forty years, Secretary Hay said, "with very brief intervals of absence, forms the longest continuous term of service ever attained by a foreign diplomat in this country, and his elevation and dignity of character, his uniform courtesy to all with whom he was brought in contact, his sincerity and straightforwardness, endeared him to everybody. He leaves a place hard to fill in the official life of the Capital. Few diplomats have ever accomplished so much good in strengthening the relations of friendship and good neighborhood between the country that he represented and the country in which he was so long an honored guest."

The Secretary sent the following telegram to Ambassador Clayton:

Express to President and Government of Mexico the deep sorrow and sincere condolences of the President and Government of the United States by reason of the death of the honored representative of the sister republic. Long known to us and esteemed in the highest degree for his sterling qualities and personal endowments, Señor Romero's death at this time, when higher honor and enlarged usefulness had been deservedly conferred upon him, is especially lamented. The President and Cabinet will attend the funeral.

HAY.

The decision of the President and members of the Cabinet to attend the funeral was reached at the council to-day.

One of the most important functions which Señor Romero had undertaken just before his fatal illness was that of negotiating an extradition treaty between the United States and Mexico, to replace the convention just about to expire. Ambassador Clayton, however, has already made such headway in perfecting the preliminaries of this arrangement that no serious delay in its consummation is likely to follow.

Staff to Gen. Diaz, commanding the forces. In September of the same year he returned to Washington as Minister, and after the downfall of the empire in Mexico negotiated several important treaties with this country.

In 1888 he again quitted Washington to accept the post of Minister of Finance in the Juárez Cabinet, and as a mark of distinction a United States Government vessel was placed at his disposal to convey him to Mexico. He administered the Treasury Department there for five years with conspicuous success, but ill-health compelled him to retire, and he took up his residence in the Sonoma district, which he subsequently represented in Congress. In 1896 he became a Senator, and on the election of Gen. Diaz to the Presidency returned to the Ministry of Finance. In the following year he was appointed Postmaster General, but a few months later, when Gen. Gonzalez became President, was retired from that office.

In 1881 he became identified with the Mexican Southern Railway Company, and this led to his acquaintance and friendship with Gen. Grant, and he accompanied the latter on his tour of inspection through Mexico. He was again Minister to the United States at the time of Garfield's Administration, having to handle, on behalf of his Government, the delicate questions growing out of the disputed boundary between the two countries and especially out of the threatened rupture between Mexico and Guatemala. Both difficulties were adjusted by him, and a treaty of reciprocity between the United States and Mexico was signed. He was particularly competent to deal with the disputed boundary question, having in 1877 published a "Historical Sketch of the Annexation of Chiapas and Soconusco to Mexico."

He resigned his post at Washington on the expiration of President Gonzalez's term, but was reappointed by President Diaz in 1884. In 1892 he returned to Mexico once more as Minister of Finance, but soon was again sent back to Washington, and had continued to represent his country there ever since.

He was a member of the International American Conference, and in that body served with great distinction, having been one of its two Vice Presidents. As representative of Mexico in the conference he voted for the establishment of the Bureau of the American Republics, and ever since its organization manifested an active and zealous interest in its progress. He was a member of the Executive Committee of the bureau when that body was organized, and on every occasion lent his aid to the work of the International Union of American Republics.

It was his practice to have his attention called to accounts of disorder and violence in Mexico published in the American newspapers. He would carefully investigate these cases, and if found to be untrue furnish denials of them to the press. He explained that his reason for this action was that it was of vital importance to nations, and especially to those in South America, that their credit and resources should not suffer because of fear on the part of capital that investment would not be safe owing to their disturbed condition.

Señor Romero was a prolific writer, and published upward of fifty volumes, chiefly consisting of official reports. When taken with his fatal illness he was engaged upon an important work in several volumes entitled "Mexico and the United States: A Study of Subjects Affecting Their Social, Political, and Commercial Relations, with a View to Promote Them." The first volume has recently been published. Two other works, "Geographical and Statistical Notes on Mexico" and "Coffee and India-Rubber Culture in Mexico," have been published within the past two or three years.

The Bureau of American Republics was closed to-day, out of respect for the memory of Señor Romero, who was reverently referred to by one of the officers as "the father of the bureau," because of his long association with its work and the prominent part he had taken in its establishment and maintenance.

The question having arisen as to the propriety of abandoning the President's New Year's reception on account of the death of the Mexican Ambassador, Assistant Secretary Hill of the State Department visited the British Ambassador, the German Ambassador, and other representative members of the Diplomatic Corps for the purpose of ascertaining their views on the subject.

The consensus of opinion was that, inasmuch as the funeral will take place on Sunday, there was no occasion for any interference with the official programme arranged for the following day, including the diplomatic breakfast and the President's New Year's reception.

Upon being informed of these views of representative diplomats, the President concluded to adhere to the original programme for Monday.

AMBASSADOR ROMERO'S CAREER.

Successful Statesman, Diplomat, and Author—Had Been a Soldier.

Señor Don Matias Romero enjoyed the distinction of being the first Mexican Ambassador to the United States, but had occupied that position less than a month, having previously served as Minister for many years. On Dec. 5, when he returned to Washington from his visit to his native country and notified Secretary of State Hay that his Government had decided to raise the Mexican mission to the rank of an Embassy, Powell Clayton, United States Minister to Mexico, was thereupon also promoted to the position of Ambassador.

Señor Romero was to have formally presented to President McKinley his credentials as Ambassador on Tuesday.

Señor Romero was one of the best known foreign diplomats in this country, not only on account of his long occupancy of the Mexican Legation, but also through his numerous contributions to American periodical literature, which rendered his name familiar to the reading public. He was very popular in Washington, and earned the regard of many prominent Americans, notably of Grant and Lincoln. He was a man of large heart and generous impulses, as was demonstrated at the time of the failure in 1884 of the banking firm of Grant & Ward, of which Gen. Grant was a partner, when Señor Romero came on from Washington and offered his entire fortune to the General in order to enable him to tide over his personal pecuniary difficulties—an offer that was gratefully declined, and was said to have moved the General to tears.

Señor Romero married a Washington woman. Their home was on I Street, off Franklin Park, and they entertained on an extensive scale.

His career as a diplomat and statesman was a distinguished one. Born in Oaxaca, Mexico, on Feb. 24, 1837, he was educated at the Institute of Arts and Science in his native town, where he studied philosophy and then law. In 1853 he settled in the City of Mexico, and, through the influence of Benito Juárez, was enabled to enter the Foreign Office. Meanwhile he continued his legal studies at the Academy of Theoretical and Practical Law, and was admitted to the bar in 1857.

During the revolution which broke out in that year he gave active support in the field and otherwise to the Constitutional Government, and in December, 1859, was rewarded by the appointment as Secretary of the Mexican Legation in Washington, and subsequently was Chargé d'Affaires until 1863. This was a critical period for Mexico, and many complicated questions had to be settled, including that resulting from the capture of the Spanish vessel Maria Concepcion.

He resigned in 1863, and, returning home, entered the military service of the Government, being appointed Colonel and Chief of

SENOR ROMERO DIED THIS MORNING.

The Mexican Ambassador Had Undergone an Operation.

SUPPOSED TO BE SUCCESSFUL.

Came First to This Country in 1859 as Secretary of Legation—Returned After the War Against France in 1863 as Minister—Strengthened Friendly Ties Between the Two Countries.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Senor Don Matias Romero, the Mexican Ambassador, is dead. He had been confined to his room, at the Legation, since Saturday, suffering from appendicitis. Mr. Romero underwent a surgical operation on Wednesday which lasted one hour, notwithstanding which the patient came out of the ordeal in a condition that was encouraging to his physicians and friends. Soon after midnight, however, the patient began to sink rapidly, and his death occurred at 4 o'clock this morning.

Senor Romero was one of the most eminent statesmen and diplomats of Mexico. He was born at Oaxaca February 24, 1837. He first entered the foreign office in 1855. In December, 1859, he came to Washington as first secretary of the Mexican legation. He returned to Mexico in 1863, and after serving as chief of General Diaz's staff during the war against the French, he was in October of that year accredited by President Juarez as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Washington.

Senor Romero returned to Mexico in January, 1881, and was appointed Secretary of the Treasury. In 1880 he served as Postmaster General, and in March, 1882, came back to Washington as Minister, and has remained here ever since with exception of ten months, when he again served as Secretary of the Treasury of Mexico. A few weeks ago his official rank was raised to that of Ambassador.

Senor Romero's efforts have been most successful in strengthening the friendly ties between the United States and Mexico. Mr. Romero was one of the most popular members of the diplomatic corps in Washington, and the Mexican Embassy has been one of the most delightful centers of social life in Washington. Madame Romero died last summer, and Mr. Romero has but recently returned from Mexico, where he conveyed his wife's remains for interment.

The funeral services will take place at St. Matthews Church at 1 o'clock Sunday afternoon. The remains will be placed temporarily in a vault here, and will later on be taken to Mexico for interment.

Madame Luce Garcia, a sister of the deceased Ambassador, is very ill with the grip.

Senor Romero, Mexican ambassador to the United States, who died in Washington yesterday, was a statesman of considerable ability, an accomplished diplomat and a staunch friend of the United States. He enjoyed the confidence and friendship of Lincoln and Grant, and was a great admirer of both. No other person ever did as much to promote and maintain friendly relations between the United States and Mexico as did Senor Romero.

staff to his old college friend, General Porfirio Diaz, now President of the Mexican Republic. He was employed on several missions of a diplomatic nature, and in September, 1903, at the age of 28, returned to Washington as Minister to the United States. From 1898 to 1873 he was Secretary of the Treasury in President Juarez's Cabinet, next served for several years in the Mexican Congress, and was for a time Postmaster General. In 1881 he returned to Washington as Minister, which office he held continuously until the present year, when he was raised to the dignity of Ambassador.

Senor Romero was a man of fine intellectual accomplishments, a lover of his country, of the United States, and of republican institutions in general, and he deserves to go into history as one of the finest products of Spanish American civilization.

ambassador, Secretary of State Hay said: "His residence here for forty years, with very brief intervals of absence, forms the longest continuous length of service ever attained by a foreign diplomat in this country, and his elevation and dignity of character, his uniform courtesy to all with whom he was brought in contact, his sincerity and straightforwardness, endeared him to everybody. He leaves a place hard to fill in the official life at the capital. Few diplomats have ever accomplished so much good in strengthening the relations of friendship and good neighborhood between the country that he represented and the country in which he was so long an honored guest."

The secretary sent the following telegram to Ambassador Powell Clayton:

Expresses to the president and government of Mexico the deep sorrow and sincere condolences of the President and government of the United States by reason of the death of the honored representative of the sister republic. Long known to us and esteemed in the highest degree for his sterling qualities and personal endowments, Senor Romero's death at this time, when higher honor and enlarged usefulness had been deservedly conferred upon him, is especially lamented. The President and the cabinet will attend the funeral.

For pressing orders, send to the
of plants, flowers, floral emblems, palm
garlands of amilax.

SHARES MEXICO'S SORROW.

Secretary Hay Sends Message of Condolence on Romero's Death.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Speaking of the death of Matias Romero, the Mexican am-

Don Matias Romero, Mexican minister to the United States, whose death is announced from Washington, was a man of very great ability and of amiable and lovable character. He was one of General Grant's most intimate friends, and he did more than any other man to maintain cordial relations between the United States and the Mexican republic. His death will be lamented in the capitals of both countries. Senor Romero was born in the state of Oaxaca July 25, 1837. He was educated in a seminary at Oaxaca, whence he proceeded to Mexico, where he studied law and was admitted to the bar. When Juarez was minister to the interior Romero was his private secretary. In 1858 he was made assistant secretary of state by appointment of President Comonfort. When Matias was minister to the United States, Romero was secretary of the legation. He preceded his being made charge d'affaires, an office he held from 1890 to 1893, when he went to San Luis and asked for service against the French and Maximilian. When General Diaz formed a new cabinet at San

MATIAS ROMERO.

The American people will learn with sincere regret of the death of Senor Matias Romero, Mexican Ambassador to the United States, which occurred in Washington this morning. For nearly twenty years he had resided in Washington in a diplomatic capacity, and his friendship for this country was manifested from time to time in striking ways. To us Romero was simply a distinguished foreign Minister, adroit, polished and capable, but in his own country he was regarded, and with good reasons, as a statesman of the first rank.

Senor Romero was born in 1837, and after a thorough education he was admitted to the bar and came to the front in politics in a stormy era of Mexican history. In the revolution of 1857 he sided with the government, and was appointed to an office in the Department of Foreign Affairs. In 1859, when only 22, he was made secretary of the Mexican legation at Washington, and was subsequently Charge d'Affaires at the same post. At the time of the French intervention, he returned to Mexico and was appointed chief of

DEATH AT THE CAPITAL

Senor Romero, Mexican Ambassador to Washington,
Passes Away

NOTED DIPLOMAT A VICTIM OF
APPENDICITIS

Operation Performed in an Effort
to Save His Life, But He
Does Not Rally

Washington, D. C., Dec. 30.—Senor Don Matias Romero, the Mexican ambassador to the United States, died at the embassy here at 4:10 o'clock this morning.

On Wednesday last an operation for appendicitis was performed upon the ambassador, and although the operation was entirely successful, the resulting shock proved greater than he could bear. Up to 1:30 o'clock this morning, however, it was thought that he was in a fair way to recovery, but at that time a high fever set in and he sank rapidly until his death. About his bedside were his sister, Mrs. Garcia, and his aunt, the secretaries and other attaches of the embassy, and his physicians and ex-Secretary and Mrs. John W. Foster.

The death of Mrs. Romero, which occurred some months ago, was a great shock to the ambassador, and on his return from Mexico, whither he had taken her remains for interment, his friends remarked that he was greatly broken and showed unmistakable signs of failing health. While in Mexico at that time Mr. Romero was stricken with fever, and although he was soon able to return to the United States he never fully regained his health.

Up to this hour no arrangements have been made for the funeral, but in all probability it will take place at 1 o'clock next Sunday afternoon at St. Matthew's Catholic church. The ambassador's nephew, Jose Romero, is now on his way from Mexico, having been summoned when the ambassador was first stricken, and although it is not expected that he can reach here in time for the funeral, in all probability he will take charge of the remains when taken to Mexico, some time in the near future. By special request of the president and high officials of the Mexican government they were kept constantly advised of Senor Romero's condition, and immediately upon his death, this morning, telegrams announcing the fact were sent.

Senor Romero probably was the best known member of the diplomatic corps in Washington and was for some time its dean. When Great Britain raised her mission to an embassy the added rank placed Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador, at the head of the corps, though a junior in years of service to Senor Romero, who was raised only recently from the rank of minister to that of ambassador, Mexico taking advantage of an act of congress providing that the president should have power to raise our foreign ministers to the rank of ambassadors whenever a foreign government should raise the rank of its accredited representative. Great Britain, Italy, Germany, France

of the United States and other countries.

Senor Romero was a member of the International American conference and in that body served with great distinction, having been one of its two vice-presidents. As representative of Mexico in the conference he voted for the establishment of the bureau of American republics, and ever since its organization has shown an active and zealous interest in its progress. He was a member of the executive committee of the bureau when that body was first organized, and on every occasion has lent his valuable aid to the work of the international union of American republics.

Senor Romero married a Washington woman many years ago, and their home on I street, off Franklin park, was a social center, and the scene each season of brilliant society functions. A large part of resident as well as official society always attended these affairs. Madame Romero died not long ago. She and her husband enjoyed the friendship and confidence of the leaders in national events immediately succeeding the war. The intimacy between Senor Romero and Gen. Grant was especially close.

and Russia, set the example which Mexico followed in order to honor the diplomat who had represented her so ably at Washington for more than twenty years in all and had served her faithfully and well in other capacities at home.

A sketch prepared by the bureau of American republics and published in its bulletin for the month of December, 1898, after revision by Senor Romero himself, gives the subjoined biographical review of the dead ambassador:

"Senor Romero is one of the most eminent statesmen, writers and diplomats of Mexico. He was born in the city of Oaxaca, Feb. 24, 1837. He received his first education in his native place, and finished it at the capital of the republic, where he received his diploma as a lawyer. In 1855, he first entered the foreign office, although still pursuing his legal studies. In 1857, when President Comonfort made his coup d'etat, forcing President Juarez to leave the capital, Senor Romero accompanied him to Vera Cruz, where he continued in the service of the department of foreign relations. In December, 1859, he came to Washington as first secretary of the Mexican legation and remained here in that capacity until August, 1860, when, in the absence of the minister, he became charge d'affaires. He returned to Mexico in 1863, to take part in the war against the French, and was appointed colonel by the president. Gen. Porfirio Diaz then appointed him as chief of his staff. Soon after that, President Juarez accredited him as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Washington. He remained at this post from October, 1863, until January, 1865, having rendered most important services to his country.

On his return to Mexico he was appointed secretary of the treasury, but was obliged on account of ill health to give up that office in 1871. For three years he remained in Soconusco, devoting himself to agricultural pursuits, and from 1877 to 1878 was again secretary of the treasury. In 1880 he served as postmaster general. In March, 1882, he came back to Washington as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, and has remained in that capacity ever since, with an interruption of only ten months, in 1892, when for the third time he was called to serve as secretary of the treasury. As representative of his country in the United States Senor Romero has shown himself a most efficient and able diplomat. His efforts have been most successful in strengthening the friendly ties between the two nations, and, with this object in view, he has written a great deal, his productions always receiving the highest encomiums from the press

JOURNAL, SATURDAY

against us. In this crisis Senor Romero first revealed those high qualities which subsequently put him in the first rank of western diplomats. Early in 1863 he resigned to accept a place on the staff of General Diaz, but was back in Washington in September as Mexican minister. In 1865 he resigned to become a member of the Juarez cabinet, but ill health soon caused him to retire. In 1876 he was elected a senator. In 1892 he came to Washington again as minister and has continued there ever since. About a month ago he was made ambassador and next Tuesday had been set for the presentation of his credentials to President McKinley. 135-1

He was an able man and his country suffers heavy loss in his death. 135-1

The death of Senor Don Matias Romero, Mexican ambassador to the United States, removed the dean of the diplomatic corps at Washington. For more than twenty years he has been the Mexican representative at Washington and so ably did he execute the duties of his office, that he was regarded with the same esteem and affection by the people of this country as he was by his own people. To him chiefly is due the pleasant relationship that exists between the United States and Mexico. In the political developments of his own country he assumed a responsible part, and was influential for the rapid strides that Mexico has made during the past decade. His death is a loss to the United States, for he can not easily be succeeded, however capable his successor in office may be, for there will be lacking that wide experience and thorough knowledge in the affairs of the two countries thus related. 135-2

Funerals

98

165

Washington Times, Die 3/98 Washington Times Even 2/99

Washington "Star" Even 1/99

Washington "

New York "Tribune" Even 2/99

New York Herald "Even 4/99 New York "World" Even 4/99

THE DEAD AMBASSADOR

Senor Romero's Funeral Tomorrow at 1 o'clock.

CONDOLENCES EXPRESSED

Secretary Hay's Telegram to the Mexican Government—President McKinley's Message of Condolence—Services at St. Matthew's Church—Honorary Pall-Bearers Selected.

The news of the death of Senor Romero, the ambassador from Mexico to the United States, as exclusively printed in The Times yesterday morning, was received with profound sorrow throughout the city yesterday. During Senor Romero's long connection with the affairs of his country in Washington he has made many friends, and was known as one of the most hospitable of the many foreign residents in this city.

President McKinley was greatly shocked when the news of the death of the well-known diplomat reached him, and early in the morning Secretary Porter was dispatched to the Mexican Legation with messages of condolence from the President and Mrs. McKinley. Almost every member of the Cabinet and a number of members of Congress numbered the dead man among their personal friends, and as soon as they heard of his demise messages of regret were sent to the legation. In many cases the friends of the family called in person to express their sympathy for the members of the ambassador's family. What makes the death seem more deplorable is the fact that Senor Romero had just been elevated to the rank of ambassador, being the first representative of an American country to attain that honor. He had not presented his credentials to the President as yet, that ceremony being reserved until next Tuesday, it being thought especially fitting that the ceremony should take place soon after the beginning of the new year.

By direction of the President, Secretary Hay yesterday sent the following telegram to Gen. Powell Clayton, ambassador of the United States at Mexico, instructing him to express the sympathy of the United States to the Mexican government over the death of Senor Don Matias Romero:

Express to president and government of Mexico the deep sorrow and sincere condolence of the President and Government of the United States by reason of the death of the honored representative of the sister republic, long known to us and esteemed in the highest degree for his sterling qualities and personal endowment. Senor Romero's death at this time, when higher honors and enlarged usefulness had been lavishly conferred upon him, is especially lamented.

The President and Cabinet will attend the funeral.

The arrangements for the funeral were completed late yesterday afternoon. The services will be held at St. Matthew's Church at 1 o'clock tomorrow and will consist of low requiem mass celebrated by Rev. Father Lee.

The body will be placed in a vault at the Mount Olivet Cemetery temporarily until Senora Garcia, sister and nearest relative of the deceased in this country, recovers from the attack of grip from which she is now suffering, when the remains will probably be taken to the City of Mexico and interred beside the wife of the dead minister, whose death occurred in this city during the latter part of July.

The funeral will be attended by the entire diplomatic corps in a body, headed by Sir Julian Pauncefote, dean of the corps. The diplomats will be attired in the uniform of their office, with badges of mourning added, and their presence is expected to make the services doubly impressive. President McKinley and the members of the Cabinet will also attend, as will a number of the members of Congress now in the city and representatives of the army and navy.

The honorary pall-bearers will be Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador; Dr. Von Holleben, the German ambassador; Secretary Hay; Secretary Gage; Senor Don Antonio Lazo Arriaga, the minister from Guatemala; Senor Don Jose Andrade, the minister from Venezuela; Senator Morgan, of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee; Representative R. R. Hitt, Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs; former Secretary of State John W. Foster, and Hon. John W. Thompson.

FUNERAL OF SENOR ROMERO

THE PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT ATTEND THE SERVICE—HONORARY PALLBEARERS.

Washington, Jan. 1.—Public funeral services over the body of Matias Romero, the Ambassador from Mexico to the United States, who died on Friday morning, were held at St. Matthew's Church to-day. President McKinley, Vice-President Hobart, nearly all the members of the Cabinet, representatives of the entire Diplomatic Corps, officers of the Army and Navy and private citizens were present at the ceremony. At the conclusion of the service the body was taken to Mount Olive Cemetery and placed temporarily in a vault, pending its removal to Mexico.

Before the body was taken to the church, there were brief services at the house, attended mainly by the official staff of the Legation, and the relatives and intimate friends of the family, those present including the mother and brother of the late Mrs. Romero, and members of the brother's family. Mrs. Garcia, the sister of the late Ambassador, and an aunt living at the Embassy, were unable to attend because of illness. The honorary pallbearers also assembled at the house, and at the conclusion of the service there accompanied the body to the church. At the church the coffin, preceded by the President and Cabinet, the honorary pallbearers and other distinguished persons, was borne to the body of the church in front of the altar rail and placed on a catafalque. The President was met at the door by Don Jose Godey, the First Secretary of the Mexican Embassy, and escorted to a seat reserved for him. Representatives from the State Department, the Army and Navy, and from the Diplomatic Corps acted as ushers. The services at the church were brief, consisting of a low mass, followed by absolution services. Father Charles M. Bart, assistant pastor of St. Matthew's, was the celebrant.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies the coffin was placed in a hearse, and, accompanied by relatives and friends, was taken to the cemetery and placed in a vault. Father Bart conducting the final services.

Many handsome floral pieces were sent to the Embassy, only a few of which could be placed on the casket. The President and Mrs. McKinley contributed a wreath of camellias and other white flowers; from the State Department came a wreath of white roses, and from the Bureau of American Republics an appropriate design. Others who sent floral remembrances were Senor Arriaga, the Guatemalan Minister; Mrs. Sartoris, Frederic Emory, of the Bureau of American Republics; the Costa Rican Minister, Representative and Mrs. Hitt, Mr. and Mrs. Westinghouse, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Thompson, Mrs. Grant, Richard Wells, John W. Foster, the Minister from Ecuador, Mrs. Hearst, the Venezuelan Minister, the Chilean Minister and members and relatives of Senor Romero.

The honorary pallbearers were the German Ambassador, Secretary Hay, Secretary Gage, the Ministers from Guatemala and Venezuela, Senator John T. Morgan, Representative Hitt, ex-Secretary John W. Foster and John W. Thompson. Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, had been announced as an honorary pallbearer, but was unable to attend because of indisposition.

AMBASSADOR ROMERO'S FUNERAL.

Services at the Embassy, in Church and at the Cemetery—Notable Persons Attend.

(Special to The World.)
WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—Brief funeral services were held over the body of the late Don Matias Romero at the Mexican Embassy to-day. The floral tributes filled a large room.

The casket was removed to St. Matthew's Roman Catholic Church, where low mass was celebrated by the Rev. C. M. Bart, the assistant pastor. Absolution services followed.

President McKinley and Cabinet, the Diplomatic Corps, Chief Justice Fuller, Major-Gen. Miles, Rear-Admiral Walker and many other notable persons attended the church services. Mrs. Garcia, the sister of the Ambassador, and an aunt living at the embassy were unable to attend because of illness. Mrs. M. E. Allen, of New York, the venerable mother of the late Mrs. Romero, was present with her son.

The body was taken to Mount Olive Cemetery, where Father Bart conducted the final services, and placed in a vault, pending its removal to Mexico.

FUNERAL OF MINISTER ROMERO.

President and Cabinet Attend the Services for the Dead Ambassador.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sunday.—Public funeral services over Don Matias Romero, Ambassador from Mexico, were held at St. Matthew's Church to-day. President McKinley, Vice President Hobart, nearly all the members of the Cabinet, representatives of the Diplomatic Corps and officers of the army and navy were present. After the services the body was taken to Mount Olive Cemetery and placed in a vault pending removal to Mexico.

A brief service was first held at the house, attended mainly by the staff of the legation and relatives. At the church the coffin, preceded by the President and Cabinet, the honorary pallbearers and other distinguished persons, was borne to the altar rail and placed on a catafalque. Representatives from the State Department, the army and navy and the Diplomatic Corps acted as ushers.

The honorary pallbearers were the German Ambassador, Secretary Hay, Secretary Gage, the Ministers from Guatemala and Venezuela, Senator John T. Morgan, Representative Hitt, former Secretary John W. Foster and John W. Thompson.

TRIBUTES AT HIS BIER

Gathering of High Officials at Romero Funeral.

MR. AND MRS. MCKINLEY PRESENT

Members of Cabinet, Justices of Supreme Court, Officers of Army and Navy, and Almost the Entire Diplomatic Corps Attend Services at St. Matthew's Church, Which Follow Brief Ceremonies at the Legation—Many Floral Offerings.

The remains of the distinguished Mexican diplomat, Senor Don Matias Romero, Minister to the United States, were laid in their temporary resting place in Mount Olivet Cemetery yesterday afternoon, following low mass at St. Matthew's Church, which was attended by the President and Cabinet, many executive officers of the government, and a large assemblage of foreign diplomats, who gathered to pay a last tribute to the dead statesman. Scarcely has such a noteworthy congregation been assembled in one edifice as that which met in St. Matthew's yesterday.

The casket rested directly in front of the chancel, and on the right were seated the President, Mrs. McKinley, Vice President Hobart, Secretary Bliss, Secretary Alger, Secretary Long, Secretary Wilson, Attorney General Griggs, Chief Justice Fuller, Justice Harlan, Justice Brewer, Assistant Secretary of State Hill, Gen. Corbin, Gen. Bingham, and many other judicial, executive, and army and navy officials of the United States. On the left were seated the representatives of Mr. Romero's family, including Mrs. Allen, of New York, mother of the late Mme. Romero; Senor Don Jose F. Godoy, charge d'affaires of the Mexican Legation; Senora Dona Adela Perrin de Godoy, Senor Don Enrique Santibanes, Senor Don Jose V. Donal, Lady Paunceforte and Mr. Reginald Tower, of the British Embassy; Count Vind, charge d'affaires of the Italian Embassy; Mr. Eugene Thiebaud, charge d'affaires of the French Embassy; Mr. Alexander Zelenoy, Secretary of the Russian Embassy; Mr. A. Grip, Minister from Norway and Sweden; Dr. Joaquin Yela, Jr., Secretary of the Guatemalan Legation; Senor Don Jose Andrade, Senor Don Augusto F. Pulido, and Senor Dr. Eduardo Andrade Penny, of the Venezuela Legation; Baron Frana Riedl von Ridenau, charge d'affaires of Austria-Hungary; Mr. Walter Deucher, Secretary of the Swiss Legation; Mr. Constantin Brun, Danish Minister; Senor Don Luis Felipe Carbo, Minister from Ecuador; Viscount de Santo-Thyreo, Minister from Portugal; Dr. Martin Garcia Merou, Minister from the Argentine Republic; the Japanese Minister and secretaries; Mr. J. N. Leger, Minister from Haiti; Mr. Chin Pom Ye, Minister from Korea; Mrs. Pak Ye and Mr. Yam E. Ye, of the Korean Legation; Senor Don Luis F. Corea, Secretary of the Greater Republic of Central America, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Salvador; Mr. Maurice Joostens, charge d'affaires of the Belgium Legation; Mr. Wu Tiao-fang, Chinese Minister, and secretaries; Mr. Ali Ferrouh Bey, Minister from Turkey, and Mr. Edhem Bey, Secretary of the Turkish Legation; Mr. J. P. de Almeida, Minister from Brazil, and Mr. Manoel de Oliveira, of the Brazilian Legation; Senor Don Joaquin Bernardo Calvo, Minister from Costa Rica, and Senora Dona Maria de Calvo; Senor Don Carlos Morla Vicuna, Minister of Chili, and Senor Don Elio de Infante and Senor Don Enrique Cuevas, of the Chilean Legation; and Mrs. John W. Foster, Mrs. John W. Thompson, and several hundred other friends of the dead Minister.

Brief Services at the Legation.

Mrs. Garcia, sister of Senor Romero, and Miss Guadalupe Avendo, an aunt, were prevented from attending the celebration at the church, on account of illness, both being confined to the house with grippe. For this reason Father Hart held brief services over the remains before they were taken to the church. Shortly before 1 o'clock the pall-bearers, comprising the German Ambassador, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Minister of Guatemala, the

of Representative and Mrs. R. R. Hitt. A large floral offering was sent from the State Department, and similar tributes were also received from the Guatemalan Legation, the Chilean Legation, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Thompson, ex-Secretary and Mrs. John W. Foster, the Costa Rican Legation, the British Embassy, the French Embassy, and the German Embassy.

British Ambassador Sends Regrets.

Sir Julian Paunceforte, one of the pall-bearers selected to bear the remains of Mr. Romero, was unable to attend the funeral services, being detained by illness. The British Ambassador sent a note to Senor Godoy expressing sincere regret at his inability to attend. Mrs. Paunceforte represented the Ambassador at the funeral.

Many telegrams of sympathy and condolence were received at the Mexican Legation yesterday, and Senor Godoy has been designated as charge d'affaires of the Mexican Legation until such time as a successor of Mr. Romero shall be named. Senor Godoy has been attached to the Mexican Legation for nearly two years and is extensively acquainted in the United States, where he was educated. For three years Senor Godoy was charge d'affaires of the Mexican Legation in Guatemala, and has at different times been connected with the State Department of his country as its representative in the several Central American countries.

Minister of Venezuela, Senator John T. Morgan, Representative R. R. Hitt, ex-Secretary John W. Foster, and Mr. John W. Thompson, accompanied the remains from the Mexican Embassy, 162 I street, to St. Matthew's.

After the body had been placed on the bier in front of the chancel, Senor Don Jose F. Godoy, Charge d'Affaires of Mexico; Senor Don Augusto F. Pulido, of the Venezuelan Legation; Dr. Joaquin Yela, of the Guatemala Legation, and Mr. Biddle, of the State Department, escorted the mourners to their pews. Senor Godoy met the President and Mrs. McKinley and the foreign diplomats on behalf of the Minister's family.

Promptly at 1 o'clock the singing of low requiem mass was begun, Father Hart and Father Lee officiating. The services were most solemn and lasted about one hour. At the close of the celebration Senor Godoy stood at the church entrance and received from the President and foreign diplomats expressions of condolence, for which he returned the thanks of Mr. Romero's family. The casket was then taken from the church and placed in the hearse which, followed by half a dozen carriages containing attaches of the Mexican Embassy, the pall-bearers, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, ex-Secretary and Mrs. Foster, and the servants of the family of Mr. Romero, proceeded to the cemetery. Here the casket was committed to the vault, with very brief burial services, read by Father Hart.

Senor Jose Romero Coming.

The body of Mr. Romero will remain in Mount Olivet Cemetery until the recovery of Mrs. Garcia, who will accompany the remains to Mexico. Senor Jose Romero, a nephew of the dead Minister, will arrive in Washington to-day from the City of Mexico, having left that place upon receipt of news of the Minister's illness. Senor Romero has been commissioned by the Mexican government to arrange for the return of the remains to the capital city of that republic. The funeral train carrying the body to its last resting place will stop in each city of Mexico as it passes through the country, and religious ceremonies will be said over the remains. In the City of Mexico elaborate arrangements are being made for an imposing public funeral to be held over the remains upon their arrival. In all probability the interment will be in Dolores Cemetery, where the remains of Mrs. Romero, who died last July, now repose.

The floral offerings made by the friends and official associates of the dead Minister were most elaborate and beautiful. The President and Mrs. McKinley sent a handsome wreath of roses, which, with a wreath of roses and carnations sent by the Secretaries and attaches of the Mexican Legation and the floral offerings of Mrs. Garcia, Miss Avendo, and Mr. Jose Romero, were placed at the head of the casket. From the Bureau of American Republics was a handsome offering of American Beauty roses, lilies, and palms; the Argentine Minister sent a wreath of roses, lilies, and carnations, and from the Venezuelan Minister came a wreath of lilies of the valley and orchids. The tribute from ex-Secretary and Mrs. John W. Foster, who have long been close friends and neighbors of the dead Minister, was of palm leaves and wheat sheaves, tied with purple ribbon. Mrs. U. S. Grant sent a magnificent garland of Master lilies, and her daughter, Mrs. Sartoris, a wreath of white roses. A large wreath of green, with mauve and green orchids, was the offering of Mrs. George Westinghouse, while another handsome wreath of orchids bore the card

PRICE ONE CENT.

FUNERAL OF A DIPLOMAT

The Body of Senor Romero Borne to the Tomb.

CEREMONY AT THE CHURCH

Low Mass for the Repose of the Soul of the Departed Celebrated at St. Matthew's—The Prayer—The Remains Placed in the Vault at Mt. Olivet Pending Removal to Mexico.

The funeral of Senor Don Matias Romero, who at the time of his death on Friday morning was envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Mexico to this Government, took place yesterday.

A low mass for the repose of his soul was said at St. Matthew's Catholic Church, and prayers were offered by the priests at his home and at the tomb.

A thousand men and women did reverence to the memory of the dead diplomat. They did homage in loving thoughts, in prayer, in song and in flowers. Great wreaths, crowns and crosses, shafts and pillars, wrought in rarest blossoms, rested against the sanctuary rail of polished oak and burnished brass. A flood of soft light shed by the yellow flames of flickering candles filled the church, while here and there were slanting beams of winter sunshine, tinted rich red and regal purple by their transit through stained glass.

The altar and the organ loft retained their Christmas decorations of cypress, holly and ivy, and scarlet berries blazed in their embrace of green.

The organ pealed forth sobbing strains. Murmurs and wails came from it as it told in music tones a story of deep sorrow. It poured out songs of pathos that were born in the inspired minds of music masters.

Hundreds of heads were bowed, hundreds of lips whispered prayers, and the leaves of hundreds of prayer books rustled. The pews for the public filled early, and the reserved pews were full before the arrival of the body at the church.

While these scenes were in progress at the church, other solemn scenes were passing at the Mexican legation, No. 1413 I Street northwest.

At the legation, the body, resting in a casket of black and silver, was surrounded by friends. All were clothed in black. Many of them wept. The parlors were banked with flowers.

When the time came for the removal of the body from the house, Father Hart, assistant rector of the parish of St. Matthew's, sprinkled upon the casket a few drops of holy water, conformably with the burial service prescribed by the Catholic Church.

The prayer of the priest was:

Out of the depths I have cried to thee, O Lord. Lord hear my voice. Let thy ears be attentive to the voice of my supplication. If thou, O Lord, wilt mark iniquities, Lord, who shall stand? For with thee there is mercy forgiveness; and, by reason of thy law, I have waited for thee, O Lord. My soul hath relied in his word, my soul hath hoped in the Lord. From the morning watch even until night, let thy name be in the Lord. Because with the Lord is plentiful redemption.

And let

Washington "Star" Dec 30/98 Washington "Star" Dec 30/98

Washington "Post" Dec. 31/98

His Wife's Death a Great Sorrow.

Since her death Senor Romero has been busy with a scheme which she devised during her last illness. A sufferer from the dread disease of cancer, Madam Romero desired to open a hospital for victims of similar complaints. Senor Romero before leaving Mexico last Fall gave a large sum of money to a noted architect with instructions to erect a suitable building for this purpose. It was to be called after Madam Romero and he intended to return to Mexico next Summer to be present at its opening.

It is reported in diplomatic circles today that the title of Mexican Ambassador dies with Senor Romero, at least for the present. The post was elevated to honor him for his long and faithful services at this capital. It is not the policy, it is said, of the Mexican Republic, just now, to emulate our example and introduce the rank of Ambassador into its diplomatic service.

On Wednesday last an operation for appendicitis was performed upon the Ambassador, and although the operation seemed successful, the resulting shock proved greater than he could bear. Up to 1.30 o'clock this morning, however, it was thought that he was in a fair way to recover, but at that time a high fever set in and he sank rapidly until his death.

About his bedside were his sister, Mrs. Garcia, and his aunt, the secretaries and other attaches of the embassy, his physicians and ex-Secretary and Mrs. John W. Foster. The death of Mrs. Romero, which occurred some months ago, was a great shock to the Ambassador.

Was a Friend of Lincoln.

Senor Romero was on intimate terms with President Lincoln and Secretary Seward. In 1868, when he returned to Mexico, he was sent by Secretary Seward as a mark of distinction in a United States Government vessel. The legation was, by a concurrent arrangement of the two governments within the last month, raised to the grade of an embassy, and next Tuesday had been fixed upon as the day when Senor Romero was to present his credentials to President McKinley as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.

Besides his diplomatic duties he was a frequent contributor to the magazine literature of this country, mainly confining his labors to articles relative to Mexico.

Secretary Long Pays Respects.

Secretary Long said that he wished to express his great respect for the admirable manner in which the Ambassador had represented his country, and for the dignity and tact with which he had conducted himself.

Secretary Alger said:—"I am deeply pained by the death of Senor Romero. He has been one of the ablest and most conscientious diplomats that has served any Government in this capital."

The Bureau of American Republics was closed to-day in respect to the memory of Senor Romero.

Regret is expressed at the State Department that by his untimely death, Senor Romero was prevented from realizing the ambition to take his place among the Ambassadors at the National Capital.

Hay Sorrows Over Romero's Death.

Secretary Hay expressed the sincere feeling of regret. "His residence here for forty years," Secretary Hay said, "with very brief intervals of absence, forms the longest continuous length of service ever attained by a foreign diplomat in this country and of friendship and good neighborhood between the country he represented and the country in which he was so long an honored guest."

The Secretary sent the following telegram to Ambassador Clayton:—"Washington," Dec. 30.

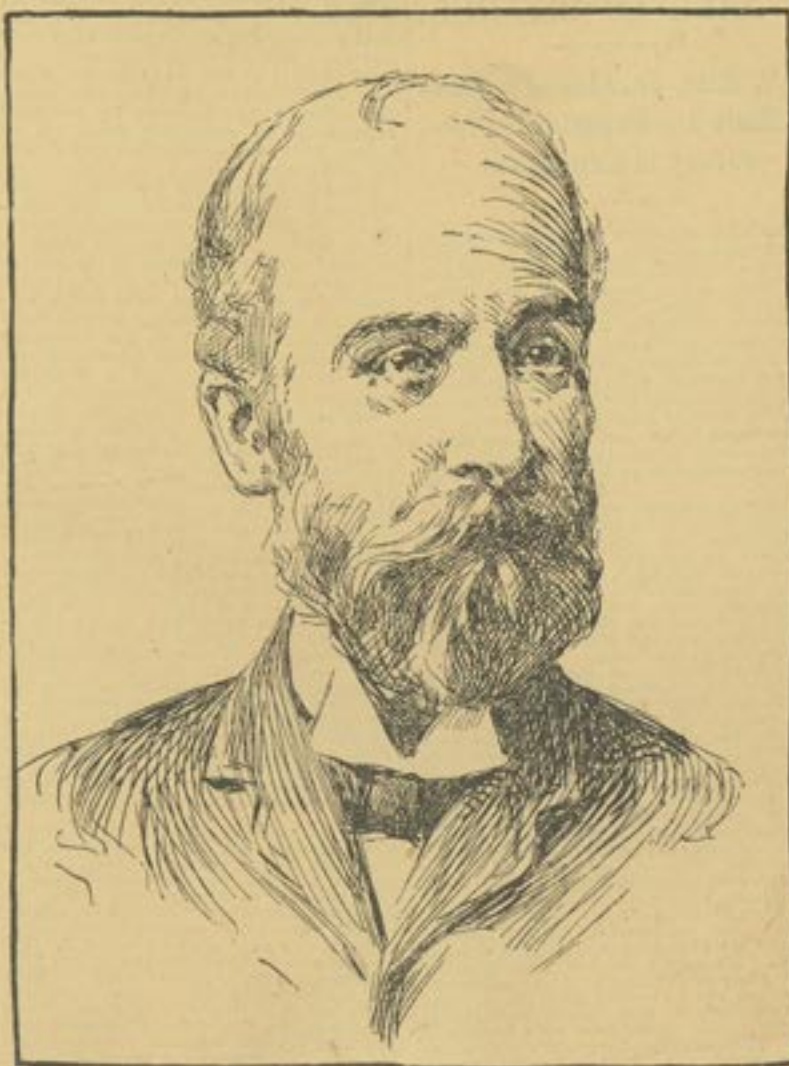
"General Powell Clayton, Mexico.

"Express to President and Government of Mexico the deep sorrow and sincere condolence of the President and Government of the United States by reason of the death of the honored representative of the sister Republic. Long known to us and esteemed in the highest degree for his sterling qualities and personal endowments, Senor Romero's death at this time, when higher honor and enlarged usefulness had been deservedly conferred upon him, is especially lamented. The President and Cabinet will attend the funeral."

The President's New Year's reception will take place as usual.

SENOR ROMERO.

The Mexican Ambassador at Washington, whose death yesterday closed forty years of distinguished public service at home and abroad.



170

SENOR ROMERO 102-16-2 IS DEAD.

Mexican Minister to United
States Succumbs to Dread
Appendicitis.

WAS DEAN OF DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

Would Soon Have Been Raised
to Rank of Ambassador—He
Was a Friend of Lincoln and
Beloved by All Who Knew
Him in Washington.

Special Despatch to "The Press."

Washington, Dec. 20.—Senor Romero, the Mexican Minister died at the legation here at 4 o'clock this morning. He was the dean of the Diplomatic Corps in point of service, although he was out-ranked by the European Ambassadors. As a distinguished honor he was to have been elevated to the rank of Ambassador on January 2, the preliminary arrangements for raising the Mexican and United States Legations to Embassies having been completed.

Following so close upon the death of Senator Morrill, the dean of the Senate, Senor Romero's death is peculiarly sad and official and diplomatic society feel the blow.

Senor Romero's death closes one of the most hospitable and elegant homes in the capital. The late Madam Romero was Miss Lucretia Allen, of Philadelphia. She was an hostess of tact, and great kindness of heart and was the constant adviser of the ladies of the Central and South American Legations. She died last Summer at Atlantic City. Senor Romero never recovered from the blow as the affection between himself and his wife was an ideal attachment.

Evening Star

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1898—FOURTEEN PAGES

NEW YEAR RECEPTIONS.

Lists of Those Receiving and Not Receiving to Be Published Tomorrow.

The Star will publish tomorrow lists of those receiving and not receiving New Year day. Persons desiring to announce that they will or will not receive Monday can do so without charge by sending notices to The Star any time prior to 9 o'clock.

SENOR ROMERO DEAD

The Representative of Mexico Passed Away This Morning.

MANY EXPRESSIONS OF REGRET

Brief Sketch of His Long and Honorable Career.

MR. HITT'S TRIBUTE

Senor Romero, who died this morning, was to have been received by President McKinley as an ambassador January 3, and the arrangements for his official elevation on that date had been practically completed. The President looked forward to the visit with as much pleasure as Senor Romero, for he had the greatest respect for Mexico's representative. While the right to treat with the President direct is accorded only to an ambassador, Senor Romero was welcome at the White House at any time, and formality and red tape were brushed aside.



Senor Romero, who died this morning, was to have been received by President McKinley as an ambassador January 3, and the arrangements for his official elevation on that date had been practically completed.

102-5

10 PAGES.

PRICE 3 CENTS.

SENOR ROMERO DEAD

Mexican Ambassador Passed Away This Morning.

VICTIM OF APPENDICITIS.

Demise Took Place in Washington—He Could Not Recover From Shock of Operation Which Was Performed—Sketch of His Career.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 30.—Senor Romero, the Mexican ambassador to the United States, died at the embassy here at 4:10 o'clock this morning.

On Wednesday last an operation for appendicitis was performed upon the ambassador, and although the operation was entirely successful, the result shock proved greater than he could bear.

Up to 1:30 o'clock this morning, however, it was thought he was in a fair way to recover, but at the time a high fever set in and he sank rapidly until his death.

About his bedside were his sister, Mrs. Garcia, and his aunt, the secretaries and other attaches of the embassy, his physicians, and ex-Secretary and Mrs. John W. Foster.

WIFE'S DEATH AFFECTED HIM.

The death of Mrs. Romero, which occurred some months ago, was a great shock to the ambassador and on his return from Mexico, whither he had taken her remains for interment, his friends remarked that he was greatly broken and showed unmistakable signs of failing health.

While in Mexico at that time Senor Romero was stricken with fever and although he was soon able to return to the United States he never fully regained his health.

Up to this hour no arrangements have been made for the funeral, but it is said that in all probability it will take place at 1 o'clock next Sunday afternoon at St. Mathew's Catholic church.

The ambassador's nephew, Jose Romero, is now on his way from Mexico, having been summoned when the ambassador was first stricken, and although it is not expected that he can reach here in time for the funeral, in all probability he will assume charge of the remains when they are taken to Mexico some time in the near future.

At their special request the president and other high officials of the Mexican government were kept constantly advised of Senor Romero's condition and immediately upon his death this morning telegrams announcing the fact were sent.

SKETCH OF HIS LIFE.

Don Matias Romero was probably the best known member of the diplomatic corps in Washington and was for some time its dean. When Great Britain raised her mission to an embassy, the added rank placed Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador, at the head of the corps, though a junior in years of service, to Senor Romero, who was raised only recently from the rank of minister to that of ambassador, Mexico taking advantage of an act of Congress providing that the President should have

SEÑOR ROMERO IS DEAD

Brilliant Career of Mexican Diplomat Ended.

TRIBUTES FROM HIGH OFFICIALS

Secretaries Hay and Alger Refer to His High Character and Distinguished Services to His Country—Funeral Services to Be Held To-morrow at St. Matthew's—Ambassadors, Cabinet Officers, Senators, and Distinguished Citizens Pall-bearers.

Senor Don Matias Romero, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the republic of Mexico to the United States, died at his residence, 143 I street, yesterday morning, at 4:30 o'clock, after an illness of only five days. Senor Romero was taken sick on Saturday last, and his physicians, Dr. J. Taber Johnson and Dr. George T. Vaughan, diagnosed the case as one of appendicitis, and on Wednesday it was deemed that an operation was indispensable. The operation lasted one hour, and at its close Senor Romero's condition appeared to be very encouraging to his physicians and those in attendance, and until midnight on



Senor Romero.

Thursday he continued to hold his own. At that time, however, a high fever set in, and the patient sank rapidly until shortly after 4 o'clock, when death came.

As the patient was seen to be rapidly growing worse his sister, Mrs. Garcia; his aunt, Miss Guadalupe Avenda; the secretaries and attaches of the legation, attending physicians, and ex-Secretary John W. Foster and Mrs. Foster, close friends of the Minister, were summoned to the bedside and were present at the last. Mrs. Garcia has been ill for two week past, and since the day upon which the operation on her brother was performed she had been confined to her bed. Rev. Father Blachot, of St. Augustine's Church, was also summoned to the death bed and administered the last rites of the Catholic Church.

The funeral services will be held at St. Matthew's Church Sunday at 1 o'clock. Requiem mass will be said, and the body will be placed temporarily in a vault at Mount Olivet Cemetery.

President and Cabinet to Attend.

The honorary pall-bearers will be the British Ambassador, the German Ambassador, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Minister of Guatemala, the Minister of Venezuela, Senator John T. Morgan, Representative R. H. Hill, ex-Secretary John W. Foster, and Mr. John W. Thompson. The President and members of the Cabinet will be in attendance. Senor Romero's nephew, Jose Romero, is now on his way from Mexico, having been summoned when the Minister was first stricken, and although it is not expected that he can reach here in time for the funeral, in all probability he will take charge of the remains when taken to Mexico.

Senor Romero had recently returned from Mexico and, while in his own country, he suffered an attack of fever, from which he had not fully recovered at the time of his last illness. Upon returning to the United States Senor Romero bore with him credentials from his own government

Britain, Italy, Germany, France, and Russia set the example which Mexico followed in order to honor the diplomat who had represented her so ably at Washington for more than twenty years in all, and had served her faithfully and well in other capacities at home.

A sketch, prepared by the Bureau of American Republics, and published in its bulletin for the month of December, 1903, after revision by Senor Romero himself, gives the subjoined biographical review of the dead Ambassador:

"Senor Romero was one of the most eminent statesmen, writers, and diplomats of Mexico. He was born in the city of Oaxaca, February 24, 1837. He received his first education in his native place, and finished it at the capital of the republic, where he received his diploma as a lawyer. In 1855 he first entered the Foreign Office, although still pursuing his legal studies. In 1857, when President Comonfort made his coup d'etat, forcing President Juarez to leave the capital, Senor Romero accompanied him to Vera Cruz, where he continued in the service of the Department of Foreign Relations.

Sent to United States.

"In December, 1858, Mr. Romero came to Washington as First Secretary of the Mexican Legation, and remained here in that capacity until August, 1860, when, in the absence of the Minister, he became charge d'affaires. He returned to Mexico in 1862, to take part in the war against the French, and was appointed Colonel in the army by the President, Gen. Porfirio Diaz then appointed him as chief of staff. Soon after that President Juarez accredited him as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Washington. He remained at this post from October, 1863, until January, 1865, rendering very important services to his country.

"On his return to Mexico he was appointed Secretary of the Treasury, but was obliged, on account of ill-health, to give up that office in 1872. For three years he remained in Soconusco, devoting himself to agricultural pursuits, and from 1877 to 1881 was again Secretary of the Treasury. In 1880 he served as Postmaster General. In March, 1882, he came back to Washington as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and remained in that capacity with an interruption of only ten months, in 1892, when, for the third time, he was called to serve as Secretary of the Treasury. As representative of his country in the United States, Senor Romero proved himself a most efficient and able diplomat. His efforts were most successful in strengthening the friendly ties between the two nations, and with this object in view he wrote a great deal, his productions always receiving the highest eulogiums from the press of the United States and other countries.

"Senor Romero was a member of the International American Conference, and in that body served with great distinction, having been one of its two Vice Presidents. As representative of Mexico in the conference, he voted for the establishment of the Bureau of American Republics, and ever since its organization had shown an active and zealous interest in its progress. He was a member of the executive committee of the bureau, when that body was first organized, and on every occasion has lent his valuable aid to the work of the International Union of American Republics."

Friend of Famous Men.

"Senor Romero saw his native country steadily rise from a nation of revolutions and disorder to an honorable position among nations as a progressive, stable, and prosperous republic. In much of this he took an active part. He kept in touch with affairs throughout Mexico domains, and, recognizing the fact that it was of vital importance to the nation that its resources and credit should not suffer because of fear on the part of capital and industry that they would be unsafe in the undeveloped republic, he investigated with painstaking care each published account of disorder or violence, and then saw that, where untrue, denials of the publications were furnished to the press. Every old newspaper man in Washington became familiar with this practice of the late Ambassador through the receipt of clippings of alleged tragedies and summaries of the official report made thereon to the Ambassador. Senor Romero married a Washington woman many years ago, and their home on I street, off Franklin Park, was a social center and the scene each season of brilliant society functions. A large part of resident as well as of official society always attended these affairs. Mrs. Romero and her husband enjoyed the friendship and confidence of the leaders in national events immediately succeeding the war. The intimacy between Senor Romero and Gen. Grant was especially close.

"Senor Romero was on intimate terms also with President Lincoln and Secretary Seward. In 1863, when he returned to Mexico, he was sent by Secretary Seward as a United States government vessel as a mark of distinction. Besides his diplomatic duties, he was a frequent contributor to the magazine literature of this country, mainly confining his labors to articles relative to Mexico,

arranged for the following day, including the diplomatic breakfast and the President's New Year's reception. Upon being informed of these views of representative diplomats, the President concluded to adhere to the original programme for Monday.

ALL MEXICO IN MOURNING.

President Diaz and Secretary Mariscal Profoundly Sorrowful.

Special to The Post.

City of Mexico, Dec. 30.—The death of Ambassador Romero has caused universal sorrow here. The whole city is in mourning and flags are flying at half-mast. He was universally loved and respected, and no member of the government was held in higher admiration by President Diaz. Senor Mariscal, Secretary of Foreign Relations, speaking for President Diaz, tonight said:

"His merits as a public man and a personal friend, and his civic and domestic virtues were highly regarded by President Diaz, by myself, and all who knew him. He rendered extraordinary services to his country."

Instructions have been sent to Washington to have the body embalmed and brought here on a special train. He will have a great public burial.

† Volkshafter Romero.

Seit 16 Jahren diplomatischer Repräsentant der Republik Mexiko in Washington.

Washington, 30. Dez. Der mexikanische Volkshafter Senor Romero, ist heute Morgen im Alter von 66 Jahren gestorben. Er war der Dogen des höchsten diplomatischen Korps und repräsentierte hier über 20 Jahre die Nachbar-Republik Mexiko. Vor wenigen Tagen erkrankte Romero an einer Blinddarmentzündung und mußte sich einer Operation unterwerfen, deren Folgen er erlag. Sein Posten in Washington wurde erst kürzlich zum Volkshafter-Rang erhoben.

Romero wurde am 24. Februar 1837 in Oaxaca, Mexiko, geboren, studierte in der Landeshauptstadt die Rechte und widmete sich der diplomatischen Laufbahn im Dienste seiner Regierung. Im Dezember 1859 kam er als Legationssekretär zum ersten Male nach Washington, wurde in Abwesenheit des Gesandten Geschäftsträger, kehrte aber 1863 nach Mexiko zurück, um an dem Kriege gegen die Franzosen teilzunehmen. General Porfirio Diaz, der jetzige Präsident der Republik, ernannte ihn zum Stabschef.

Im Oktober 1863 wurde er zum Gesandten in Washington ernannt und leistete auf diesem Posten seinem Lande merkwürdige Dienste. Nach seiner Rückkehr nach Mexiko übernahm er das Amt des Finanz-Ministers, doch anhaltende Kränklichkeit zwang ihn, in 1872 die Stelle niederzulegen. Während der nächsten drei Jahre betrieb er Landwirtschaft, trat dann aber wieder in's Kabinett als Finanzminister ein, und später wurde er Generalpostmeister. Seine Wiedereinsetzung zum Gesandten in Washington erfolgte im März 1882 und auf diesem Posten ist er in treuer Dienstleistung bis an sein Lebensende geblieben. Er war der am längsten beglaubigte diplomatische Vertreter in der Bundeshauptstadt. Seine Gattin, die vor wenigen Monaten ihm durch den Tod entzogen wurde, entstammte einer hiesigen angesehenen Familie.

Die Leichenseier findet am Sonntag Nachmittag in der katholischen St. Michaels Church statt. Als Beerdigungsträger werden fungieren: Der britische und der deutsche Volkshafter, der Staatssekretär, der Schatzamtssekretär, die Gesandten von Belgien und Guatemala, Senator Romon, Repräsentant Diaz, Ex-Staatssekretär Foster und Herr John W. Thompson. In der heutigen Kabinettsitzung beschloffen der Präsident und die Kabinettsmitglieder, der Leichenseier beizumohnen. Volkshafter Powell in Mexiko wurde beauftragt, dem Präsidenten Diaz von Mexiko eine Beileidsbotschaft des Präsidenten McKinley zu überreichen.

ROMERO DEAD

Mexico's Ambassador to United States
Unable to Survive an Operation

THE SHOCK WAS TOO GREAT

His Health Had Been Poor for Some Time
Funeral Will Be Held on Sunday and
the Body Taken South

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Senor Don Matias Romero, the Mexican Ambassador to the United States, died at the Embassy here at 4.10 o'clock this morning. On Wednesday last an operation for appendicitis was performed upon the Ambassador and although the operation was entirely successful the resulting shock proved greater than he could bear. Up to 1.30 o'clock this morning, however, it was thought that he was in a fair way to recovery, but at that time a high fever set in and he sank rapidly until his death.

About his bedside were his sister, Mrs. Garcia, and his aunt, the secretaries and other attaches of the Embassy, his physicians and ex-Secretary and Mrs. John W. Foster. The death of Mrs. Romero, which occurred some months ago, was a great shock to the Ambassador, and on his return from Mexico, whither he had taken her remains for interment, his friends remarked that he was greatly broken down and showed unmistakable signs of failing health. While in Mexico at that time Mr. Romero was stricken with fever and although he was soon able to return to the United States, he never fully regained his health.

Expressions of regret were heard from all sides at the death of the well-liked Mexican, and many written expressions were left at the Legation. Secretary Hay telegraphed to Minister Clayton to offer the President's condolences to the President of Mexico. At the Cabinet meeting to-day it was decided that the President and all the members should attend the services Sunday afternoon.

The funeral will take place at St. Matthew's Catholic Church Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, when a requiem low mass will be celebrated. The body will be placed temporarily in a vault in Mount Olivet Cemetery to await the ability of Mrs. Garcia to return to Mexico. She is now ill, and probably will not be able to make the journey for some weeks. The following have been selected honorary pallbearers:

The British Ambassador, the German Ambassador, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Minister of Venezuela, the Minister of Guatemala, Senor John T. Morgan, Representative Hitt, ex-Secretary John W. Foster and Mr. John W. Thompson.

Senor Don Matias Romero was born in the city of Oaxaca, Mexico, February 24, 1837. He became a clerk in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Mexico in 1855, and at the same time pursued his studies for the law. In 1857 when by the coup d'etat President Juarez was driven from the capital Senor Romero accompanied him to the port of Vera Cruz, and in 1859 was made secretary of the Mexican Legation in Washington.

From 1860 to 1863 he acted as charge d'affaires; in the latter year he was made Minister Plenipotentiary and remained in Washington throughout the critical period of the struggle of the republican government of Mexico against the French intervention and the so-called empire of Maximilian, displaying wonderful activity and fertility of service to the cause which he had so much at heart. During these years he was on intimate terms with President Lincoln, Secretary Seward and General Grant, with the latter of whom he maintained the closest friendship to his death.

In 1868 he returned to Mexico, being sent by Secretary Seward as a mark of distinction in a United States Government vessel. On his arrival in Mexico he was appointed Minister of Finance, but on account of ill health he resigned the office in 1872 and spent some years on his plantation in agricultural pursuits, being at the same time a member of the National Congress.

In 1877 he was again appointed Secretary of Finance and later Postmaster-General, remaining in the latter post till his reappointment as Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington in 1892, since which

time he has remained in that position, with the exception of a few months, when he was recalled to Mexico to act as ad interim Minister of Finance to aid President Diaz in some important financial reforms. The legation was, by a concurrent arrangement of the two governments within the last month, raised to the grade of an Embassy, and next Tuesday had been fixed as the day when Senor Romero was to present his credentials to President McKinley as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary. He was by many years the oldest member of the diplomatic corps in point of residence in this city.

Besides his diplomatic duties he was a frequent contributor to the magazine literature of this country, mainly confining his labors to articles relative to Mexico. During the last few months the first volume of a valuable work from his pen appeared, entitled "Mexico and the United States," being a study of subjects affecting their political, commercial and social relations, with a view to their promotion.

AMBASSADOR ROMERO DEAD.

Had Been Prominent in Washington
Diplomatic Circles for
Thirty Years.

(Special to The Morning Telegraph.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Don Matias Romero, Ambassador of Mexico to this country, died this morning at 4 o'clock, after an operation for appendicitis. The remains will be taken to Mexico for burial.

Senor Romero was the dean of the diplomatic corps. He was 62 years of age and had represented Mexico at Washington for more than thirty years. Negotiations are pending with Mexico to raise the mission to an embassy, and Romero had been named Ambassador.

Senor Romero was a lawyer by profession. He entered the foreign service of his country under Juarez, the Mexican liberator, in 1853, and continued in it up to the time of his death. He met Diaz, the present President of Mexico, when both were young men. A friendship sprang up between them, which was in a measure responsible for Romero's advancement in the diplomatic service.

Senor Romero was highly esteemed in official and social circles here, where he was the most popular member of the diplomatic corps.

victim.

AMBASSADOR ROMERO DEAD.

Mexico's Representative in Washington Succumbs to Appendicitis.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Senor Don Matias Romero, Ambassador of Mexico to the United States, died at the Embassy at 4 o'clock this morning. Senor Romero had been ill for several days from appendicitis, and after an operation was performed yesterday his recovery was regarded as doubtful. The wife of Ambassador Romero died only a few months ago.

Senor Romero had been a member of the Diplomatic Corps in Washington for several years, and was one of the most popular of the diplomats gathered at the United States capital. His most valued service was performed in the time of President Juarez and the struggle for Mexican liberty.

While he occupied the post of Minister and Ambassador to this country Senor Romero saw Mexico reach the most prosperous period in its history, and contributed to the growth of his country by probably the most enlightened counsel possessed by any Minister of that republic.

Senor Romero was well acquainted with Gen. Grant and his contemporaries of the civil war period. He was about 70 years old. Last month the legation of which he was the head was raised to an embassy and Minister Romero was made Ambassador.

ENVOY ROMERO DEAD.

The Mexican Ambassador to
Washington Passes Away.
Aged Sixty-two.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Senor Matias Romero, the Mexican Ambassador to the United States, died at the Embassy at 4.10 o'clock this morning.

On Wednesday last an operation for appendicitis was performed upon the Ambassador and although the operation was entirely successful, the resulting shock proved greater than he could bear.

About his bedside were his sister, Mrs. Garcia, and his aunt, the Secretaries and other attaches of the embassy, his physician and ex-Secretary and Mrs. John W. Foster.

The death of Mrs. Romero, which occurred some months ago, was a great shock to the Ambassador and his friends remarked that he was greatly broken and showed unmistakable signs of failing health.

Senor Matias Romero's diplomatic services in this country began in 1859 as First Secretary of the Legation. Between 1861 and 1862 he was Secretary of the Treasury in Mexico. He came to Washington as Mexican Minister in 1892. This year the Legation was raised to an Embassy.

DON ROMERO, OF MEXICO, IS DEAD.

Ambassador Expires at the
Embassy at the Nation's
Capital.

WAS SIXTY-TWO YEARS OLD

His Wife, Who Was an American Girl of Great Beauty,
Died a Few Months Ago.

HE HAD HELD MANY OFFICES.

Washington, Dec. 30.—Ambassador Romero, of Mexico, died this morning at 4 o'clock. He was sixty-two years old. His remains will be taken to Mexico for interment.

Senor Don Matias Romero first came to Washington in 1859 as First Secretary of the Mexican Legation. Throughout the civil war he served his country there as

ROMERO DEAD.

He Had Represented Mexico at
Washington for Many Years.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 30.—Ambassador Romero of Mexico died at 4 a.m., aged 62.

The remains will be taken to Mexico for interment.

Besides his diplomatic duties he was a frequent contributor to magazine literature mainly confining his labors to articles relative to Mexico. During the last few months the first volume of a valuable work from his pen appeared, entitled "Mexico and the United States," being a study of subjects affecting their political, commercial and social relations.

Last Wednesday an operation for appendicitis was performed upon the ambassador, and although the operation was entirely successful, the resulting shock proved greater than he could bear. Up to 1.30 a.m., however, it was thought that he was in a fair way to recover, but at that time a high fever set in and he sank rapidly.

SENOR ROMERO DIES AT WASHINGTON

Mexican Ambassador Unable to Withstand Shock Following a Surgical Operation.

DEAN OF DIPLOMATIC CORPS

Long Had Been One of the Most Conspicuous Figures in the Foreign Official Colony.

WIFE WAS A PHILADELPHIAN

Mexican's Home Was Noted for Its Lavish Hospitality.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAM.
WASHINGTON, Friday.—Ambassador Romero, of Mexico, died this morning at four o'clock. He was sixty-two years old. The remains probably will be taken to Mexico for interment.

Senor Romero had been seriously ill for some time. His ailment was at first diagnosed as grip, but later it was found that he was suffering from appendicitis. An operation was performed Wednesday, and from a surgical standpoint was successful. The patient was doing well until he succumbed to a sinking spell, and never rallied.

For many years Don Matias Romero had been a prominent figure in Washington, both in social and diplomatic circles. At interrupted periods for more than thirty years he had represented Mexico in this country as Minister, and since 1893 he had been Minister Extraordinary and Envoy Plenipotentiary to the United States. On December 6 last Mexico gave notice to the United States of her in-



AMBASSADOR ROMERO.

tention to raise her mission at Washington to an Embassy and negotiations to that end are now pending.

Of all the diplomats in the United States capital there was none held in more general favor than Senor Romero. He was dean of the diplomatic corps, and no legation gave receptions or other social functions more universally popular than those given by the Mexican Minister and his charming wife, whose death on July 21, of this year, shocked Washington social circles.

Senor Don Matias Romero was born in the city of Oaxaca, Mexico, on the 24th day of February, 1837. After receiving a thorough education at the primary schools he studied law at the Institute of Science and Arts of Oaxaca, and was graduated with great honors.

In 1853 young Romero went to the city of Mexico to practise his profession and at the same time, through the influence of Don Benito Juarez, the then Minister of Justice in President Alvarez's Cabinet, he entered the Department of Foreign Affairs as Meritorio, and while in that office was indefatigable in informing himself thoroughly of the archives of the department. In 1857 he was admitted as an attorney at law. It was at this time that he formed the friendship of a youth of his own age whose fearlessness of

character attracted all his companions to him and who became Romero's staunchest friend and the most distinguished statesman of his time—Porfirio Diaz.

In the revolution which occurred in 1857 Romero threw all the influence and strength of his young manhood on the side of the government, and as a reward for his fidelity when peace was restored Benito Juarez again gave him a position in the Foreign Office, where he served until 1859. In that year he received his first appointment to Washington as secretary of legation, and was subsequently made Charge d'Affaires until 1863.

This was one of the most trying periods in the annals of Mexican diplomacy. The trouble with the French, as well as our own civil war, gave rise to difficult and complicated questions. The management of the relations between the two countries needed the most dexterous handling and a vast amount of diplomatic wisdom and skill was required of Senor Romero, but he was equal to the occasion, and so successful was the policy he pursued that he was highly complimented by his appreciative government.

In 1863 he resigned his post in Washington and returned to Mexico and asked for an appointment in the army. He was commissioned Colonel and became chief of staff to his college friend, now President Porfirio Diaz. But he was not allowed to remain long in the army. Affairs of state were demanding his experience and careful treatment, and in September of that year he was returned to Washington as Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary. He occupied this position until 1868 and after the downfall of the Mexican Empire he negotiated some of the most important treaties that have ever been drafted in the history of his country with the United States.

In that year he resigned his post and accepted the Treasury portfolio in Benito Juarez's Cabinet.

When he sailed for his native country this time he was accompanied by a bride.

At the time of Senor Romero's first acquaintance with his wife—at that time Miss Luis Allen, of Philadelphia—she was a school girl, a pupil of the Convent of the Sacred Heart in Manhattanville, this city. The acquaintance of the young diplomat with the bright, pretty girl rapidly developed into an engagement, which on account of the youth of the young woman promised to become a long one.

But the same little winged god who usurps to himself the management of such affairs, whether or not we will it so, decided differently. Miss Allen, leaving the convent, became for a year a pupil of the Chegary Institute, in Philadelphia, in order to perfect herself in the Spanish language. The young diplomat bade adieu to his fiancée for a year's absence, at the end of which time he was to return and claim her.

Scarcely had he arrived in Mexico before he determined to cut the Gordian knot by returning at once, which he did, and pleaded his cause with such success that on July 15, 1863, he was married to Mrs. Allen in the Cathedral in Philadelphia. Archbishop Wood performing the ceremony.

As has been said, Senor Romero immediately returned to Mexico with his young bride, and for five years he administered the finances of his country with skill and judgment. His health failed him at this time, however, and he retired to his country place at Soconusco, and while there served his district in the Congress of Mexico.

When General Diaz was elected to the Presidency for the first time, in 1876, Senor Romero was a member of the Senate, but on request of the President he returned to his former position in the treasury, where he remained in his usual creditable manner until 1879. He was appointed Postmaster General in 1880, but on the inauguration of General Manuel Gonzalez he was retired from office.

In the spring of 1881 Senor Romero became

interested in the Mexican Southern Railway Company and accompanied General Grant on his tour of inspection through Mexico.

During President Garfield's administration the boundary question between the United States and Mexico became involved in discussion and also that between Mexico and Guatemala, and Senor Romero was once more called to the aid of the government. He returned to Washington and both difficulties were adjusted by him and a treaty of reciprocity between the United States and Mexico was made and signed.

Minister Romero tendered his resignation in 1884, but at the request of President Diaz he reconsidered his action and remained at the head of the Mexican Legation at Washington, where he has been almost continuously ever since. It was largely due to Senor Romero's diplomatic policy that the trouble at Chihuahua over Mr. Cutting's retention, during President Cleveland's first administration, was so amicably settled, and that the affairs between the two nations at that time were kept in a state of harmony.

Senor Romero has been a prolific writer, his published volumes numbering nearly fifty. The greater part of these consist of official reports.

SENOR ROMERO DEAD

MEXICAN AMBASSADOR PASSES AWAY
IN WASHINGTON.

Began to Sink Soon After Midnight, Though His Operation for Appendicitis Was Supposed to Be Most Successful—Was an Exceedingly Popular Man.

Washington, Dec. 30.—Senor Don Matias Romero, the Mexican Ambassador, is dead. He had been confined to his room at the legation since Saturday, suffering from appendicitis. He underwent a surgical operation on Wednesday, which lasted one hour, notwithstanding which the patient came out of the ordeal in a condition that was encouraging to his physicians and friends. Soon after last midnight, however, the patient began to sink rapidly, and his death occurred today.

Senor Romero was one of the most eminent statesmen and diplomats of Mexico. He was born at Caxaca on Feb. 24, 1837. He first entered the Foreign Office in 1855. In December, 1859, he came to Washington as First Secretary of the Mexican Legation. He returned to Mexico in 1863, and, after serving as chief of Gen. Diaz's staff during the war against the French, he was in October of that year accredited by President Juarez as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Washington.

Senor Romero returned to Mexico in January, 1868, and was appointed Secretary of the Treasury. In 1880 he served as Postmaster General, and in March, 1882, came back to Washington as Minister, and has remained here ever since, with the exception of ten months, when he again served as Secretary of the Treasury of Mexico. A few weeks ago his official rank was raised to that of Ambassador.

Senor Romero's efforts have been most successful in strengthening the friendly ties between the United States and Mexico. Mr. Romero was one of the most popular members of the Diplomatic Corps in Washington, and the Mexican Embassy has been one of the most delightful centers of social life in Washington.

Mrs. Romero died last summer, and Mr. Romero has but recently returned from Mexico, where he conveyed his wife's remains for interment.

DIPLOMAT'S CAREER ENDED BY DEATH

Capital Mourns for Ambassador Romero of Mexico.

He Was Oldest in Point of Service and Most Beloved of Foreign Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Don Matias Romero, the Mexican Ambassador to the United States, died at the Embassy here at 4.10 o'clock a. m. to-day. On Wednesday an operation for appendicitis was performed upon the Ambassador, and although the operation was entirely successful, the resulting shock proved greater than he could bear.

About his bedside were his sister, Mrs. Garcia, and his aunt, the secretaries and other attaches of the Embassy, his physicians and ex-Secretary and Mrs. John W. Foster. The death of Mrs. Romero, which occurred some months ago, was a great shock to the Ambassador, and he since had become greatly broken and showed unmistakable signs of failing health.

The Ambassador's nephew, Jose Romero, is now on his way from Mexico, and, although it is not expected that he can reach here in time for the funeral, in all probability he will take the body back to Mexico.

Regrets are expressed by every official in Washington, by foreign diplomats and newspaper men. This afternoon Secretary Hay sent a long telegram to President Diaz of Mexico, expressing the President's and the Secretary's sympathy.

FUNERAL ON SUNDAY.

Regret is expressed at the State Department that by his untimely death Senor Romero was prevented from realizing the ambition to take his place among the Ambassadors. One of the most important functions which Senor Romero had undertaken just before his fatal illness was that of negotiating an extradition treaty between the United States and Mexico to replace the convention just about to expire.

The funeral will take place in St. Matthew's Catholic Church on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock. The body will be placed temporarily in a vault in Mount Olivet Cemetery to await the coming of Jose Romero. The following have been selected honorary pallbearers: The British Ambassador, the German Ambassador, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Minister of Venezuela, the Minister of Guatemala, Senator John T. Morgan, Representative R. B. Hitt, ex-Secretary John W. Foster and Mr. John W. Thompson.

The question having arisen as to the propriety of abandoning the President's New Year's reception on account of the death of the Mexican Minister, Assistant Secretary Hill of the State Department visited the Ambassadors and Ministers for the purpose of ascertaining their views on the subject. The consensus of opinion was that inasmuch as the obsequies of the dead diplomat will take place on Sunday, there was no occasion for any interference with the official programme arranged for the following day, including the diplomatic breakfast and the reception. The President decided to adhere to the original programme for Monday.

At the Cabinet meeting to-day it was agreed that the President and all the members of his Cabinet should attend the funeral services on Sunday afternoon.

SKETCH OF THE MAN.

Senor Romero probably was the best known member of the Diplomatic Corps in Washington, and was for some time its dean. When Great Britain raised her mission to an Embassy the added rank placed Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, at the head of the corps, though a junior in years of service to

Senor Romero, who was raised only recently to the rank of Ambassador. Senor Romero was one of the most eminent statesmen, writers and diplomats of Mexico. He was born in the City of Oaxaca on February 24, 1837. In 1855 he first entered the Foreign Office. In 1857, when President Comonfort made his coup d'etat forcing President Juarez to leave the capital, Senor Romero accompanied him to Vera Cruz. In December, 1859, he came to Washington as First Secretary of the Mexican Legation, and became Charge d'Affaires the next year. He returned to Mexico in 1863 to take

part in the war against the French. He was appointed colonel and chief of staff to General Porfirio Diaz. Soon after that President Juarez accredited him as Minister to Washington. He remained at this post from October, 1863, until January, 1868.

LONG IN SERVICE.

On his return to Mexico he was appointed Secretary of the Treasury, but was obliged, on account of ill health, to give up that office in 1872. He went back from 1877 to 1878, and in 1880 served as Postmaster General. In 1882 he came back to Washington as Minister, and has remained in that capacity ever since, with an interruption of only ten months. Romero proved to be a most efficient and able diplomat. He was a vice president of the International American Conference. He voted for the establishment of the Bureau of the American Republics, and was active and zealous in its progress.

Senor Romero married a Washington woman many years ago, and their home in I street, off Franklin Park, was a social centre and the scene each season of brilliant social functions. The intimacy between Senor Romero and President Lincoln, Secretary Seward and General Grant was close. In 1868, when he returned to Mexico, he was sent by Secretary Seward, as a mark of distinction, in a United States Government vessel.

Next Tuesday had been fixed upon as the day when Senor Romero was to present his credentials to President McKinley.

Matias Romero, 1837-1902

Washington will in many ways miss Matias Romero, the ambassador from Mexico, who died this morning. For nearly seventeen years he has been the official representative at this capital of a republic which stands in close relation with the United States. During the trying times of the Maximilian reign he strove ardently in behalf of its overthrow, accomplishing much in this city as the agent of the Mexican people. When the present government arose from the wreck of Napoleon's creation Romero was of great aid in establishing affairs on a substantial basis. His remarkable qualities lay not alone in the diplomatic channel. His skill in financial administration was striking. Twice he served at the head of the treasury department of his country, and on several occasions he secured loans from European capitalists when the country's resources were at low ebb. Within a short time he was summoned home to take charge of the finances once more when they were in embarrassment, without being relieved of his official duties here. So successful had he been in conducting the diplomatic relations of Mexico with the United States that he was generally regarded as a permanency at Washington as long as his desire to hold this post continued. This disposition on the part of the Mexican government was in every way acceptable to the American authorities and the citizens of Washington. Senor Romero was so thoroughly American in his understanding of the principles and traditions of American government that he was in many respects a part of the community in which he was, officially, only a visitor. Socially and personally he was welcomed. His sterling qualities of mind and heart endeared him to those who, during the many years of his service here, had come to know him.

Matias Romero was one of the century's notable men of this hemisphere. His opportunities and his disposition did not lead him to open displays of his talents. He was a quiet worker, but his labors were effective for the betterment of his people and the strengthening of the ties between the republics. There are many reasons from an official point of view why Senor Romero's death at this time is to be deeply regretted. Recent events and the logical development of the national policies have caused the relations with the regions to the south to become far more involved and important than ever before. The canal problem and kindred affairs will all require the more careful international dealings. The time will demand the services of men who, like Senor Romero, know all the circumstances of the situation. While the late ambassador might not have become directly involved in any negotiations caused by the new isthmian regime, his high standing here and his prestige with the diplomatic representatives from the countries adjacent and near to his own would have been wholesome and helpful factors for a satisfactory resultant. Such careers as his, which has been so suddenly closed, illustrate the national value of a retention in such office of men of capacity and special aptitude, regardless of political or partisan prejudices.

SENOR ROMERO DEAD

Mexican Ambassador to This Country.

DIED OF APPENDICITIS

Was One of Mexico's Most Eminent Statesmen.

Washington, Dec. 30.—Senor Don Matias Romero, the Mexican Ambassador, is dead. He had been confined to his room at the Legation since Saturday, suffering from appendicitis. Mr. Romero underwent a surgical operation on Wednesday, which lasted one hour, notwithstanding which the patient came out of the ordeal in a condition that was encouraging to his physicians and friends. Soon after last midnight, however, the patient began to sink rapidly, and his death occurred at 4 o'clock this morning.

Senor Romero was one of the most eminent statesmen and diplomats of Mexico. He was born at Oaxaca, February 24, 1837. He first entered the Foreign Office in 1855. In December 1859 he came to Washington as First Secretary of the Mexican Legation. He returned to Mexico in 1863, and, after serving as Chief of General Diaz's staff during the war against the French he was in October of that year, accredited by President Juarez as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Washington.

Senor Romero returned to Mexico in January, 1868, and was appointed Secretary of the Treasury. In 1880 he served as Postmaster General and in March, 1882, came back to Washington as Minister, and has remained here ever since, with the exception of ten months, when he again served as Secretary of the Treasury of Mexico. A few weeks ago his official rank was raised to that of Ambassador.

Senor Romero's efforts have been most successful in strengthening the friendly ties between the United States and Mexico. Mr. Romero was one of the most popular members of the Diplomatic Corps in Washington, and the Mexican Embassy has been one of the most delightful centres of social life in Washington. Madame Romero died last Summer, and Mr. Romero has but recently returned from Mexico, where he conveyed his wife's remains for interment.

opportunities and his disposition did not lead him to open displays of his talents. He was a quiet worker, but his labors were effective for the betterment of his people and the strengthening of the ties between the republics. There are many reasons from an official point of view why Senor Romero's death at this time is to be deeply regretted. Recent events and the logical development of the national policies have caused the relations with the regions to the south to become far more involved and important than ever before. The canal problem and kindred affairs will all require the more careful international dealings. The time will demand the services of men who, like Senor Romero, know all the circumstances of the situation. While the late ambassador might not have become directly involved in any negotiations caused by the new isthmian regime, his high standing here and his prestige with the diplomatic representatives from the countries adjacent and near to his own would have been wholesome and helpful factors for a satisfactory resultant. Such careers as his, which has been so suddenly closed, illustrate the national value of a retention in such office of men of capacity and special aptitude, regardless of political or partisan prejudices.

elevating him to the rank of Ambassador, and arrangements had been made for his formal acceptance as such by President McKinley on January 2. It had also been arranged to have the American Minister to Mexico, Powell Clayton, presented to President Díaz as Ambassador of the United States at the same time. Senor Romero was presented to this country, the two governments having recently agreed to the elevation of their respective representatives to this high office.

The body of Senor Romero will be taken to Mexico for burial, but will, for a short time, repose in the vault in Mount Olivet Cemetery. Mrs. Garcia will return to Mexico as soon as she is able to travel, and make arrangements for the reception of the remains. The remains of the Minister will be interred in Dolores Cemetery, City of Mexico, where a family vault is now building.

Following the death of his wife at Atlantic City in July last, Senor Romero went to Mexico, staying nearly four months, and while there arranged for the construction of this tomb to receive his wife's body. Since Mrs. Romero's death the first floor of the legation building, where the Minister lived, has been heavily draped, as were also two large paintings of Mrs. Romero, which hang in the reception room.

His Distinguished Career.

Senor Romero was probably the best-known member of the diplomatic corps in Washington, and for some time was its dean. When Great Britain raised her mission to an embassy, the added rank placed Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, at the head of the corps, though a junior in years of service to Senor Romero, who was only recently raised from the rank of Minister to that of Ambassador. To do this, Mexico took advantage of an act of Congress, which provided that the President should have power to raise foreign Ministers to the rank of Ambassadors whenever a foreign government should raise the rank of its accredited representative. Great

During the last few months the first volume of a valuable work from his pen appeared, entitled "Mexico and the United States," which is a study of subjects affecting the political, commercial, and social relations of the two countries.

Expressions of Regret.

There were many genuine expressions of regret at Senor Romero's demise. Secretary Long said that he wished to express his great respect for the admirable manner in which Mr. Romero had represented his country here, and for the dignity and tact with which he had conducted himself.

Secretary Alger said: "I am deeply pained by the death of Senor Romero. He has been one of the ablest and most conscientious diplomats that has served any government in this Capital, and his work has been as effective for American interests as for those of Mexico. In bringing about the present cordial relations between the two countries. He has always been a friend of the United States, and was a man of unmistakable integrity."

The Bureau of American Republics was closed yesterday in respect to the memory of Senor Romero.

Secretary Hay expressed the sincere feeling of regret which not only official people but all Washington people felt in the death of the Mexican Ambassador. "His residence here for forty years," Secretary Hay said, "with very brief intervals of absence, forms the longest continuous length of service ever attained by a foreign diplomat in this country, and his elevation and dignity of character, his uniform courtesy to all with whom he was brought in contact, his sincerity and straightforwardness, endeared him to everybody. He leaves a place hard to fill in the official life of the Capital. Few diplomats have ever accomplished so much good in strengthening the relations of friendship and good neighborhood between the country that he represented and the country in which he was so long an honored guest."

Regret is expressed at the State Department that by his untimely death Senor Romero was prevented from realizing the ambition of his latter days, namely, to take his place among the Ambassadors at the National Capital. One of the most important functions which Senor Romero has undertaken just before his fatal illness was that of negotiating an extradition treaty between the United States and Mexico to replace the convention just about to expire. Mr. Clayton, our representative at the City of Mexico, however, has already made much headway in perfecting the preliminaries of this arrangement that no serious delay in its consummation is likely to follow.

Message to Ambassador Clayton.

Secretary Hay sent the following telegram to Ambassador Clayton in Mexico:

Express to President and government of Mexico the deep sorrow and sincere condolences of the President and government of the United States by reason of the death of the honored representative of the sister republic. Long known to us and esteemed in the highest degree for his sterling qualities and personal endowments, Senor Romero's death at this time, when higher honor and enlarged usefulness had been deservedly conferred upon him, is especially lamented. The President and Cabinet will attend the funeral.

The question having arisen as to the propriety of abandoning the President's New Year reception on account of the death of the Mexican Minister, Assistant Secretary Hill, of the State Department, visited the British Ambassador, the German Ambassador, and other representative members of the diplomatic corps for the purpose of ascertaining their views on the subject. The consensus of opinion was that inasmuch as the obsequies of the deceased diplomat will take place on Sunday, there was no occasion for any interference with the official programme.

Senor Romero was on intimate terms with President Lincoln and Secretary Seward. In 1868, when he returned to Mexico, he was sent by Secretary Seward as a mark of distinction in a United States war ship. The Mexican legation was, by a concurrent arrangement of the two governments within the last month, raised to the grade of an embassy, and next Tuesday had been fixed upon as the day when Senor Romero was to present his credentials to President McKinley as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.

SEÑOR ROMERO, DIPLOMAT, IS DEAD

Mexican Ambassador Passes
Away at His Wash-
ington Home.

RESULT OF AN OPERATION.

His Health Broken by the Death
of His Wife Some
Months Ago.



The Dead Ambassador.

Washington, Dec. 20.—Senor Don Matias Romero, the Mexican Ambassador to the United States, died at the Embassy here at 4:30 o'clock this morning. On Wednesday an operation for appendicitis was performed upon the Ambassador, and the resulting shock proved greater than he could bear. At 1:30 o'clock this morning a high fever set in and he sank rapidly until his death.

At his bedside were his sister, Mrs. Garcia, and the secretaries and other attaches of the Embassy, his physicians and former Secretary and Mrs. John W. Foster.

The death of Mrs. Romero, which occurred some months ago, was a great shock to the Ambassador, and on his return from Mexico, whither he took her body for interment, his friends remarked that he showed unmistakable signs of failing health. While in Mexico at that time Senor Romero was stricken with fever, and although he was soon able to return to the United States, he never fully regained his health.

The funeral services will take place at St. Matthew's Catholic Church Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, when a requiem low mass will be celebrated. The body will be placed temporarily in a vault in Mt. Olivet Cemetery to await the ability of Mrs. Garcia to return to Mexico. She is now ill, and probably will not be able to make the journey for some weeks.

The following have been selected as honorary pall bearers: The British Ambassador, the German Ambassador, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Minister of Venezuela, the Minister of Guatemala, Senator John T. Morgan, Representative R. R. Hitt, former Secretary John W. Foster and Mr. John W. Thompson.

At the Cabinet meeting to-day it was agreed that the President and all the members of his Cabinet should attend the funeral services Sunday afternoon, and that United States Minister Powell Clayton, at the City of Mexico, should be instructed by telegraph to convey to the President of Mexico a message of sympathy and condolence from the President and people of the United States over the death of Senor Romero.

The Ambassador's nephew, Jose Romero, is now on his way from Mexico, having been summoned when the Ambassador was first stricken, but it is not expected that he can reach here in time for the funeral.

Senor Romero probably was the best known member of the Diplomatic Corps in Washington, and was for some time its Dean. He was one of the best known writers and diplomats of Mexico. He was born in the city of Oaxaca on February 24, 1837. In December, 1859, he came to Washington as First Secretary of the Mexican Legation and with brief intervals of service in his native land had been in America since that time in the diplomatic service.

Senor Romero.

No better type of the modern progressive Mexican could be found than Senor Don Matias Romero, whose untimely death was announced yesterday. Devoted to his own country he was the sincere friend of the United States, and by his diplomatic ability allayed friction which at times might in some degree have disturbed the harmony of the relations between the two countries.

He had been General Grant's personal friend, and when the black days of 1865 came it was Senor Romero who hastened to the house of the old commander and offered his entire fortune until the general's troubles had been tided over. The offer was gratefully declined in a voice that trembled and with eyes that were wet with tears. It was not an empty Castilian offer, for the sincerity of his regard for General Grant was widely known.

The American people came to know Senor Romero best through his numerous contributions to our periodicals. He was a voluminous and interesting writer, having produced fifty volumes, it is said.

He first came as representative of his country in 1859, as secretary of the Mexican legation and subsequently was charge d'affaires. This was a time of much tension. The civil war was on and Napoleon III was waiting like a vulture to sweep down if fate should so

146-201

ROMERO DEAD.

He Had Represented Mexico at Washington for Many Years.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 20.—Ambassador Romero of Mexico died at 4 a. m. aged 62.

The remains will be taken to Mexico for interment.

Last Wednesday an operation for appendicitis was performed upon the ambassador, and, although the operation was entirely successful, the resulting shock proved greater than he could bear. Up to 1:30 a. m., however, it was thought that he was in a fair way to recover, but at that time a high fever set in and he sank rapidly.

About his bedside were his sister, Mrs. Garcia, and his aunt, the secretaries and other attaches of the embassy, his physicians and ex-Sec. and Mrs. J. W. Foster.

The death of Mrs. Romero, which occurred some months ago, was a great shock to the ambassador, and on his return from Mexico, whither he had taken her remains for interment, his friends remarked that he was greatly broken and showed unmistakable signs of failing health.

The ambassador's nephew, Jose Romero, is now on his way from Mexico, and although it is not expected that he can reach here in time for the funeral, in all probability he will assume charge of the remains when they are taken to Mexico some time in the near future.

At their special request the President and other high officials of the Mexican Government were kept constantly advised of Senator Romero's condition, and immediately upon his death telegrams announcing the fact were sent.

The funeral will take place at St. Matthew's Catholic church, Sunday, at 1 P. M., when a requiem low mass will be celebrated.

The body will be placed temporarily in a vault in Mount Olive cemetery to await the ability of Mrs. Garcia to return to Mexico. She is now ill and probably will not be able to make the journey for some weeks.

Those have been selected honorary pallbearers: The British ambassador, the German ambassador, the secretary of state, the secretary of the treasury, the minister of Venezuela, the minister of Guatemala, Senator J. W. Morgan, Rep. R. R. Hill, Hon. J. W. Foster and J. W. Thompson.

At the cabinet meeting today it was agreed that the President and all the members of his cabinet should attend the funeral.

Sec. Hay sent the following telegram to Ambassador Clayton at City of Mexico: "Express to president and government of Mexico the deep sorrow and sincere condolences of the President and government of the United States by reason of the death of the honored representative of the sister republic. Long known to us and esteemed in the highest degree for his sterling qualities and personal endowments, Senator Romero's death at this time, when higher honor and enlarged usefulness were his, is especially lamented. The President and cabinet will attend the funeral."

The question having arisen as to the propriety of abandoning the President's new year's reception on account of the death of the Mexican minister, Asst. Sec. Hill of the state department visited the representative members of the diplomatic corps for the purpose of ascertaining their views on the subject. The consensus of opinion was that, as the obsequies of the deceased diplomat will take place on Sunday, there was no occasion for any interference with the official programme arranged for the following day, including the diplomatic breakfast and the President's new year's reception.

Upon being thus informed, the President concluded to adhere to the programme.

At the cabinet meeting today it was agreed that the President and all the mem-

bers of his cabinet should attend the funeral at 10 o'clock Sunday afternoon.

Sec. Hay expressed the sincere feeling of regret which not only official people, but all Washington people, felt in the death of the Mexican ambassador.

"His residence here for 40 years," Sec. Hay said, "with very brief intervals of absence, forms the longest continuous length of service ever attained by a foreign diplomat in this country, and his elevation and dignity of character, his uniform courtesy to all with whom he was brought in contact, his sincerity and straightforwardness, endeared him to everybody. Few diplomats have ever accomplished so much good in strengthening the relations of friendship and good neighborhood between the country that he represented and the country in which he was so long an honored guest."

There were many genuine expressions of regret at Senator Romero's demise. Secretary Long said that he wished to express his great respect for the admirable manner in which the ambassador had represented his country here, and for the dignity and tact with which he had conducted himself.

Secretary Alger said: "I am deeply grieved by the death of Senator Romero. He had been one of the ablest and most conscientious diplomats that had served any government in this capital and his work had been as effective for American interests as for those of Mexico. In bringing about the present cordial relations between the two countries, he had always been a friend of the United States and was a man of unimpeachable integrity."

The bureau of American republics was closed today in respect to the memory of Senator Romero, who was reverently referred to today by one of the officers as "the father of the bureau," because of his long association with its work and the prominent part he had taken in its establishment and maintenance.

Regret is expressed at the State department that by his untimely death Senator Romero was prevented from realizing the ambition of his later days, namely to take his place among the ambassadors at the national capital.

One of the most important functions which Senator Romero had undertaken just before his fatal illness was that of negotiating an extradition treaty between the United States and Mexico to replace the convention just about to expire. Mr. Clayton, our representative at the City of Mexico, however, has already made such headway in perfecting the preliminaries of the arrangement that no serious delay in consummation is likely to follow.

Senator Romero was probably the best known member of the diplomatic corps in Washington and was for some time its dean.

When Great Britain raised her mission to an embassy, the added rank placed Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador, at the head of the corps, though a junior in years of service, to Senator Romero, who was raised only recently from the rank of minister to that of ambassador.

Great Britain, Italy, Germany, France, and Russia set the example which Mexico followed in order to honor the diplomat who had represented her so ably at Washington for more than 20 years in all, and had served her faithfully and well in other capacities at home.

A sketch prepared by the bureau of American republics and published in its bulletin for the month of December, 1898, after revision by Senator Romero himself, gives the subjoined biographical review of the dead ambassador.

Senator Romero was one of the most prominent statesmen, writers and diplomats of Mexico. He was born in the city of Oaxaca, Feb. 24, 1837. He received his first education in his native place and finished it at the city of Mexico, where he received his diploma as a lawyer.

In 1855 he first entered the foreign office, although still pursuing his legal studies. In 1857, when Pres. Comonfort made his coup d'état, forcing Pres. Juarez to leave the capital, Senator Romero accompanied him to Vera Cruz where he continued in the service of the department of foreign relations.

In December, 1859, he came to Washington as first secretary of the Mexican legation and remained here in that capacity until August, 1860, when, in the absence of the minister, he became charge d'affaires. He returned to Mexico in 1862 to

take part in the war against the French, and was appointed colonel by the president.

Then Porfirio Diaz then appointed him as his chief of staff. Soon after that Pres. Juarez accredited him as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Washington. He remained at this post from October, 1883, until January, 1886, having rendered most important services to his country.

On his return to Mexico he was appointed secretary of the treasury, but was obliged on account of ill-health to give up that office in 1872. From 1877 to 1878 he was again secretary of the treasury. In 1880 he served as postmaster-general.

In March, 1882, he came back to Washington as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, and has remained in that capacity ever since, with an interruption of only ten months in 1885, when for the third time he was called to serve as secretary of the treasury.

Besides his diplomatic duties he was a frequent contributor to magazine literature, mainly confining his labors to articles relative to Mexico. During the last few months the first volume of a valuable work from his pen appeared, entitled "Mexico and the United States," being a study of subjects affecting their political, commercial and social relations.

MR.

Department of State.

Washington, December 30, 1898.

Number 385.

Sir:-

It is with the sincerest regret that the

President and the Government of the United States have

received the sad intelligence of the death this morning

in this city of Señor Don Matias Romero, who has for

many years acceptably lived among us as Envoy Extraor-

dinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United Mex-

ican States, and who was on the eve of presenting to the

President his letters of credence as the first Amba-

sador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of his Gov-

ernment to this country,

General Clayton has been charged to convey to your Government an expression of the high estimation in which Mr. Romero was held by the Government and people of the United States by reason of his long and honorable residence in this country.

As I had the honor to inform you verbally, the President, the Secretary of State and the other members of the Cabinet will attend the funeral ceremonies.

Department of State.
which will take place tomorrow.

Washington, December 30, 1898.
Accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of my high

Number 385.

consideration.

Sir:-

John Hay.

It is with the sincerest regret that the
Señor Don José F. Godoy,

President and the Government of the United States have
etc, etc, etc.

received the sad intelligence of the death this morning
Es copia, Washington, Enero 2 de 1899.

in this city of Señor Don Matías Romero, who has for

many years acceptedly lived among us as Envoy Extraor-

inary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United Mex-

ican States, and who was on the eve of presenting to the

President his letters of credence as the first Ambas-

sador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of his Gov-

ernment to this country.

General Clayton has been charged to convey

to your Government an expression of the high estimation

in which Mr. Romero was held by the Government and

people of the United States by reason of his long and

honorable residence in this country.

As I had the honor to inform you verbally,

the President, the Secretary of State and the other

members of the Cabinet will attend the funeral ceremony-

demás miembros del Gabinete asistieron a las ceremonias
Número 385.

Departamento de Estado.

Nuevamente acepto usted Señor las seguridades
Washington, Diciembre 30 de 1898.

Señor:-

Con el más profundo sentimiento el Presi-
John Hay.

dente y el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos han recibido
Señor Don José F. Godey.

la sensible noticia de la muerte que ocurrió esta maña-
etc etc etc

na en esta ciudad del Señor Don Matías Romero, quien por
He trasladado Washington, Enero 2 de 1899.

tantos años vivió entre nosotros, con beneplácito, como

Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de

los Estados Unidos Mexicanos y quien estaba al presen-

tar sus cartas credenciales como el primer Embajador

Extraordinario y Plenipotenciario de su Gobierno en es-

te país.

Se ha ordenado al General Clayton que tras-

mita al Gobierno de usted una expresión de la alta es-

tima en que tenían al Señor Romero el Gobierno y el

pueblo de los Estados Unidos á causa de su larga y ho-

norable residencia en este país.

Como ya tuve la honra de informar á usted

verbalmente, el Presidente y Secretario de Estado y los

demás

demás miembros del Gabinete asistirán á las ceremonias
Número 385.

fúnebres que tendrán lugar mañana.

Departamento de Estado.

Nuevamente acepte usted, Señor, las seguridades
Washington, Diciembre 30 de 1898.

de mi alta consideración.

Señor:-

John Hay.

Con el más profundo sentimiento el Presi-

Señor Don José F. Godoy,
diente y el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos han recibido

etc, etc, etc.
la sensible noticia de la muerte que ocurrió esta maña-

Es traducción, Washington, Enero 2 de 1899.
na en esta ciudad del Señor Don Matías Romero, quien po-

como *José F. Godoy* ✓
tantos años vivió entre nosotros, con beneplácito, como

Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de

los Estados Unidos Mexicanos y quien estaba al presen-

tar sus cartas credenciales como el primer Embajador

Extraordinario y Plenipotenciario de su Gobierno en es-

te país.

Se ha ordenado al General Clayton que tras-

mita al Gobierno de usted una expresión de la alta es-

tima en que tenían al Señor Romero el Gobierno y el

pueblo de los Estados Unidos á causa de su larga y ho-

norable residencia en este país.

Como ya tuve la honra de informar á usted

verbalmente, el Presidente y Secretario de Estado y los

deuda

Número 38.

Legacion Mexicana.

Washington, Enero 2 de 1899.

Señor Secretario:

He tenido la honra de recibir la atenta nota

de usted, fecha 30 del mes próximo pasado, en que ex-

presa usted el sentimiento con que el Presidente y el

Gobierno de los Estados Unidos han recibido la noticia

del fallecimiento del Señor Don Matias Romero, Embaja-

dor de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos cerca del Gobierno

de los Estados Unidos de América, y en que me manifies-

ta usted que se ha ordenado al General Clayton que ex-

prese á mi Gobierno la alta estima en que tenían el

Gobierno y el pueblo de los Estados Unidos al Señor

Romero por su larga y honorable residencia en este

pais; manifestándome igualmente que el Presidente, us-

ted y los demás miembros del Gabinete asistirían á las

ceremonias fúnebres del Señor Romero.

Ya trasmito á mi Gobierno la nota de usted,
y no dudo que su contenido será recibido como una nue-
va muestra del afecto y de la alta estima en que se

tuvo en este país y por el Gobierno de los Estados Uni-

dos de América al Señor Don Matias Romero, por lo cual

indudablemente el pueblo y el Gobierno de mi país estarán

sumamente reconocidos á este pueblo y Gobierno.

Renuevo á usted, Señor Secretario, las segu-

ridades de mi más alta y distinguida consideracion.

José F. Godoy.

Hon. John Hay,
Gobierno de los Estados Unidos han recibido la noticia

del fallecimiento del Señor Don Matias Romero, Embaja-

dor de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos cerca del Gobierno

Es copia. Washington, Enero 2 de 1899.

Se ha ordenado al General Clayton que ex-

prese á mi Gobierno la alta estima en que tenían el

Gobierno y el pueblo de los Estados Unidos al Señor

Romero por su larga y honorable residencia en este

país; manifestándole igualmente que el Presidente, us-

ted y los demás miembros del Gabinete asistirán á las

ceremonias fúnebres del Señor Romero.

Ya tramito á mi Gobierno la nota de usted,

y no dudo que su contenido será recibido como una ma-

va muestra del afecto y de la alta estima en que se

tuvo

Le Chargé d'Affaires ad interim du Mexique rempli le triste devoir d'annoncer aux chefs de mission à Washington que l'Ambassadeur des Etats Unis Mexicains est decédé hier à 4 heures 10 minutes du matin, et en même temps a l'honneur de les inviter avec les membres de la mission aux funeraillles qui auront lieu à l'Eglise de Saint Matthew, Rhode Island Avenue, le Dimanche 1^{er} Janvier à une heure de l'après-midi.

Washington, le 31 Decembre, 1898.

En redingote.

British Embassy.

Washington.

Her Britanic Majesty's Ambassador begs to acknowledge the receipt of the letter of the Chargé d' Affaires of Mexico of the 30th instant and will have the honor to act as pall bearer at the funeral of His Excellency Matias Romero, late Ambassador of Mexico, which is to be held tomorrow at 1-p. m.

In accepting this melancholic office, Sir Julian Pauncefote begs to offer to Don José F. Godoy his most sincere condolences together with his expression of his high consideration.

December 31st 1898.

Es copia, Washington, Enero 2 de 1899.

José F. Godoy ✓

Kaiserlich Deutsche Botschaft.

Washington, D. C.

The Ambassador of Germany begs to inform the
Cargé d'Affaires ad interim of Mexico, in reply to his
note of December 30th last, that he will have the honor
to act as a pall bearer at the funeral service of His
Excellency Matias Romero, late Ambassador of Mexico, to
take place at Saint Matthew's Church at one o'clock p.m.
on Sunday, January 1st 1899, and that he will be at
the Mexican Embassy at about 12:30 p. m. on that day.

Washington, D. C., December 31st 1898.

Es copia, Washington, Enero 2 de 1899.

John F. Locky ✓

1715 Massachusetts Avenue.

The Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of Mexico.

I hasten to accept the honorable yet sad duty of service as honorary pall bearer at the funeral obsequies of our lamented friend His Excellency Matias Romero, to be held on Sunday next. His death brings a sense of personal loss to all our people. His official duties so honorably and wisely discharged won for him and the great Republic he well represented the respect and good will of all with whom he came into official contact, while his personal life so pure, and friendly in its spirit gave him a warm place in our affection.

Sincerely yours,

Lyman J. Gage.

December 30th.

Es copia, Washington, Enero 2 de 1899.

Jose F. Hooley ✓

LEGACION DE LOS
ESTADOS UNIDOS MEXICANOS
EN WASHINGTON.

184 1049
Senator Morgan accepts the honor of the invitation of the Honorable Chargé d'Affairs, to act as pall-bearer at the funeral of His Excellency Matias Romero, late Ambassador of Mexico, and begs to express his deep personal sorrow at the great loss sustained by both Republics and their people in the death of the illustrious statesman.

December 30, 1898.

Es copia. Washington, Enero 2 de 1899.

José F. Godoy ✓

Committee on Foreign Affairs,

House of Representatives U. S.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 31, 1898.

Don José F. Godoy

Chargé d'Affairs ad interim,

etc., etc., etc.

Mexican Embassy.

Dear Sir:

I have your favor of yesterday requesting me to act as one of the honorary pallbearers at the Funeral of his Excellency the late Ambassador Romero, and will be at hand as suggested at 12.30 on Sunday at the Embassy to honor the cherished memory of my old friend, your lamented countryman.

Very truly,

R. R. Hitt.

Es copia. Washington, Enero 2 de 1898.

José F. Godoy ✓

186
HH
El Encargado de Negocios ad interim de Colombia tiene la honra de saludar al Encargado de Negocios ad interim de México y de hacerle presente, en nombre de su Gobierno, los más sinceros sentimientos de condolencia por el lamentable fallecimiento del Excelentísimo Señor Don Mtias Romero, Embajador de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, sintiendo profundamente que una indisposición de salud lo prive de cumplir el triste deber de asistir á los funerales del respetable y distinguido finado. Julio Rengifo aprovecha esta oportunidad para manifestar que toma parte de la manera más cordial en el duelo nacional de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, causado por la desaparición de uno de sus más nobles hijos, quien era al mismo tiempo reconocido con justicia como uno de los más ilustres hombres públicos de este Continente.

Washington, D. C. Enero 1^o de 1899.

Al Señor Don José F. Godoy,

etc, etc, etc.

Es copia, Washinton, Enero 2 de 1899.

José F. Godoy ✓

112

Legacion de Costa Rica.

El Ministro de Costa Rica, interpretando fielmente los sentimientos de su Gobierno, envia al Honorable Señor Don José F. Godoy, Encargado de Negocios de México en Washington, la expresion sincera del dolor que experimenta con motivo de la inesperada muerte del Excelentísimo Señor Licenciado Don Matias Romero, Embajador de México en Washington.

Joaquin Bernardo Calvo, une la expresion de iguales sentimientos personales en esta triste ocasion que lamenta profundamente.

Washington, 30 de diciembre de 1898.

Es copia. Washington, Enero 2 de 1899.

José F. Godoy ✓

Bureau of American Republics.

Washington, December 31, 1898.

Señor Don José F. Godoy,

etc, etc, etc.

Legación de México.

Muy Señor mío:-

Acabo de recibir una carta del Señor Director de esta Oficina, quien, por motivos de salud, se encuentra fuera de esta ciudad. Me pide en ella el Señor Emory que exprese á usted sus sentimientos de condolencia por la irreparable pérdida que México ha sufrido con la muerte del Excelentísimo Señor Don Matias Romero

La Oficina de las Repúblicas Americanas, que siempre miró al Señor Romero como uno de sus mejores amigos y más constantes sostenedores, está tambien de duelo, y une su pésame al del Señor Director.

Ruego á usted se haga intérprete de los sentimientos expresados en esta carta cerca de la familia del Señor Embajador Romero, y me crea su atento y seguro servidor q. b. s. m.

H. Guzman.

Director interino.

Es copia, Washington, Enero 2 de 1899.

1898.

Señor Don José F. Godey

etc, etc, etc.

Legación de México.

Muy Señor mío:-

Agradezco de recibir una carta del Señor Direc-
tor de esta Oficina, quien, por motivos de salud, se en-
cuentra fuera de esta ciudad. Me pide en ella al Señor
Godey que exprese á usted sus sentimientos de condolan-
cia por la irreparable pérdida que México ha sufrido
con la muerte del Excelentísimo Señor Don Matías Romero.
La Oficina de las Repúblicas Americanas, que
siempre miró al Señor Romero como uno de sus mejores
miembros y más constantes colaboradores, está también de-
duelo, y me su pésame al Señor Director.

Ruego á usted se haga intérprete de los sen-
timientos expresados en esta carta hacia la familia
del Señor Embajador Romero, y me crea su atento y res-
-

to servido p. d. a. m.

H. Guzmán.

Director interior.

Secretaría
de

Relaciones Exteriores.

México, 3 de Enero de 1899.

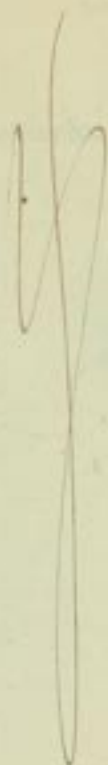
Señor Encargado de Negocios:

He dado cuenta al Señor Presidente de la República con la nota fechada el 31 del mes pasado en que se sirve Usted expresar los sentimientos de condolencia del Gobierno de Guatemala y los suyos propios, por el fallecimiento del Señor Don Matías Romero, Representante de México en los Estados Unidos de América; y por encargo del mismo Primer Magistrado, tengo la honra de suplico a Usted tenga la bondad de hacer presente a su Gobierno y aceptar para sí el testimonio de ~~la~~ gratitud del Gobierno Mexicano por ~~su~~ ^{esta lamentable} sentido pésame con motivo de ~~la~~ pérdida que ha sufrido la República.

Renuevo a Usted las protestas de mi atenta conside-

ración.

Ign.^o Mariscal



Señor Coronel

Don Francisco Orla,

Encargado de Negocios ad interim

de Guatemala.

Eners 3/99

Telegrama

64 190
69

José M. Godoy

Legación Mexicana

Washington D.C.

Gobierro Recibi' en telegrama de ayer. Gobierno
Solo hace gastos de embalsamamiento, funerales
y traslación cadáver a esta ciudad. ~~Envíase ad-~~
~~emas viáticos legales a la familia~~. Dígame cuanto
necesita para eso y para gastos de Legación. En-
viareme además viáticos legales a la familia. ~~Tele-~~
gramma oportunamente fecha de salida

sk
D

Cop. f. 145.

Secretaría
de
Relaciones Exteriores.

México, Enero 3 de 1899.

ESTADO DE AMERICA,
ASIA Y OCEANIA.

463.
Funerales
del Sr. Romero

Hoy dirigí á Usted
el siguiente telegrama,

que confirmo:

"Recibí - - - - -

- - - - - de salida."

Remeto á Usted mi
consideración.

Maiscal



Señor Encargado de Negocios
ad interim de México ✓
Washington

Washington, Enero 3 de 1899;

Número 502.

Tengo la honra de manifestar á usted que

Propiedad personal
del Señor Romero.

existen en esta Legación gran número de efectos personales del finado Embajador, Señor Lic. Don Matias

Enero 11. Romero, y deseoso de entregarlos previo inventario á la persona ó personas que tengan derecho á recibirlos, he consultado al Señor John W. Foster, abogado consultor de esta Legación, sobre el particular, siendo su opinion que todos estos efectos deberan permanecer en la Legación, salvo la resolución que usted adoptare sobre el asunto, hasta que el tribunal respectivo designara la persona que debiera recogerlos.

Debo igualmente informar á usted que, segun sé, existe testamento del Señor Romero.

Suplico á usted que se sirva darme las instrucciones adecuadas al caso, y le renuevo las seguridades de mi mas alta y distinguida consideración.

José F. Godoy

Al Secretario de Relaciones Exteriores.

México.

efectos, como ha opinado el Sr. Foster

7754 - 12
393
193
7177
Roma, 3 de Enero de 1899.

N.º 37.
Pisame por
el Sr Romero.

Con profunda pena me
enteré ayer por el "Herald" de
Paris, de la defuncion de nues-
tro Embajador en Washington,
el Sr Don Matias Romero,
ocurrida el 30 de Diciembre
próximo pasado.

Los servicios importantes
del finado, prestados á la
Patria en su larga y honrosa
carrera pública, sus méritos in-
discutibles, y la influencia y
el prestigio de que gozaba en
los Estados Unidos, como Re-
presentante de nuestro país,
hacen doblemente sensible
su pérdida.

Por ella sírvase V. aceptar pa-
ra sí mi muy sentido pésame,
y hacer llegar igual manifes-
tacion de condolencia cerca
del Sr Presidente de la Re-
pública, recibiendo la expre-
sion de mi reconocimiento
por tal motivo.

Tengo la honra de re-
terar á V. las seguridades
de mi más alta conside-
racion.

G. A. Esteva, ✓

Sr Secretario de Estado y
del Despacho de Relaciones
Exteriores.

México.

Guatemala, Enero 3 de 1899

Nº 113.

Reflexión de
Don Matías
Romero.

Anexo 27
Interados

Con motivo de la muy
sensibile muerte de nuestro Em-
bajador en Washington, el Sr.
Don Matías Romero, este Señor
Ministro de Relaciones Exterio-
res me ha expresado sus senti-
mientos de condolencia, ha-
ciéndome saber que por el
cable había enviado a Ud su
sincero pésame.

Con todas las reservas
del caso, yo me permito ma-
nifestar a Ud que en el fondo
debe estar contento este Gobier-
no de tan deplorable suceso,
que priva, sin duda, a Méjico
de

de uno de sus prohombres más
patriotas, más infatigables y de
más influencia en Washington.

La tendencia á aceptar
una especie de protectorado ame-
ricano aumenta cada día más
en Guatemala.

Remeto á Ud el testimonio
de mi mas alta y distinguida
consideracion.

Luis Rios

Señor Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores
Méjico

Legación

de los

Estados Unidos Mexicanos.

195
180

174

La Republica

el Cuero de 99

Diplomático.

Ha fallecido en Washington el señor don Matías Romero, que por más de treinta años ha representado á su patria, Méjico, en los Estados Unidos del Norte. Recientemente había sido elevada la representación mejicana á la categoría de embajada, y el señor Romero encargado de ella. Como diplomático en su larga carrera el señor Romero ha prestado servicios eminentes á su país, como lo fué el que facilitó la intervención americana en las postrimerías del imperio.

Descanse en paz.

Washington, Enero 4 de 1899.

Número 508.

Fallecimiento del
Señor Romero.

Tengo la honra de manifestar á usted que hoy
recibí una nota del Señor Don Luis F. Carbo, Ministro

1 anexo.

del Ecuador cerca de nuestro Gobierno y del de este país

en que me dá el más sentido pésame por la muerte del

Enero 13 Embajador, Señor Lic. Don Matias Romero, y hace aprecia-

Recibo y ciones justas y merecidas acerca de los grandes servi-

que manifiesta la
satisfacción del go.
por la capacidad del
Embajador del Ecuador cios prestados por este diplomático á su país y á las

demás Repúblicas latino-americanas.

Adjunta remito á usted copia de la nota del
Señor Carbo.

Renuevo á usted las seguridades de mi más al-
ta y distinguida consideración.

José F. Godey ✓

Al Secretario de Relaciones Exteriores.

México.

Legacion del Ecuador.

Washington, Enero 3 de 1899.

Señor Encargado de Negocios:

Tengo el honor de presentar á esa Legacion,
y por su conducto al Gobierno y al Pueblo mexicanos, el
más sincero pésame por la sensible muerte del Excmo.
Señor Don Matias Romero, Embajador de México en esta
capital.

Los grandes servicios prestados por el Exce-
lentísimo Señor Romero á su patria y á la América, ha-
cian de él uno de los hombres más prominentes de este
Hemisferio.

El Gobierno de mi patria le es deudor de nume-
rosas pruebas de confraternidad americana, pues en re-
petidas veces y en distintas épocas se encargó de los
asuntos de la Legacion del Ecuador, en ausencia del
Ministro.

Mi pais deplora estairreparable pérdida y se
une á México en esta inmensa desgracia de la que parti-
cipa todo el Continente.

Ruego á V.S. H. se digne trasmitir de un mo-
do especial estos sentimientos al Excmo. Señor Presi-

dente

dente General Diaz, y á su Gabinete, pues el infrascrito, como Ministro que es tambien del Ecuador en México, ha tenido ocasion de apreciar la alta y merecida estimacion de que gozaba en su pais el ilustre muerto.

Al rendir este homenaje oficial al Embajador Mexicano, el suscrito se promete consagrar, en próxima oportunidad, el merecido tributo á la memoria del amigo inolvidable que fué una de las más brillantes personificaciones de nuestra raza en los Estados Unidos y el vinculo de union entre los Representantes latino-americanos acreditados en Washington.

Sirvase aceptar, Señor Encargado de Negocios, mi más alta consideracion.

L. F. Carbo.

Hon. Señor Don José F. Godoy,

Encargado de Negocios de México.

Es copia. Washington, Enero 4 de 1899.

José F. Godoy ✓

Washington, Enero 4 de 1899.

Número 509.

Funerales y tras-
lación del Señor
Romero.

Tengo la honra de informar á usted que esta
mañana recibí un telegrama de usted fechado ayer, y con-
cebido en los términos siguientes:-

"Recibí su telegrama de ayer. Gobierno solo

hace gastos de embalsamamiento, funerales y traslación
cadaver á esta ciudad. Dígame cuanto necesita para eso
y para gastos de Legación. Enviaránse además viáticos
legales á la familia. Telegrafieme oportunamente fecha
de salida".

En virtud de lo expresado en ese telegrama,

hice presente á la Señora Romero de García y al Señor

José Romero, que el Gobierno hará los gastos de embal-
samamiento, funerales y traslación del cadaver del Se-

ñor Romero á esa capital, y pedí al Señor W. R. Speare,

encargado del embalsamamiento y de los funerales un

presupuesto de los gastos ya hechos y que se deban ha-

cer hasta colocar el cadaver en el carro fúnebre, é

igualmente pedí un presupuesto sobre el costo de la

traslación del cadaver en carro especial hasta esa capi-

tal.

El Señor Speare me presentó un memorandum que

arroja la suma total de \$801.75, por embalsamamiento,

funerales y entrega del cadaver en la estación del fe-

rocarril en esta ciudad, y la compañía del ferrocarril

un presupuesto aproximado de \$1.500, por la conducción

del mismo cadaver en carro especial, capilla ardiente,

hasta la ciudad de México.

Respecto de los gastos de la Legación, he con-

siderado que la suma de \$500 será suficiente para cubrir

los gastos de oficio en los meses de Enero y Febrero, y

los extraordinarios que puedan ocurrir.

En vista de lo anterior, esta tarde envié á

usted un telegrama en los términos siguientes:-

"Recibido su telegrama fecha ayer. Aproximada-

mente ochocientos funerales, mil quinientos traslación

hasta esa, quinientos Legación".

Renuevo á usted las seguridades de mi más al-

ta y distinguida consideración.

José F. Goetz ✓

Al Secretario de Relaciones Exteriores.

México.