CHILI OPENS THE BALL

Cruisers and Topedo Boats Sent to Guard the Straits of Magellan.

WILL TRY AND TURN BACK OUR FLEET.

Chances for a Naval Battle in the Neighborhood of the Horn.

ADMIRAL WALKER WARNED OF DANGER

Au Attempt May Be Made to Blow Up Our War Ships.

CABINET DISCUSSES THE SITUATION.

President Harrison's Message Written and Ready to Be Submitted to Congress Tomorrow-Nature of the Ultimatum to Be Submitted.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 19.—Captain Evans has reported to the department that four of the best cruisers in the Chilian navy will leave Valpara'so January 20 for the straits of Mayellan, with a torpedo boat besides. From another officer comes the additional information that the captain of one of the English ships of war in those waters sald that the Chilian commander informed him that the fleet was going "on a special

"You will be astonished before long," he said.

This news is interpreted to mean that Admiral Walker's fleet may be halted there and directed to turn back or risk a fight. This is the most serious indication of Child's hastile intentions that the Navy department has received. Naval officers say it can only mean one thing, which is that Chili intends opening the ball herself. The yessels to go are said to be the Esmeralda, the Almirante Cochrane, the Pinto, a new unarmored cruiser whose sailing rate is nineteen knots, and the Condell, the famous fast torpedo boat that blew up the Blanco Encatado.

Fears for Walker's Fleet,

Admiral Walker in his flagship, the Chicago, arrived at Montevideo January 11. He was today informed of what might happen to him and warned to make ready for it. For the first time there is real alarm here at the threatened danger to Admiral Walker. His squadron is not equipped with torpedoes, and the Chicago might be blown up in spite of the utmost vigilance. It would be a daring and plucky attempt, but so was the successful attempt on the Blanco Enca iada,

Captain Evans also informs the department that he is taking the most extreme pre cautions on account of what he has been told for the safety of the Yorktown. He does not intend to be blown out of the water if he can help it.

Important Cabinet Meeting. President Harrison and his cabinet held a most important meeting at 11 o'clock. Tuesday is the regular cabinet day, but on this occasion the president's advisers assembled for the sole purpose of discussing the special message to congress on the Chilian affair, which the president has prepared and which he submits to the members of the cabinet before sending it, together with the correspondence, to the two houses of congress. The president's message is not a request for a declaration of war; it is not a suggestion that congress should declare war; it is simply a message reviewing what the United States has done to induce the Cullian govern-ment to make reparation for the assault upon the Baltimore sailors and describing the delay which has been encountered in arriv-ing at a peaceable solution of the difficulty. It is couched in such terms that it will be left optional with congress to instruct the president to send an ultimatum to the Chilian government under the terms of which ample apology must be rendered with-out delay and upon the penalty of war with the United States. The president has been greatly interested in the utterances of those congressmen who appear to favor war with

Divine Guidance Asked. In his prayer in the house the enaplain in voked divine guidance for the president, his advisers and the members of the two

houses in the present crisis. The cabinet meeting proceedings were only temporarily interrupted by the slight illness of Secretary Blaine. There is reason to believe the government has received dispatches through the Chilian minister looking to a peaceful and satisfactory solution of the questions in dispute, and they were sub-mitted to the cabinet today. This may possibly do away altogether with the necessity of referring the question to congress.

It was reported at the capitol today that

the government of Great Britain had taken steps to bring about a more friendly feeling between the United States and Chili and will intervene to effect a settlement of the trouble.

Blaine Objects to the Message.

There will be no misunderstanding of the language employed by the president, how-ever. It will be warlike in tone and will indicate most unmistakably what the presi-dent desires congress to do. It is now under-stood that the message and correspondence will be sent to both houses of congress simul taneously at noon on Wednesday. Should news of any importance reach this country from Chili, the message might be delayed, but the president is very anxious that it

should go in this week. It is not likely that the president will encounter any opposition to his project, except from Secretary Biaine. Mr. Blaine has labored long and carnestly with the presi-dent in the effort to induce him to take a broader view of the Chilian episode. He is said to have pointed out that the United States can gain nothing by war with Chiliand will abate nothing of its dignity should it take no other action in the premises than the severance of diplomatic relations. Mr. Blaine is still firm in the belief that the Chilian government will redeem the piedges which Minister Montt has already given of a satisfactory reply to the demands of the antisfactory reply to the demands of the United States. He fears, however, that a rupture of some sort may be precipitated by the course pursued by our naval representa-tives in Chinan waters. He is also apprehensive lest the Chilian government, lacking in adequate knowledge of our somewhat un-derrated navy, should take umbrage at the prospect of an ultimatum, when if a little more time had been given a peaceful termi-nation would have followed.

Mapping Out the Campaign. Captain Mahan, the theoretical warrior of the mayal service, is still in the city, and is with the secretary frequently. He formulates his schemes in an out-of-the-way room in the naval intelligence office and brings the plans down to the secretary to go over them, assisted in the better understanding of the projects by huge map of the Chilian a huge map of the Chilian coast, which stands on a chart rest beside Mr. Tracy's dosk Of course, this campaign is guarded with great secrecy. It can be said, however, without breaking confidence, that if the hos tilities reach the two year stage predicted in some quarters, the command of operations in the racific will be reposed in Rear Admiral Glerardi, formerly in charge of the New York says yard, while Admiral Walker will probably be second in command. No resease have yet been dispatched to Valencia but the constant of the beautiful but the contraction but paraiso, but the question has been quite seriously discussed and it is not improvable that Admiral Walker with the Chicago, At-

lanta and Bennington will be ordered around from Montevideo to Valparaiso. They may most the four ships and the torpedo boat which left Valparaiso some days ago fitted for war and on a most serious errand.

Commander Evans' Duties. One of the duties of Commander Evans of

the Yorktown at Valparaiso, in addition to his general instructions to weep the Navy de-partment advised of the condition of affairs in Chili, is to report with promptness the movements of the vessels of the Chilian navy so far as he is able to ascertain.

In accordance with these specific instructions, he today informed the Navy department that the Chilian steamer Esmeralda left the port of Valparaiso at 1 o'clock this morning to go to the assistance of the British

mail steamship John Einer, which is reported ashore 160 miles south of Valparaiso. This was the sum and substance of his dispatch. Sailed for the South.

That it made no allusion whatever to the Yorktown's having been fired on is taken as an absolute refutation of the rumor to that effect circulated last evening. It is learned today from a source that cannot be questioned that the Balmacoda

cannot be questioned that the Balmaccua refugees are still on the Yorktown and consequently are in no danger of falling into the hands of the Chilans by reason of the wreck of the steamship John Elder. The statement that they were placed on that vessel in disguise at Valparaiso is therefore incorrect. The fact that the Esmeralda has gone to the wreck of the John Elder might indicate, however, that the local authorities incline to the impression that the refugees were parsengers on that vessel.

Word has been received in Washington that the Philadelphia, the flagship of Admiral Gerhardi's squadron had sailed south from the Barbadoes, for Montevideo. This indicates a general naval movement of importance, as the station lines of the naval system are regarded as absolute, except in

cases of emergency.

There is considerable speculation as to who would be placed in command of the naval force in the Pacific in case of war, but the general opinion centers upon Rear Admiral Kimberly, who is at the head of the active list. He is now on shore duty in this

For the Benefit of the Refugees.

An Associated Press reporter had an interesting talk today with a Chilian gentleman who stands high to the estimation of the Chilian government, with regard to the recent act of the minister of foreign affairs in aforming Minister Egan that the refugees now on the Yorktown would be liable to sezure if the vessel on which they were to leave Chill for Europs touched at any of the local ports of that country. According to the statements made by this gentleman, the only inference to be drawn from the action of the ninister of foreign affairs is the Chilian gov rnment really meant it to be for the benefit ernment really meant it to be for the benefit of the refugees instead of notice of an attaitempt to secure their persons. The Chilian government, he said, had never asked their delivery from the legation, and it had never offered to give them a safe conduct out of the country. The gentleman likened their case to that of a citizen of the United States against another eitzen who might have a claim in which it citizen who might have a claim in which it would not be possible for the United States to stop the debtor from leaving the country. But there were proceedings of impeachment and charges in the courts against some o the refugees, and they could be apprel ended means of these instrumentalities at any port where the vessel might touch.

No Grounds for Complaint,

The gentleman said that the ministers and refugees had traveled "in concealment from Santiago to Valparaiso, and although the government was fully aware of what was going on, it was ignorant of the circumstance. This instance was cited as showing that the government could have taken the refugees during the trip if it so desired. But after it had been informed officially that they were abourd the cruiser Yorktown and intended to sail for Europe on a steamer touching at a Chilian port, the government was compelled to take cognizance of the and then notified Minister Egal that the refugees would be limble to seizure if found on such merchant vessel in a Chilian port. It was to avert this seizure that the minister of foreign affairs, with friendly intentions, communicated to the American minister what might be expected to happen. The government could not interfere in the proceedings of the courts, which uld have caused the arrest of the refugees The gentleman referred to intimated that the

statements be made would be substantiated by later developments.

In the course of further conversation conerning the reason alleged to have been as-signed by the Chilian minister of foreign affairs for his action, viz: That Commander Evans had saluted the Spanish minister, the gentleman treated the report in a manner which indicated that he placed very little credence in it.

Opinions of Congressmen.

There was a full in the talk today in reference to the Chilian matter on the house side of the capitol. The disposition was to await the receipt of the president's message before endeavoring to form any decided opinions on the subject. The feeling expressed was nearly all on the side of disbelled in war as the probable outcome of the trouble. bers could not say just in what way they expected the trouble to pass away, but there was a general concurrence of opinion that it would do so in some manner or other. A number of domo-cratic representatives who were talked with ieprecated a war with so small a nation as Ihili, and said the United States is large and strong enough to afford to overlook a great many things rather than proceed to extremi-ties. Chill, they said, had only 3,000,000 to our 60,000,000, and they were as a whole poor only partly civilized and without a strong

During the afternoon a report was in cir culation that the situation has assumed a slightly more pacific aspect. It was rumored that Great Britain had intervened and of-fered her good offices to bring about a peace-ful adjustment of the relations between the wo countries. No official confirmation of his rumor could be learned by members, bu t found credence with many from the facthat it had been anticipated that an amicable arrangement might be reached through the friendly interposition of some third nation, and Great Britain, with her vast material interests to Chill, was looked upon as most

likely to be the intervening power. England as a Mediator.

A difference of opinion was manifested as o whether or not the United States ought to accept the mediation of any third party with-out an expression from Chili of regret at the lawless acts of her citizens, and disavowal of official connection or sympathy with them. Many members thought that on account of Chilf's small size this government need not be at all rigorous in its requirements. One member said that the United States ought not to accept mediation without first receiv-ing an anology from Chill, and that he did not believe President Harrison was willing to do so. Some anxiety is felt by that mem-ber at the delay, and he is asxious that if trouble is to occur it should take place be-fore the Captain Prat, Chili's formidable war vessel now building in France, can be urned over to Chili. It is the knowledge of he fact that the Prat is nearing completion which makes the members of some of the eaboard cities anxious that the president's nessage to congress should soon be forth oming if trouple is to be feared.

While the talk today was favorable t sace many democratic members said plainly hat if lighting did come they were in of pushing the war vigorously and re essly, omitting no measure to give Chili r

Alliance Members Opposed to War. Should the president recommend congress declare war against Chili, the vote of co rress would be one of the most emphatic at irmatives ever recorded in the national capi or. But there would be a minority, and here the maker of history will find the two nore prominent alliance senators. Kyle and Peffer. What Senator leby would say, were he here, is not known. The reporter con-versed with Senators Kyle and Peffer on the nteresting topic of probable strife. "The sen-iment of the people I represent," said Mr. Cyle, "is against any war with Chin. Such a contest would be a national disgrace. The bare idea of going to war with a country smaller than one of our states is criminally ludicrous. To the civilized world it would

ing a little newsboy. The United States can't afford to pose as a bully, but it can af-ord to wait. If we are patient I think something favorable to a peaceful settlement of the difficulty will develop; the temporarily opaque situation must surely dissolve, and its component parts will then be visible. We shall not allow ourselves to be insuited, but under no circumstances ought we to be basty.

What Peffer Thinks of the Affair.

"War with Chili would be an absurdity, au inexcusable folly," said Senator Peffer. "It is something not to be seriously thought of by sensible people. I am opposed to war so long as other means of a settlement are available. To be sure, there is some war feeling throughout the country, but that is not strange, nor is it nationally creditable. A perverted dectrine of patriotism is respon-sible for this. The idea that the trouble at Valparaiso constitutes cause for war springs from a mistaken sense of bonor. A lot of our sailors, most of them propably intoxicated, sallors, most of them probably intoxicated, became parties to a brawl, and because two or three of them were killed we must bring about an enormous expense, and the death of many more of our people. The proposition is perfect foolishness. Let the president and the State department handle the matter cautiously and with proper deliberation, and in the course of time I believe we can arrive at an international understanding. Later we at an international understanding. Later we would ask for indemnity, and it seems to me that any reasonable request for financial reparation to the families of the men killed would be favorably responded to. The statement that 60,000,000-the biggest, chest and most prosperous nation on earth should entertain the idea of war with a ittle country like Chili is an absurdity. We know better and our knowledge should be apparent in our actions. Let us set the little ellows a good example, notwithstanding the existence of strong reasons to believe that the correspondence has not taken a favorable turn. The most diligent inquiry fails to seof dispatches of a peaceful tenor and on the other hand one member of the cabinet this afternoon declared that there was no change n the situation.

May Withhold His Message. The cabinet did not pursue the discussion after Secretary Blaine's retiring from the meeting, so that any dispatches that he may have had in his possession could not be fully onsidered at that time. It is understood, owever, that the subject will be taken up at the point where its discussion was inter-rupted when the cabinet meets again, which may be temorrow, and meantime the corremondence will be withheld from congress, It is learned officially tonight that the president's message on the subject will not be sent to congress tomorrow. While official information on this point does not extend beyond tomorrow, there are strong indications that the president has practically determined to postpone final action on this matter until next week, and this gives color to the belief that conciliatory dispatches have already been received and that more are expected. It is known that the president would strongly endorse any proposition for a settlement of the questions at issue on a peaceful basis consistent with the honor and dignity of the

IT WOULD BE AN EASY JOB. We Can Whip Chili if We Can Only Get

at Her. New York, Jan. 19.-Lieutenant Kilburn of the Miantonomah was the only senior officer a reporter could find !ast night. He is a clever and experienced scaman, who takes a keen interest in the situation and is capable of giving an intelligent opinion con-

cerning it. In answer to queries put to him by a reporter, he said: "Not being an army officer, I do not know how long it would take to mobilize 100,000 men for the invasion of Chili, but with the land transport facilities possessed by our government, nothing could be done rapidly. Again, I do not know what water transports imagine a very large number of vessels would be required. Were the troops and transports all ready, it would take them only twenty one days to reach Chilian waters from San Francisco. The requisite number of vessels could not be collected on our Pacific coast and they would have to proceed in detachments from New Orleans and other

Atlantic ports. : "Once in contact with the Chilians, we uld easily whip them. If the three or four first class armoved ships of the Chilian navy were destroyed they would be lost. The United States navy would take care of any that they might attempt to bring from Europe, and they could build none of their own, to speak of, whereas we have half a dozen navy yards."

Buying Ships for Transports.

"As respects the question of transporta-tion, it is said in the navy yards that the United States government is negotiating with the Morgan steam packet line for the purchase of four of its fastest vessels plying between this city and New Orleans—the Elmo, the Elmont, the Excelsion and another; also that the Navy department has recently purchased a vessel of Savannah, and is hav-ing it fitted out. The difficulty they say as regards the Morgan line steamers will be found in fitting them with berths and bunks for troops. The Savannah vessel can steam

thirteen or fourteen knots an neur.
"Speaking of Savannah and the south, said the gentieman who furnished this in-formation, "I have just returned from New Oricans and found that the war fever there s very high-much higher than it is here They say in the Crescent City that they are able to furnish men and vessels enough to wipe Chili out of existence. They only asl of the federal government ammunition and equipments.

EXPECT AID FROM ENGLAND.

Chilians Think They Would Have British

Help in Case of War. San Diego, Cal., Jan. 19.-Private advices from authentic sources in Chili state that among the common people of that country the talk is that war will result. The Chilians have no idea that their government will back down or retract any word or act. They consider themselves strong and expect additional strength from England. They agree that the United States navy is able to wipe their ves-sels from the face of the ocean, but they doubt not their ability to secure recognition from England or to secure some of England's war ships by purchase. If the information is correct, representatives of the Chilian government are now working on both propo-

According to orders received today, the cruiser Charleston will sail on Tuesday or Wednesday for San Francisco. She is simply awaiting the arrival of her new paynaster and surgeon. Mr. J. D. Parker arrived last evening from

Philadeiphia and reported to Admiral Brown. The paymester was expected last night, but as he did not arrive he will be here on Tues The Charleston will proceed at once to

SAILED FOR MONTEVIDEO.

The Cruiser Philadelphia Makes a Very Creditable Showing.

New York, Jan. 19 .- Advices from Barbadoes, West indies, state that the United States cruiser, Philadelphia, sailed from there yesterday for Montevideo. Correspondence from Barbadoes under date of January 2, runs thus: The passage here from Port-au-Prince was made by the Philadelphia with three boilers, the Concord being under full steam power. Even then the former had to be slowed down considerably o avold running away from her smaller companion, and as on the second day out a moderate sea from the east-northeast knocked down the Concord's speed still more knocked down the Concord's speed still more. Admiral Chorardi signaled her to proceed at discretion, while the Philadelphia went ahead at three-fourths boiler power. It is a pleasure to note the excellent behavior of the flagship in such a sea-way as has been encountered in the Caribbean sea. At no time has this sea even approximated in size those met in the massage from New York to St. Thomas, when the Philadelphia relied almost continually, but has been sufficiently heavy to show that the Philadelphia seem as though a big six-footer was attack, ciently heavy to show that the l'hiladelphia | manent effect,

will compare most favorably with any of the ships of the old type and with many of the

OMAHA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 20, 1892.

new vessels as a gun platform.

It is now three months since the Philadelphia was last docked, and most of that time she has been anchored in comparatively shallow water, where her bettom would quickly become foul. If presently she should be ordered to Chili, her usefulness as a fast cruiser would be over very soon after she got there. It is generally believed, therefore, if her presence is at all likely to be required in the Pacific, she will soon be docked and scraped, probably at Fort-de-France,

AT MARE ISLAND NAVY YARD.

Working Night and Day-Refitting Old

Wooden Vessels-Rumors, Vallero, Cal., Jan. 19. - Efforts to prepare the war ships at Mare Island for sea service were redoubled today and by far the largest force of men since the close of the rapellion are now working day and night. Electric light plants have been set up, enabling the men to work on the docks at night without cessation, and a large force of outside machinists were reported at the yards today to complete work on the wooden fleet as well as upon the steel cruisers. The force in the steam engineering department was also largely increased this morning and there is a lesire to accomplish as much work as possible in the shortest time. The wooden ships Adams, Ranger and Nipsic have beer asked for by the Navy department. The Mohican is ready and can leave the yard at any time, having her crew and stores on board. Navai officials refuse to discuss matters concerning what is likely to be done.

The Charleston is expected here and she

will go in dock at once. Her bull will be cleaned and every attention paid to nor machinery. A large increase is expected in the yards and dock force, so as to get her out of dock as soon as possible. The Baltimore is in the stream and a force of workings on board. The delay in the case of the Baltimore is due to the fact that her steam condensing tubes had become clogged and it was deemed imperative to have these cleaned, which requires twenty days, but will be shortened to ten days. Inside of a month the yard can be cleared of all the

vessels now here, in case the present force emain on duty. The orders concerning remairs on the Nipsic are considered surprising, in view of the fact that she was to have done duty at the new navy yard at Port Orchard. The general belief existing is that the government intends no delay on the vessel at the yard.

A rumor gained circulation today that the crew of the Albatross were likely to be transferred to the monitor Comanche. Although many believed the statement at first, it was found to have no foundation. Samuel Spring, a pay clerk of the United

States navy, died at the nava hospital last Charges of having extorted a portion of their salary from the workmen under him, it s stated, have been made in writing against Charles Phelps, forement at Mare Island navy yard, by Joseph Watson, a former employe, and the matter has been submitted to the Navy department at Washington by Admiral Irwin, commandant of the navy yard. The tax on workmen is reported to have ranged from 48 cents to \$1 at day, according to the wages the mechanic received.

BRUTAL AND CRUEL.

Captain Jenkins Describes the Assault on the Baltimore Sailors.

San Francisco, Cal., Jan 19.-Captain William H. Jenkins of the American steamship Keweena was yesterday examined by Judge Remy as to his knowledge of the atack on the Baltimore sailors in Valparaise on October 16 last. The Keweena was at Valparaiso at the time. Captain Jenkins testified that he was eating dinner at a hotel in he fashionable part of the city on the avof October 16 when he heard the shouts of a mob outside. He ran out and found them attacking a Baltimore sailor. The man ried to enter the gate, but was repulsed by the sentries, who crossed their muskets and barred his way. The mob then knocked the sailor down and beat him. The police afterward arrested him. Captain Jenkins contin

ed as follows:
"I returned to the hotel and sat looking out of a window with a lady, when we saw a Bultimore sailor come running into the square pursued by a mob, who were stoning him. One man overtook him and knocked him down in the gutter. Another picked up a paving stone, and raising it above his head brought it down on the prostrate body. The leavy stone struck the sailor on the shoulder.

knocking the man stiff. It was the most cruel thing I ever saw. The lady with me fainted at the sight. The police came up and arried the insensible body away."
The captain declared he had seen on the day of the assault about twenty Baltimore sailors on shore and all appeared sober. Those

he saw attacked were strictly sober. REFUGEES IN HARD LUCK.

They Escape from Santlago Only to Wrecked and Rearrested, LONDON, Jan. 19.-The Pacific Steam Nav igation company's mail steamer John Elder, from Valparaiso for Liverpool, has been wrecked in the straits of Magellan. All the passengers and the crew of the steamer were saved, but the resset herself will be a total

A dispatch to the Times from Santiago de Chili says the news of the wreck is causing much excitement in that city owing to the much excitement in that city owing to the fact that it is generally believed it was by this steamer a number of refugees who had sought safety at the American le-gation had left the country. The passengers proceeded to Conception, a Childian port 270 miles southwest of Santiage. The local authorities at that place received orders to ar rest all refugees found among the ship-wrocked people. All the mails on board the steamer were lost.

Chaplain McIntyre Praises Egan. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 19.-Chaplain Meintyre of the Baitimore cruiser, addressed the Methodist ministers of this city on the Chilian imbroglio and the causes leading to it. Concerning Mr. Egan he said that no matter what his previous record had been, his action in the present trouble was worthy of all praise. He was watchful, determined and thoroughly American.

Nominated by the President. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 49.-The president today sent to the senate the following nominations: Henry E. Kryger, receiver of public moneys at Neligh, Neb.; Captain E. B. Morsely, to be major and surgeon; Lieutenant Colonel Upham, Third cavalry, colonel; Major Beaumont, Fourth cavairy,

licutenant colonel; Captain Kedlogg, Fifth cavairy, major: First Licutenants London, Fifth cavairy, and Ballance Twenty-second infantry, to be captains. Western Patents. Washington, D. C., Jan. 19, [Special Felegram to Phin Ben.] The following list of patents granted is reported by THE BEE

and Examiner Bureau of Claims: Wanton C. Barber, Willisca, Ia., drill; George A. Engle, assignor of one-third to A. Engle, Des Moines, Ia., mill for cutting grain and making flour; Jerry S. Green, Nora Springs, la., producing ornamental surfaces; Anatole F. Sabrio, Reddeld, S. D., clothes-line holder; Charles H. Marshall, Wood River, Nob., nose ringling tool: Robert G. Ping and H. Mendenhall, Audubon, Ia., lock; John Richardson, Clinton, Ia., soap

Blaine Taken III Again.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 10. Secretary Blaine, while at the cabinet meeting today, experienced another attack of indigestion accompanied with nauses, and felt so un-

CHILI'S SIDE OF THE CASE.

Report of the Fiscal to the Judge of Crimes on the Valparaiso Murders.

FINAL FINDINGS OF THAT OFFICIAL

Some Oueer Reasons for Throwing Out Testimony-Silly Arguments in a Bad Cause-A Resume of the Proceedings of the Inquiry.

[Copyrighted 1892 by the Press Publishing Com-

pany, New York World). Valparatso, Jan. 19, (via Galveston, Tex.) -It is true that the Chillian government notifled Captain Evans of the Yorktown that it is unable to guarantee the safety of the refagees on board his suip if he undertook to transfer them to any departing steamer, and that neither could the government provent any steamer on which they took passage from being searched in any Unilian port at which the vessel might touch while on her way north. There was no change of mind on the part of the Chillan authorities in regard to these refugees. In proof of this it is only necessary to look at the facts. The folowing statement, from a high authority. claims that the government was powerless in the premise:

The government of Chill of not, under the constitution of the country, permitted to interfere with the courts or with public prosecutions, and the government could not prevent the seizure of the refugees in any port of Chili they touched at on their way in any direction to a neutral port. This plain and direct statement of law and facts should put at rest the notion, if any such exists, that the surrender of the refugees to the American authorities had a stout and tight string attached to it.

Report on the Assault Made Public,

The report of the procurator fiscal to the udge of crimes on the Baltimore affair has een given to the public and there has been time to examine it. This document contains 8,000 words and says that efforts were directed from the first to ascertain the origin of the trouble, but that they were unavailing. Several different accounts of the affair were received.

The commandant of police states that the row began in some unknown tavern in one part of the city.

Another witness says that it began by the American sailors beating a Chilian sailor in an altogether different part of the town. The Chilian police say it began with a fight between a left handed sailor and an Amer-ican, and, last of all, the incident is reported to have commenced by some Chilians spitting in the faces of the American sailors in the street. A crowd near by was waiting to attuck them, had they resented the insult, so it was said at the time. The Baltimore's men took refuge on a tran car, but the crowd stopped the car and hauled them out, beating them with sticks and stones and kniffing them.

Americans Resented an Insult, The procurator fiscal has accepted the story that the trouble began with the resenting by the Americans of the spitting in their faces by the Unilians. For all that my in-formation leads me to believe that the attack broke out simultaneously in different parts of the city, as enarged in President Harri-

son's message,

This is denied by the Chihans, and the procurator closes the introduction to his reort by asserting that the fight owes its rigin to two drunken Baltimore sailors triking a Chitian sailor. He then recounts a list of the injured, and says it has only been possible to establish the

ulpability of four men. The testimony of James Johnson and Charles Langin, two of the Baltimore's crew, whose testimony was taken here, was rejected in the following lan-"How is it if, as Johnson deposes, they left

the house together and went together to the scene of the occurrence, it results that they did not know each other, nor had they spoken to each other until the met at the scene of Bontswain's Mate Riggin's death!" "How is it that before knowing the man, ne deposes that on the day of the occurren they were dining together in the boarding

house? And Johnson also says that on the day of the occurrence he dined together with Langin in an eating house on Cochrane "Moreover, is it possible that the act o raising the wounded man and the knowing f he walks or not could pass unobserved

under such or any other circumstances? "The conclusion is drawn that persons who indulge in such inconsistencies are not worthy of belief." He says further that "this testimony is

ontradicted by that of numerous witnesses who fully prove that it is not possible to at-tribute Riggin's death to the police, but that it was the work of some unknown person thus far undetermined. I will add that the testimony of these numerous witnesse; is as full of inconsistencies as is that of Johnson and Langria. Further, their testimony confirms much of Johnson's and Langin's, such as the raising of Riggin up, the cailing for liquor, the holding of Riggin's head on John-son's shoulder, hearing shots, etc. But no one testifies who fired the shot."

Knocked Down by the Police Langin's testimony was substantially this "When Riggin arose the first time, two policemen came up. They drew short sword and knockru him down again. They then drew back and let the crowd boat him Afterward a squad of soldiers approached marching by twos, under command of a mounted officer. They marched to within six feet from where Johnson was holding Riggin in his arms. There they halted, and the first two soldiers levelled their rilles and fired at the two American sailors.

fired at the two American sailors.

"I was about fifteen feet on one side," continued Langin. "No one was between me and them, the crowd being back of the soldiers at that moment. No other shots were fired by anyone. I distinctly saw the soldiers level their rifles at the Baltimore's men and fire. The crowd had drawn back when the soldiers came up, leaving a clear passage between Riggin and the soldiers. After the first shot was fired the soldiers pressed forward a little and I could not see the seeong man who fired, but I am sure it. the second man who fired, but I am sure it was one of the leading soldiers who fired.' Conflict of Testimony.

Many witnesses exist who are as ready to say that the shot was fired by the police as there are that deny it. Then follows the report of the expert on the bullet note. He says: "Opinion is divided on this point among doctors still, and while they assert their opinion that it was caused by a rifle bullet, it is rejected because they give no reason for the opinion."

Drs. Dallao and Calderson maintain that they cannot tell if a builet caused Riggin's

death, and give as a reason that they saw the body the day after death. This is acccpted.
The Chillau experts express the opinion that the holes in the shirt may have been made by a large sized revolver, but can give no opinion as to what caused the holes in the neckerchieff. Eleutenant McCanu expressed the same opinion, but says the hole in the shirt was caused by a rifle buildt. He made a strong point of the fact that the report of the frearms was so slight, notwithstanding evidence that there was a great turn it in the street.

The evidence is conflicting as to whether one or two shots were fired. Queer Arguments. The procurator tried to make a strong oint in the following language in order to

emonstrate the family of the alsertian of accompanied with nausea, and feit so uncomfortable that no left the meeting and went riding.

The attack was somewhat similar to the one of a fortnight age. It was a mild one and is not likely to have any serious or permanent effect.

the neckerchief and sailor's shirt pletced by a bullet. If this had been so is it possible that a rifle which can perforate several per-

sons would not have touched him!
"If what they assert be true they ought to have exhibited the blood stains, which must have remained on the shirt. In all his depo-sitions Johnson forgets this incident, which would have given a greater coloring of truth to his assertions." He then asks: "Is it possible to believe that!"

The plain answer to this question is the unquestioned facts. The bullet passed diagonally downward through the loose shirt of Johnson and into Riggin's body. It could have done so and passed two inches from his breast.

In Turnbull's Case.

In the case of Turnbull there is much con-flicting testimony, but on the strength of the admission by Carlos Gomez that he used a knife against Turnbull and the evidence of two witnesses that Jose Anuanida inflicted ws on Americans and Roderiquez stabbed Riggin in the hip, they find them guilty, that there is no evidence to show that Turn bull's death was caused by wounds inflicted

John Davidson, a Baltimore sailor, is found guilty of hitting with a stone a one-armed Chilian sailor who was knifing an American

Final Findings. The final findings were as follows; "I ask the final findings were as the Roderqiquez he court to condemn Frederico Roderqiquez to a minor punishment in the minimum de-gree of from two to five years. Carlos Gomez to the maximum degree, for thirty years, John Davidson, an American, to prison in the meditin degree of from ten years to fifteen years. Jose Ahuamada to pris medium degree, from three years and one day to five years."

A gentleman who understands the Chilian people and government pretty well says it is difficult to say what is the motive of some of the government's conduct unless it be war. ne things can be explained away and some ner things can't. Sometimes they seem ent on making difficulties and adding insult other things can't o insult. They have a very good opinion of hemselves and fancy they are very great liplomats, but they seem to care precious ittle for the diplomat rights of others

Among some of them, so says my informant, the opinion prevails that the United States would not condescend to fight so inferior a folk, but among others there exists the insane pelief that she would not dare to

Ready for War.

Among the recent disclosures is the fact hat Thompson, the correspondent of the condon Times, is trying to sell the Chillan government a man-of-war. This man is active in other directions. I notice insertions in the Chilian papers of extracts from Euopean journals that the United States has no navy worth notice, and that Chili could with just no trouble at all sink her ships and levy a contribution on San Francisco. The Chilians when pressed hard are forced to duit that they would be compelled to submilt to the United States in the end. That would be temporary, however, and they would be let down easy by their superior

liplomacy. The Chilian fleet has had steam up for the ast three or four days and they more or less torpedo practice every day. The authorities ow give out that the ships are to go to the The generally accepted rumor, is that they have been ordered to he straits of Magellan with the intention f lying in wait for Admiral Walker and the white squadron in case he should be ordered to the west coast. This may or may not be true, but there is no doubt that the ships are in fighting trim and ready for action.

QUAY'S LIBEL SUIT.

Evidence on Both Sides All in and Arguments Began. PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 19.-When the trial of the Quay linel suit was resumed this morning Taylor Faunce of Philadelphia stated that he had examined the books of the Keystone bank but found Quay's name on them only in the matter of the certificate previously referred to. John A. Mellon, one of the defendants, admitted the publication, saying he received a note and the electrotype and the head line, "Quay, Too, Was in It," from Chairman Kerr of the democratic state committee. He thought the matter was for

public information and printed it.

The defense here rested its case and Dougherty began the argument for the defease. He referred to the rejection of demo-cratic jurors and claimed the jury was packed. The publication, be said, was near the close of a heated campaign and insisted whether true or false, the papers had a right

to publish the charge as a matter of public interest, if not malicious, Attorney Thompson opened for the commonwealth. He said the rights of the press must be always subordinate to the rights of

individuals, PROPOSED NEW LAWS.

Bills Introduced in the Iowa Legislature The Australian Ballot.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 19.-In the house, among the bills presented, the following were the most important: Prohibiting the killing of prairie chickens, snipe, quail and other game birds; regulating the nomination of candidates for public office and voting for the same; the Australian ballot bill; to establish a free employment office in connection with the bureau of labor statistics; to reduce rates of rallroad fare to 2 cents a mile. The report of the assignment committee was adopted bunching the committees and

assigning twenty-four clerks.

A resolution was adopted instructing the ju diciary committee to look up the taxation laws with a view to revision. The house concurred in the senate joint resolution call-ing a joint session for this afternoon to canvass the vote for governor and lieutenant governor, and then adjourned till 2 o'clock. The schate also passed a concurrent resolution for a joint session this afternoon. The senate refused to concur in the house joint resolution for a mail carrier, and then adourned until this afternoon.

LYNCHED A MAN AND WOMAN. Suspected Murderers Lashed Back to Back

and Hanged from One Limb. FORT SMITH, Ark., Jan. 19. - Deputy Marshal Liggett, just in from the northern part of the state, where he has been chasing moonshiners, reports a double lynching in the mountains. Peter Baker, a farmer, was found murdered. His wife and a man named Johnson left the country, but both returned a few days ago. Neighbors suspected them

a few days ago. Neighbors suspected them of the murder. They were lashed together back to back, and hanged to the same limb. Business Troubles, CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 19.-H. B. Ciuffin & Co. wholesale merchants of New York, have caused Weatherby's dry goods establishment here to be closed. The firm is C. S. Weatherby and Will A. Stevens. Mr. Leo Frank, the agent for Claffin & Co., is reported to have said that his principal has a claim of \$100,000 on the Wentherbys. He speaks of

MONTREAL, Jan. 19 .- White, Mann & Co., importers of china class and earthenware, nave assigned. Liabilities, \$60,000.

The Dickie Manufacturing company assigned this morning. The business of the company was the manufacturing of labels. Assets, \$100,000 liabilities, \$60,000. The offers state the embarrassment is only tem-

the members of the firm as employes of Ciaf-

The Fire Record, TOLEDO, O., Jan. 19. - Early this morning fire destroyed the Robinson Electric Street Railway brick barns, with thirty-five elecric cars. The loss is estimated at about

Went Through a Trestle. Pittsaum, Pa., Jan. 19 .- A trestle gave way at Rankin, Pa., this morning precipitating a freight train to the ground. One brakeman was killed and another fatally injured. The cars were completely demolished.

Brig and Two Sallors Lost. Loxoon, Jan. 19. The British brig Wallngton has been wrecked in a collision and formed by them, and they produce as proof | two of her crew drowned.

BRASKA'S WATER SUPPLY.

or Warren of Wyoming Thinks it Will Be Improved.

THE RESULTS OF PROPOSED BILLS.

eds the Expressions of Montaua's or on the Subject as Entirely Incorrect-It is No Private

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE, 518 FOUNTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 19.

Scheme.

Senator Warren of Wyoming who is chairnan of the committee on irrigation is somewhat incensed over the statements attributed to Senator Power of Montana, relative to his position on Irrigation problems. Senator Power has charged that Senators Carey and Warren are auxious for the segregation of arid lands and their cession to the states by the general government in order that the two Wyoming senctors may increase their private holding of the pasturage property.

Senator Warren said this afternoon: Nothing can be further from the truth than this statement, Senator Carey and myself are not exactly agreed upon the details of an irrigation bill. I do not know that he will support the measure which may finally come out of the committee. So far as I myself am concerned. I have no personal interest to subserve, but am simply trying to voice the wishes of an immense area of the United States as expressed in the three great rrigation conventions held at Denver, Salt Lake and Omaba.

Not a Private Scheme.

At each of these conventions the detegates from Senator Power's state were entirely in ine with their associates and, I believe, represented the wishes of Senator Power's constituents. The charge that any railroad or private interests are involved in the prop osition to cede the arid lands to the states is absurd. It has not a grain of truth in it and I cannot but think that Senator Power must have been misrepresented by those who gave his alleged statements to the press.

Whatever bill may be reported from the irrigation committee I am confident will thoroughly guard the interests of the state as against any private individuals or corporations. I notice that at least one western paper fears that the seas and rivers heading in Wyoming will have the effect of cutting off the water in Nebraska between Wyoming and the mouth of the Platte. To this I can only say that the water rights of Wyoming went with its form of government to Wyoming and are now vested in that state. This cannot be taken from it by legislation, but at the same time the passage of a proper irriga-tion bill, by preserving the forests at the headwaters of streams and by providing for a proper distribution of the water, will un-doubtedly increase rather than decrease the flow of water passing out of the state to-

now of water passing out of the state to-ward the Missour; river.

I don't think there need be any fear on the part of the people of Nebraska that there will be any decrease of the flow of the Platte by reason of irrigation legislation in our

state. Norfolk and Hastings Buildings.

Both the Hastings and Norfolk building bills were reached today in the senate and passed that body. The progress of these bills through the senate has been uncom-monly rapid. They were each introduced at a smaller sum—Hastings' at \$75,000 and Nor-folk's at \$100,000—at the beginning of the session. Senator Paddeck subsequently, by nendment, increased the appropriation for Hastings to \$150,000, and it was reported in this form from the senate committee on pub-

lic buildings and grounds with Norfolk at \$100,000 as originally introduced. Senator Manderson, when the Norfolk bill came up today in the senate, had an amend-ment increasing the amount to \$259,000 substituted for the original bill. He made a neat little speech in advocacy of the substitution, piving some interesting claims of Norfolk's growth and progress, stating that it was the largest city outside of Omaha is the North Platte country and with a section 500 miles

in length tributary to its importance as a commercial metropolis. The two Nebraska public buildings bills now go to the house, where Messrs. Mc-Keighan and Kem will be afforded ample opportunity to exhibit their influence in secur-ing a promot and favorable report from the committee on public buildings and grounds and a rapid passage of the measure through

The passage of the Hastings bill makes the fourth time that this measure has received favorable consideration at the hands of the senate and has as often afterwards died in the house. Both Senators Paddock and Manderson will co-operate most heartily with the Nebraska delegation in the house

in urging the passage of these bills in that body. Watson Pickrell Injured.

Watson Pickrell of Beatrice, Neb., spe-ial agent of the bureau of animal watson Pickrell of Beatrice, Neb., special agent of the bureau of animal industry of the Agricultural department, met with a most distressing and possibly very serious accident at 9 o'clock last night. Mr. Pickrell came here to attend to official duties. He spent the early even-ing at the residence of his cousin, Mrs. B. S. Robinson, 1336 R street. About 9 o'clock he started to return to Welcker's hotel, where he was stopping. The weather has been rainy and freezing for some days, and the streets and sidewalks are a perfect glare of ice. As Mr. Pickrell was going down the high step to the residence of Mrs. Robinson, he slipped and fell with terrible force. He weighs about 230 pounds, and the fall was so sudden and heavy as to completely dislocate his left shoulder and cause a serious fracture of the main bone. He was carried back into the nouse and Dr. Dooley called. Other physicians were summoned, and at 11 o'clock the shoulder was set. Today he suffers greatly from the fracture. The injuries are ot considered dangerous, but are very pain ful and will keep him indoors sometime. Mr. Pickrell is well known in Omaha and throughout Nebraska.

Other Measures Considered. A favorable report was today made by enator Pettigrew from the senate com mittee on public lands upon his bill provid-ing for compensating the Indians of the Crow Creek reservation for loss sustained by them in receiving less land per capita in their diminished reservation than is received by the Indians occupying other diminished reservations. The amount to be added to the share of the permanent fund of the said Crow Creek Indians and to draw interest at the rate of 5 per centum per annum, and appropriating therefor \$187,030. The second section of the bill for providing each head of a family or single person over the age of 18 years who shall have or may bereafter take his or her allotment of land of oxen with yoke and chain or two mares and one set of harness in lieu of said oxen with yoke and chain, one plow, one wagon, one harrow, one ax and one pitchfork; also for the payment of \$50 in cash, to be expended for the erection of houses and other buildings suitable for residence or improvement of their allotments in accordance with section 17 of the above mentioned act of March 2, 1889, and appriating \$318,000 therefor, was stricken out by the committee at the request of Senator Pettigrew.

Pae senator stated this afternoon that this feature of the measure simply make financial provision for carrying into effect a treaty and that it should be in an appropriation bill and that he would see that ample appropriation was made.

was made.

The secate today passed Senator Pettigrew's bill confirming title in the state of South Dakota to a section of land for asylum purposes, where the institution stands near Yankton, and establishing for the state a sensel of mines at Rapid City, with an appropriation of \$12,000 a year to maintain it.

From committee today Secator Manderson reported favorably his bill for the relief of the heirs of Charles B. Smith, decoased, and First Lioutemant James Reagan. P.S.E.

First Lieutenant James Reagan. P.S.H.