LOS ANGELES HERALD.

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GRAVE DIFFICULTIES.

The Chilean Situation Has an Ugly Aspect.

Uneasy Feeling Caused by Recent Developments.

The Inactivity of Congress Is an Ominous Circumstance.

The Vallejo Inquiry Concluded With Captain Schley's Testimony—Damaging Admissions Made by Chileans.

Associated Press Dispatches.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—There can be little doubt that the developments of the past few days in the investigation now being conducted in San Francisco by Judge-Advocate-General Remy into the attack upon the Baltimore's crew, the publication of the testimony in the Shields case, and the ugly demonstration at Valparaiso against the Yorktown's gig crew, have had the effect of creating a very uneasy feeling at the capitol. Senators and representatives who have all along derided the idea of any serious results following the Chilean correspondence, and who had the greatest confidence that Chile would soon tender an ample apology and make reparation for the misdeeds of her citizens, are now willing to admit privately that the situation is full of grave difficulties.

AN OMINOUS CIRCUMSTANCE.

One ominous circumstance is the great inactivity of congress in the matter. Heretofore it has been customary whenever a matter of the smallest public interest is the subject of diplomatic correspondence, for one of the two houses to call upon the president for information. The gravity of the situation appears to have a repressive effect upon congress. The situation in congress is one of anxious waiting, in the hope that the president will soon relieve the general desire for information. Very naturally, the senators and members who are members of committees having foreign relations in their charge, are unwilling to express themselves at this juncture on the merits of the controversy with which they may soon have to deal officially; but by their private expressions it is clear no party lines are to be drawn, and the president will have the united support of congress in the adoption of any measures he may feel necessary for the preservation of the dignity of the United States.

AN INDIGNANT SENATOR.

Senator Morgan, a leading Democratic member of the senate committee on foreign relations, is particularly indignant at the revelations in the case of Patrick Shields, a fireman on the American steamer Keweenaw.

In the house the members of the foreign affairs committee have discouraged all who spoke to them in favor of calling for the correspondence. The members of the committee said it would not be wise to precipitate a discussion in the house while the correspondence was incomplete, for fear ill-considered utterances or action might result in embarrassing the negotiations, if indeed it did not prevent an honorable understanding being reached.

NO ULTIMATUM SENT TO CHILE.

In reply to an inquiry as to the truth of the report that an ultimatum demanding an instant apology and reparation was cabled to Chile, President Harrison this afternoon said he had sent no ultimatum to Chile, and is still devoting himself to a careful examination of the voluminous Chilean correspondence.

CAPTAIN SCHLEY'S FINAL REPORT.

The final report of Captain Schley, commanding the Baltimore, in regard to the assault on the Baltimore sailors, was received at the navy department today. In it Captain Schley makes the positive statement that the only interview he ever had with Judge of Crimes Foster, of Chile, on the subject of the attack on the Baltimore's sailors, occurred shortly after the event, and before its full gravity was known and understood at Valparaiso. At this interview, Captain Schley says, Judge Foster expressly stated to him that the cause of the attack was the hatred the lower class had for Americans, because of the belief that the Americans had been on the side of Balmaceda. This expression by Judge Foster is regarded by the naval officers as highly significant, in view of his subsequent statements in regard to the Baltimore incident. The interview took place before the receipt of the president's note calling on the Chilean government for reparation.

CHILEAN REFUGEES ALL SAFE.

Secretary Tracy today received a cable message from Commander Evans of the gunboat Yorktown, at Valparaiso, saying the last of the Chilean political refugees who have been under the protection of different legations at Santiago, were safely transferred to the Yorktown yesterday. There were seven of these refugees, five at the United States legation and two at the Spanish legation. They were accompanied from Santiago to the Yorktown by the American, Italian and Spanish ministers, and will remain on the vessel until the 16th inst., when they will be transferred to the Pacific Mail steamer scheduled to sail for Panama on that date, en route for Europe.

The dispatch says nothing in regard to the condition of affairs in Chile. It is therefore assumed that there is nothing to report on that subject.

OUR NAVAL EFFECTIVE.

The navy department is informed that the gunboat Bennington arrived at Montevideo today. It is expected that the Atlanta will arrive there this evening or tomorrow. These two vessels will increase the American fleet at that point to five, the others being the flagship Chicago, the Essex and the Yantic. These will all be available in case the negotiations with Chile assume a more warlike aspect than at present. The Philadelphia, the Concord and the Kearsarge are at Port-au-Prince and could be utilized in the event of prolonged trouble, together with the Miantonomah at New York and the Newark at Norfolk.

The disposition of the vessels on the Pacific station is as follows: The San Francisco and the Charleston are at San Diego; the Baltimore and Mohican at San Francisco; the Pensacola at Honolulu; the Boston at Callao; the Yorktown at Valpariso, and the Iroquois at Samoa.

Cramp, a Philadelphia ship builder, was at the navy department today in conference with the officials in regard to the condition of work on naval vessels now under construction at his yards. He said work was progressing as rapidly as possible, but was hampered somewhat by the scarcity of materials. For this reason he could not say positively when cruiser 12, better known as the Pirate, would be finished, but she is well under way and will be ready for launching in May.

THE EVIDENCE ALL IN.

Captain Schley's Testimony Concludes the Baltimore Inquiry.

VALLEJO, Jan. 13.—The Baltimore inquiry was completed this afternoon. It has lasted six days and every aspect of the affair has been fully investigated. The first four days were taken up with the testimony of the injured men, who related their individual experiences during the riot. By this, facts were clearly brought out that the attack was premeditated and that the police and soldiers aided the mob in their deadly work. On the fifth day the medical officers of the ship testified as to the wounds received by the Baltimore's men, and as to the criminal neglect of the wounded sailors in the Valparaiso hospital, the authorities refusing to aid the men themselves, or to allow the Baltimore surgeons to do it. Today several senior officers testified as to the legal proceedings in Valparaiso, bringing out clearly the utter failure of the Valparaiso court to establish anything to the detriment of the sailors, and the care which the court exercised in avoiding any questions that might bring forth reflections on the Valparaiso police.

Then Captain Schley took the stand and proceeded to give a resumé of the whole history of the ship since reaching Valparaiso. He spoke over an hour, clearly and forcibly, and was listened to with great attention by the audience that crowded the court room. He showed forth plainly the inception and growth of the anti-American spirit among the Chileans, besides many insults he was subjected to. He saw over seventy of his men on shore shortly before the riot began, and they were all sober. But even if they had not been, he declared he saw no reason why they should have been visited with capital punishment for being drunk.

LIEUTENANT SEBREE TESTIFIES.

The first witness today was Lieut. Uriel Sebree, U. S. N., executive officer of the Baltimore. He testified that on October 16th 117 men of the Baltimore were granted twenty-four hours' liberty. At the time there were also English, German and French men-of-war in port, and their men were granted liberty on shore. One German sailor had been attacked and beaten by some Chileans prior to October 16th, and it was reported that the latter excused themselves by saying they thought the man was an American. "I went ashore October 16th at 2:30 p. m. with Captain Schley, and remained until about 5:30. I saw during the afternoon thirty or forty of our sailors who were ashore. I remarked at the time to the captain that they were behaving very well. I saw not more than three who showed signs of having been drinking, and they were not misbehaving. I do not remember the names of these men. Among those I saw on shore and who were perfectly sober were J. Hamilton, carpenter's mate, and Jerry Anderson, coal-heaver. Both of these men were seriously wounded in the riot. I also saw Jerry Anderson at 8 p. m., when he came aboard the ship seriously injured. He was not under the influence of liquor."

DR. STITT RECALLED.

Dr. Stitt was recalled and stated that when he first visited the hospital to look after Turnbull, Talbot, Davidson and Panter, he carefully asked the Sisters of Charity in charge of the room whether these men were drunk when they were brought into the hospital the night before. The Sisters replied they were sober.

LIEUTENANT SEARS' TESTIMONY.

James H. Sears, a lieutenant attached to the Baltimore, was called. He testified: "On October 17th the commanding officer sent me ashore to call upon the intendente and arrange about the funeral of Riggin, and also endeavor to obtain the release of our men in the jail and hospital. I found sixty-one men in jail and five in the hospital. The chief of police assured me a number of the men would be released that evening as there were no charges against them. Later in the day I procured the release of twenty men. The judge of crimes offered to release the rest if I would guarantee their return if wanted by the Chilean court. I declined to give the guarantee, and eleven men were retained in jail. The judge stated that there were no charges against the twenty released but that the eleven retained showed wounds and appeared to have been implicated in the disturbance and might be wanted in the investigation of the affair. While I was collecting the men to return to our ship, a clerk appeared with a paper which he asked the men to sign. I told them to stop signing and asked the man what the paper was. He replied that it was a mere formality stating that the men were not engaged in any disturbance ashore. The paper signed was in Spanish. On the clerk's statement I permitted the men to sign it. I did not read the paper. I was only slightly familiar with the Spanish language. Next day I returned to the jail to attend to the comfort of the men and to secure their release if possible. I pressed the judge to hurry the investigation, but got no satisfactory reply. Monday, Oct. 19th, I saw Riggin's burial and tried to have the men in the hospital released. The judge refused, as the men had not been examined. Next day, October 10th, I was sent by Captain Schley to attend the examination of the eleven men. I was present when a few preliminary questions were asked by the clerk of the court, but when they were taken before the judge I was not permitted to be present, on the ground that examination was secret. In the evening the men were released. Captain Schley had given a guarantee for the return of any of them that might be wanted by the court. I was informed by some of the men several days later that at the examination they were required to sign a paper written in Spanish, which they were told was a mere formality, stating they had taken no part in the riot of the 10th of October. It becoming reported that the men had signed an exoneration. I asked them whether they had done so. They all stated that they had not, so far as they knew. When I first, on October 17th, saw the articles alleged to have been taken from our men by the police, there was among them several pocket knives, a small revoluer, two short knives and an iron pestle four inches long. Later, on October 20th, I was again shown these articles. They then consisted of seven pocket knives and an iron pestle, and I was told those were all the weapons it was charged had been found on our men. None of those knives could properly be called weapons. The men were searched before they arrived at the prison."

LIEUTENANT M'CREA'S EVIDENCE.

Henry McCrea, lieutenant, U. S. N., attached to the Baltimore, testified as follows: "On October 17th I went to the police station, saw the judge of crimes and asked why our men were arrested, and if they could not be released. He replied that they could not go until an investigation was held. On November 20th I conducted nine men of the Baltimore's crew to court at Valparaiso. I was permitted to be present as interpreter. Each in turn testified to the circumstances of the riot, and was called upon to look at three Chilean sailors who were present, and identify them, if possible, as participators in the riot. In no case could our men identify them. The three Chileans also testified. The testimony of the men was dictated to a writer from the judge's notes. I remained listening to this dictation, while the men were allowed to go out in the plaza for dinner. The dictation lasted three hours. Then the men were recalled, and I at once noticed that one of them, named McWilliams, was drunk. All the other men signed their testimony, but McWilliams was too drunk to do so. I translated each man's testimony to him before he signed it. On December 1st I again attended court with five sailors. A number of Chilean police and sailors were also present as witnesses. The evidence was given as before. Wallace identified one Chilean as one who robbed him on the day of the riot. Davidson thought he recognized another Chilean sailor as a one-armed man whom he saw chasing Hamilton with a knife. Langdon thought he recognized another sailor as one of the mob that attacked him, but could not swear to it. In the examination of the witnesses by the court, the subject of the actions of the police during the riot was studiously avoided.

THE BULLET THAT KILLED RIGGIN.

"On the same day I was called to serve on a commission to consider from what arm the bullet that killed Riggin was fired. The board consisted of a Chilean naval officer, a Chilean army officer and myself. We could not agree on a decision. I reported that from my investigation I felt certain that the bullet that killed Riggin was fired from a rifle, or from a revolver of 38 caliber. It was, I believed, from a 45 caliber rifle, such as is used by the Chilean police. I had not seen in Valparaiso any revolver of sufficiently large caliber to inflict such a wound. The Chilean officers thought it was fired from a revolver."

CAPTAIN SCHLEY TAKES THE STAND.

Capt. W. Schley, commanding the Baltimore, was then called. He testified as follows: "The Baltimore first arrived at Valparaiso April 7, 1891. She remained a little over a month, when she went to Iquique to act in connection with the Itata matter. During this stay at Valparaiso the men were given liberty on shore repeatedly. There was no trouble of any kind. The residents were exceedingly cordial to us. When we arrived at Iquique it was in the possession of the Congressionalists. The junta in surrendering the Itata stated that they did so because they could not endorse so palpable a violation of the laws of neutrality, nor could they defend the action of their officers in escaping from the municipal authority of San Diego. Nevertheless, after her delivery the whole tone of the people changed. The papers stated that the United States was guilty of an act of injustice which should not be forgotten or forgiven.

CUTTING OF THE CABLE.

"While at Callao an agent of the American Cable company called on Admiral McCann and requested his aid to secure uninterrupted communication by Cable between Valparaiso and Callao. The cable touched at Iquique on the way between the ports, and the junta had refused to allow messages to pass through. Admiral McCann instructed me to aid the company if they wished to put a loop in the cable in the sea beyond Chilean jurisdiction. I consulted with the consul at Iquique, and finding him obdurate I notified them that a cable boat would cut the cable, and advised them not to interfere. I went out with the cable boat and ascertained a point over five miles from shore. The cable boat cut the cable and put in a loop. I then left Iquique and went to Caldera.

EXCITING DAYS AT VALPARAISO.

"On August 20th I returned to Valparaiso. I arrived on the day of the battle of Concon. I found great excitement prevailing and thought it best not to give the men leave to go ashore. Within a week the battles of Vina Del Mar and Placilla took place near the city. During the night after the last battle the city was given over to pillage and rapine, and in the morning over 300 men, women and children lay dead in the streets. Many fires occurred. The same day a naval force was landed from the cruiser San Francisco to protect the American consulate. In a few days the Baltimore sailed for Mollendo, Peru, to land refugees aboard. I returned at once to Valparaiso; arrived September 14th. The San Francisco at once sailed for San Francisco. A few days afterwards the American legation at Santiago was surrounded by police and every one leaving there was arrested. Great excitement prevailed, and I gave no leave for a long time.

THE FATEFUL 16TH OF OCTOBER.

"But as affairs quieted down a little, and as all the other men-of-war were giving leave to the men, I allowed 117 men to go on liberty, on October 16th. At 2:30 p. m. on October 16th, I and my first lieutenant went ashore for a walk. We saw a large number of our sailors walking about the streets. I was much impressed with the cleanliness, sobriety and good conduct of the men. The first lieutenant and I commented on this. I met Hamilton, one of the crew who was afterwards badly wounded. He was entirely sober and orderly. I saw also Jerry Anderson who was afterwards stabbed. He, too, was sober. I spoke to both I saw Talbot, Riggin, Stewart, Wallace and Williams, all at about 1 o'clock. All were sober. I left shore for the ship at 5:40 o'clock. I had seen fully seventy of the men on liberty. All was then quiet. About 8:30 I heard of the riot. Next day I called on the judge, and he said to me: "This affair is the direct result of the hatred felt by the lower classes for your men, because you sided with the dictator." He stated that he had nothing against the men, still held, and they, eleven in number, were released next day.

COWARDLY ASSASSINATION.

"Meanwhile I organized a board consisting of Lieutenants May and Sears and Dr. White to investigate the trouble. The court sat from October 19th to 21st. The report surprised me. I did not know before that the assassination of my men had been so general, so cowardly and premeditated.

"I sent Dr. Stitt to inquire whether the wounded men in the hospital were sober when taken there the night of October 16th. The Sisters of Charity replied that they were. My men were sober and unarmed. After this riot great coldness was shown us. We were neglected in all ways, and avoided by our former friends, and many small discourtesies were shown us. No one, official or unofficial, ever expressed any regret for the treatment of my men. The newspapers tried to make it out merely a drunken quarrel, although I cannot see why the Chileans should be held excusable for murdering my men, even if they were drunk. Drunkenness is not punishable with death by any existing laws."

Captain Schley's testimony concluded the investigation, and the court adjourned. It will take a day or two more to reduce all the testimony to writing and have it duly signed.

STUCK IN THE MUD.

The Cruiser Baltimore Meets With a Slight Accident.

VALLEJO, Cal., Jan. 13.—Water was let into the dry dock this morning, and the cruiser Baltimore was once more floated. At 1 o'clock she was hauled out. The tide was running furiously, and her hawsers snapped like threads. The vessel was caught in the current and whirled over to the Vallejo side. The anchor was dropped, but not in time, and the big cruiser brought up in the mud almost against the wharf. The tide fell and she heeled over very closely to the starboard, and now lies in an unpleasant though not dangerous position. She can be floated off at high tide tomorrow afternoon. Her engines are being repaired, and she is unable to get up steam, and must depend on a small tug to haul her off. She may perhaps have to go back into dry dock to repair her injured hull, but it is hoped not.

ONLY A D——D YANKEE.

That is Why the Valparaiso Police Shot Sailor Riggin.

SANTIAGO, Jan. 13.—A special correspondent of the Associated Press says Captain Schley has informed the navy department of the fact that a German physician, who lives in Valparaiso, says he saw Riggin shot by a public officer; that the physician went into the drug-store where Riggin was taken to see if he could assist him, and that two policemen were present at the time, to whom the physician said he thought they would get into trouble for having shot a sailor. The policemen replied that it made no difference, as he was only a d——d Yankee," and they intended to kill more of them. Efforts are being made now to have this testimony produced in the courts.

CLAIMS UPON CHILE.

Secretary Blaine Demands Indemnity in the Case of Patrick Shields.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—The Herald's Valparaiso correspondent says: "It is understood Secretary Blaine is making claims upon Chile in the case of Shields, fireman of the American vessel Keweenaw. I am informed Shields was a deserter, got drunk in Valparaiso, fought with the police, and they retaliated by beating him."

CHAMPION MID-WINTER CLEARING SALE

—OF—

SUITS CONDE UNDERWEAR.

We inaugurate this morning our first Champion Clearing Sale of the season, for the purpose of reducing our enormous stock of underwear.

We have been through the entire stock and shaved down prices in a most liberal manner, as the following reductions show.

Every garment mentioned in this advertisement is of Extraordinary value at the price asked.

For Convenience We have divided these goods into 4 LOTS Each One is a Bargain.

A Guarantee from us means just what it says.

We want you to expect a good deal from us for your money, for our qualities lift themselves far above those selling at similar prices elsewhere.

Every garment has been thoroughly inspected before it was put into stock, and buying only from reliable makers we can guarantee without hesitation.

See the exhibition in our north show window, and then notice the prices.

Lot AX—2 Reduced from $4.50 per suit to $3.00 per suit.
Lot VF—6 Reduced from 5.00 per suit to 3.00 per suit.
Lot KO—2 Reduced from 5.25 per suit to 3.00 per suit.
Lot SR—8 Reduced from 5.50 per suit to 3.00 per suit.

Jacoby Brothers

128, 130, 132, 134 N. SPRING STREET.

ANXIETY IN ENGLAND.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR'S PRECARIOUS CONDITION.

The Heir Presumptive to the British Crown Believed to Be on His Deathbed—Great Alarm Felt by the Queen and Her Subjects.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—Great apprehension is felt by all classes of society regarding the condition of the duke of Clarence and Avondale, heir presumptive to the throne. The attack of congestion of the lungs from which he is suffering has developed into a very serious case, and the opinion is openly expressed that the duke will not recover.

The condition of the duke is the sole topic of conversation in the clubs, hotels, railway stations, and in every place where the people congregate. There is no denying the fact that no such anxiety and excitement have been displayed since '71, when it was thought the prince of Wales would die. Great crowds of all classes are gathered around Sandringham hall and at the Mansion house, where the bulletins are posted. Much excitement is shown over their contents.

The greatest anxiety prevails at Osborne house, Isle of Wright, where the queen is at present sojourning. She is connected by wire directly with Sandringham hall.

Until yesterday evening only one lung was seriously effected. This morning, however, an examination showed that both lungs were congested. The patient suffers frequently from acute pain, and his breathing is difficult. The patient is assiduously nursed by his mother, who is assisted by Princess Mary. The regular nurse is Miss Hallam, known as Sister Victoria.

A bulletin issued at 1 o'clock this (Thursday) morning, says the condition of the duke, if anything, is slightly better.

SLY CREATES A SENSATION.

The Glendale Train Robber Comes Near Pleading Guilty.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 13.—Adelbert D. Sly, the Glendale robber, was released from the custody of the St. Louis police this morning, and turned over to the authorities of St. Louis county, he having been indicted by the grand jury yesterday. The above action necessitated the withdrawal of his application for a writ of habeas corpus.

Sly was arraigned under the indictment found yesterday. When asked to plead, he created a sensation by exclaiming: "Let us see what sentence the court would give in case a plea of guilty?" He finally pleaded not guilty, and was remanded to jail, being unable to furnish $20,000 bonds.

A telegram from Otterville, Mo., announced that a man giving the name of John W. Morris, but believed to be Marion Hedspeth, was arrested there today. An attempt to identify him will be made tomorrow.

Good values in Fine Tailoring a Perfect Fit, and a large New Stock at 125 W. Third street. H. A. Getz.

The Roberts Case.

AUBURN, Cal., Jan. 13.—In the Roberts case the prosecution rested yesterday evening. The court, jury and counsel visited the scene of the wreck this morning. The opening plea for the prosecution was made by the district attorney. A. K. Robinson, who was followed by Attorney Ben. P. Tabor for the prosecution. W. L. Chamberlain closed the day's session with the opening plea for the defense. The defendant, Al Roberts was at different times greatly affected. The case will probably go to the jury tomorrow evening.

An Open Switch.

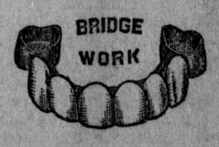
TRACY, Cal., Jan. 13.—This morning at 9 o'clock freight train 24 ran into a yard engine on the main track, a switch being open, and collided with a cattle and oil train on the side track, wrecking seven cars, including a caboose, and breaking the draw-heads of twenty or thirty cars. The engineers and firemen all jumped. No person was injured, but several head of cattle were crippled. A dense fog prevailed at the time.

A Big Irrigation Project.

MERCED, Cal., Jan. 13.—F. C. Martin, superintendent of the Sharon estate lands—21,000 acres in Merced and Fresno counties—says the estate will build at once a large reservoir in the mountains at the head of the Chowchilla river to store water to irrigate lands. The reservoir site covers nearly a section of land, walled in by hills. A dam will be built across the outlet, furnishing large storage capacity.

If you want anything read our classified ads.

DENTISTRY!



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There are no better teeth, no matter how much you pay.

Teeth extracted	25 cents
" " without pain	50 cents
Teeth filled with amalgam	75 cents
" " " silver	75 cents
" " " gold alloy	$1 up
" " " gold	$1 50 up
White filling	75 cents
Gold and porcelain crowns	$5

All operations painless to a degree that cannot fail to satisfy.

All work warranted. Consultation and examination free.

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