

CHILDREN 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.

An 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 Chilean navy will leave Valparaiso January 20 for the straits of Magellan, with a torpedo boat besides. From another source comes the additional information that the captain of one of the English ships of war in those waters said that the Chilean commander informed him that the fleet was going on a special mission.

"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 Chile's hostile intentions that the Navy department has received. Naval officers say it can only mean one thing, which is that Chile intends to oppose the ball-hoover. The vessels 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 Encalada.

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 his fleet. The news is interpreted to mean that 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 attack on the Blanco Encalada.

Captain Evans also informed the department that he is taking the most extreme precautions on account of what he has been told for the safety of the Yorktown. It 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 Chilean affair, which the president has prepared and which he submitted to his cabinet for consideration. It is not a suggestion that congress should declare war; it is simply a message revealing what the United States has done to induce the Chilean government to accept a peaceful solution of the difficulty. It is couched in such terms that it will be left optional with congress to instruct the president to declare war on Chile.

Divine Guidance Asked.

In his prayer in the house the chaplain invoked 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 rupture of a general conference of the cabinet to believe the government has received dispatches through the Chilean minister looking to a peaceful and satisfactory solution of the difficulty.

It was reported at the cabinet today that the government of Great Britain had taken steps to bring about a more friendly feeling between the United States and Chile and to intervene to effect a settlement of the trouble.

There will be no misunderstanding of the language employed by the president, however. It will be warlike in tone and will indicate most unmistakably what the president desires congress to do. It is not understood that the message and correspondence will be sent to both houses of congress simultaneously at noon, as has been the custom in the past.

It is not likely that the president will accept any opposition to his project, except from Secretary Blaine. Mr. Blaine has labored long and hard with the president in the effort to induce him to take a broader view of the Chilean episode. He is said to have pointed out to the United States can gain nothing by war with Chile and 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 Chilean government will redeem the pledges which Minister Monto has already given of a satisfactory reply to the demands of the United States. He fears, however, that a rupture of some kind will be precipitated by the course pursued by our naval representatives in Chilean waters. He is also apprehensive lest the Chilean government, lacking adequate knowledge of our sentiments, underrated navy, should take umbrage at the prospect of an ultimatum, when if a little more time had been given a peaceful intention would have followed.

Mapping Out the Campaign.

Captain Mahan, the theoretical warrior of the naval 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 get over them, assisted in the better understanding of the projects by a huge map of the Chilean coast, when a secretary to get over them, assisted in the better understanding of the projects by a huge map of the Chilean coast, when a secretary to get over them, assisted in the better understanding of the projects by a huge map of the Chilean coast.

Advance Members Opposed to War.

Should the president recommend congress to declare war against Chile, the United States would be one of the most emphatic affirmatives ever recorded in the national capital. The war would be a victory, and there the maker of history will find the two most prominent alliance senators—Kyle and Caffery. What Senator Kyle would say, were he here, is not known. The rumor current is that he would be in favor of the war, and that the maker of history will find the two most prominent alliance senators—Kyle and Caffery.

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lanta and Hennington will be ordered around from Montevideo to Valparaiso. They may meet the four ships and the torpedo boat which left Valparaiso some days before 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 see the Navy department's orders in Chile, is to report with promptness the movements of the vessels of the Chilean navy in the neighborhood of the Horn.

In accordance with these specific instructions, he today informed the Navy department that the Chilean steamer Esmeralda had sailed for Montevideo on the morning of the 19th, and that the British mail steamer John Elder, which is reported to have been captured by the Chileans, was in 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. It is learned today from a source that cannot be questioned that the Esmeralda and the John Elder might not subsequently be in no danger of falling into the hands of the Chileans by reason of the wreck of the steamship John Elder. The statement that the Chilean minister in London, Mr. Guala, at Valparaiso is therefore incorrect. The fact that the Esmeralda has gone to the south of the John Elder might indicate, however, that the local authorities incline to the impression that the refugees were passengers on that vessel.

The vessel received in Washington the Philadelphia, the flagship of Admiral Gerhardt's squadron had sailed south for the Barabados, for Montevideo. This is the only vessel of the Chilean navy of importance as regarded as absolute, except in case of an emergency.

There is considerable speculation as to who would be placed in command of the naval force in the Pacific in case of war, and the name of Admiral Kimbrey, who is at the head of the active list. He is now on shore duty in this city.

For the Benefit of the Refugees.

An Associated Press reporter had an interesting talk today with a Chilean gentleman who is in the estimation of the Chilean government with regard to the recent act of the minister of foreign affairs in informing Minister Egan that the refugees now on board the Chilean steamer John Elder would be allowed to disembark at Valparaiso instead of notice of an attempt to secure their persons. The Chilean gentleman said, however, that he never advised the Chilean government, and it had never offered to give them a safe conduct out of the country. The gentleman said that he had never seen a citizen of the United States against another citizen who might have a claim in which it would be possible for the United States to intervene.

But there were proceedings of impeachment and charges in the courts against some of the officers of the vessel, and the gentleman said that he had never seen a citizen of the United States against another citizen who might have a claim in which it would be possible for the United States to intervene.

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ing a little newsboy. The United States can't afford to pose as a bully, but it can afford to wait. If we are patient I think some things favorable to a peaceful solution of the difficulty will develop; the temporarily oppressive situation must surely dissolve, and its component parts will then be separated. We shall not allow ourselves to be insulted, but under no circumstances ought we to be hasty.

What Peter Thinks of the Affair.

"War with Chile would be an absurdity, an unnecessary folly," said Peter. "It is something not to be seriously thought of by sensible people. I am opposed to war as long as the means of avoiding it are available. To be sure, there is some war feeling throughout the country, but that is not strange, nor is it nationally creditable. A pervading doctrine of patriotism is responsible for this. The idea that the trouble at Valparaiso constitutes cause for war springs from a mistaken sense of honor. A lot of our sailors, 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 expenditure of blood and money more of our people. The proposition is perfect foolishness. Let the president and the State department be as cautious and as prudent as possible, and in the course of time I believe we can arrive at an international understanding. Later we shall ask for indemnity for the loss of the ship. The idea that any reasonable request for financial reparation to the families of the men killed would be favorably received. The statement that 60,000,000 is the highest, richest and most prosperous nation on earth should entertain the idea of war with a little country like Chile. It is an absurdity. The Charleston is expected here and she will be in dock at once. Her hull will be cleaned, and the machinery will be overhauled. A large increase is expected in the yards and dock force, so as to get her out of dock soon as possible. The Baltimore is in the stream and a force of workmen on board. The delay in the case of the Baltimore is due to the fact that her machinery is being overhauled. The vessels now here, in case the present force remain on duty.

AT MARE ISLAND NAVY YARD.

Working Night and Day—Retting Old Wooden Vessels—Repairs.

VALLEJO, 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 rebellion are now working day and night. Electric night plants have been set up, enabling the men to work on the docks at night without resorting to the use of gas. The electric machinery was 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 desire to accomplish as much work as possible in the shortest time. The wooden ships Adams, Knicker and Nips have been assigned for by the Navy department. The Adams is ready and can leave the yard at any time, having her crew and stores on board.

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It is learned officially from the president's message 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 that he will not issue any conciliatory dispatches have already been received and that more are expected. It is known that the president would strongly disapprove any proposition for a settlement of the questions at issue on a peaceful basis consistent with the honor and dignity of the nation.

IT WOULD BE AN EASY JOB.

We Can Whip Chile If We Can Only Get At Her.

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"Once in contact with the Chileans, we could easily whip them. If the three or four great class destroyers could be sent, they would be destroyed. We have one or two transports all ready, but they would take them only twenty-one days to reach Chilean waters from San Francisco. The 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.

"As respects the question of transportation, it is said in the report that the United States government is negotiating with the Morgan steam packet line for the purchase of four of its fastest vessels plying between New York and San Francisco. The Elmo, the Elmore and the Excelsior and another; also that the Navy department has recently purchased a vessel of 2,000 tons, and having it fitted out. The difficulty they say as regards the Morgan line steamers will be found in getting them with berths and bunks for troops. The Savannah can steam thirteen or fourteen knots an hour.

"Speaking of Savannah and the south," said the gentleman who furnished this information, "I have just returned from New Orleans and found that the war fever there is 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 whip Chile out of existence. They only ask the federal government ammunition and equipments."

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Chileans Think They Would Have British Help in Case of War.

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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 paymaster and surgeon.

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CHIEF'S SIDE OF THE CASE.

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

FINAL FINDINGS OF THAT OFFICIAL.

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

(Copyright 1892 by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.)

VALPARAISO, Jan. 19. (via Galveston, Tex.)—It is true that the Chilean government notified Captain Evans of the Yorktown that it is unable to guarantee the safety of the refugees on board his ship if he undertakes to transfer them to any departing steamer, and that neither could the government prevent any steamer on which they took passage from being searched in any Chilean port at which the vessel might touch while on her way north. There was no change of mind on the part of the Chilean authorities in regard to those refugees. In proof of this it is only necessary to look at the facts. The following statement, from a high authority, claims that the government was powerless in the premises:

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

Report on the Assault Made Public.

The report of the procurator fiscal to the judge of crimes on the Baltimore affair has been given to the public and there has been time to examine it. This document contains 5,000 words and says that efforts were directed from the first to ascertain the origin of the trouble, but that they were unsuccessful. 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 Chilean sailor in an unprovoked manner. The Chilean police say it began with a fight between a left-handed sailor and an American, and, of all, the incident is reported to have commenced by some Chilean sitting in the faces of the American sailors in the street. A crowd near by was waiting to beat the Chilean who resisted the insult, so it was said at the time. The Baltimore's crew took refuge on a tram car, but the crowd stopped the car and hauled them out, beating them with sticks and stones and killing them.

Americans Resented an Insult.

The procurator fiscal has accepted the story that the trouble began with the resentment of the Americans at the spitting in their faces by the Chileans. For all that my information leads me to believe that the attack broke out simultaneously in different parts of the city, and that in President Harrison's message.

This is denied by the Chileans, and the procurator fiscal is introduced to his report by asserting that the fight owes its origin to two drunken Baltimore sailors striking a Chilean sailor in the street. The report also contains a list of the injured and says it has been possible to establish the culpability of four men. The testimony of the Baltimore crew, whose testimony was taken here, was rejected in the following language:

"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 were not together at the time they were together to each other until the met at the scene of Bootsman's Mute Riggins's death?"

"How is it if, as Johnson deposes, they were dining together in the boarding house, and Johnson also says that on the day of the occurrence he did not together with Langin in an eating house on Cochrane street?"

"Moreover, it is possible that the act of raising the wounded man and the knowing if he walks or not could pass unobserved under such or any other circumstances?"