THE OLDEST NEWSPAPER IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

12 PAGES.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 211 SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1891, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY. VOL. XXIV

THE RUSSIAN JEWS.

Statements to the Effect that the Czar Has Relaxed the Anti-Hebrew Edicts.

NO TRUTH IN THESE ASSERTIONS.

The Stories Circulated for Effect The Condition of Things Are Worse Than Ever.

By Telegraph to the News.

FALSE REPORTS.

The Laws Against the Russian Jews Not Relaxed.

LONDON, July 31.—The Dublin Daily News Agency has several times given currency to the report that the state department of the United States has been informed that the Czar of Russia, at the instance of the United States, had ordered a temporary relaxation of the laws for the expulsion of the Jews. These statements have been each time pronounced untrue. It is reported again today. Today the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Times says these stories are circulated in the interests of certain officials. The correspondent says neither of the kind occurred. Petersburg advices say things are worse than ever.

Hanged in the County Jail.

HOUSTON, Tex., July 31.—William Caldwell, colored, was hanged today in the county jail. His neck was broken and he was pronounced dead at the expiration of eight minutes. The crime for which Caldwell was executed was the killing of Dr. C. M. Shumlee on the night of July 31, 1889.

This was the first murder of white cause the murder remains between white men in this state. The "Jaybird" and "Woodpecker" factions in Fort Bend county. The warfare existed two years between these factions, extensive and which families and every of men were murdered during its work.

Caldwell is the only person who met judicial death on account of it. Dr. Shumlee was a prominent "Jaybird" or Democrat and a leader of the opposing faction. It was generally thought the political enemies of Fort Bend county so that time.

Caldwell was a "Woodpecker" or Republican. On the night of the assassination Dr. Shumlee was holding a family prayer near Richmond, Fort Bend county. Suddenly a band of masked men fired through the window into Dr. Shumlee. He fell to the floor with a groan and expired, still holding the Bible from which he had been reading.

Caldwell had been resting a farm from the murdered man and there had been trouble between the two. The evidence on which he was convicted was purely circumstantial.

A Wealthy Women Defeated.

CHICAGO, July 31.—Mrs. Isettie H. Green, the wealthy New York woman, was again defeated today in a phase of the protracted litigation which she brought to set aside the sale of section 2, township of Cicero, Cook county, to the Grand Locomotive Works of New Jersey, for something over $10,000. When, under the former decision, she failed to have the sale set aside, the present suit was begun with the stipulation, she setting forth that as they were not parties to the former suit they had not had their day in court.

Judge Tuley, of the circuit court, in a decision rendered today, holds that the children were not properly parties to the suit; that they could only redeem in a claim after their mother's death; that they might die before her, so their claims might never mature. The bill was accordingly dismissed.

The Transcontinental Alliance.

LONDON, July 31.—The Times' St. Petersburg correspondent says he learns from high authority that following the various "conparties" between Baron Mohrenheim, Russian minister at Paris and the French government authorities, Admiral Gervais brought with him to Russia the draft of the outlines of the treaty of alliance between France and Russia for consideration and elaboration. The correspondent adds: "When the negotiations are concluded the document will be signed by the Russian minister and left in embryo until it becomes opportune for the Czar to sign the treaty. Admiral Gervais has opened his negotiations with consultation with M. de Giers, General Van Nobley, minister of war and chief of the admiralty.

The Berkeley Peerage Claim.

LONDON, July 31.—The House of Lords sitting as a committee for privileges today, decided the remarkable and historic Berkeley peerage claim. The House decided that Randall Mowbray Thomas Berkeley had established his claim to the barony based upon the Earl of Berkeley and Viscount Dursley. The claimant was the alleged male descendant of James, fifth Earl of Berkeley, who died in 1810. Opposed to this claim was the claim of Francis William Fitzhardinge H. Berkeley, Baron Fitzhardinge, who asserted that the fifth Earl of Berkeley married a woman named Mary Cole in 1785. Subsequent to the death of the fifth earl the eldest son of the fifth earl married a woman born prior to 1795 and the House of Lords in 1811 decided that the effect was that a child born in this was not entitled to the succession. The decision given today upholds the decision given in 1811. Consequently Berkeley peerage will be a part of the realm. The House directed Baron Fitzhardinge to be non-suited.

Judge Helfer.

TOPEKA, KANS., July 31.—A letter from Anthony, Kansas, states that there his return from Topeka, Judge Helfer has been acting more scrutiny than for ever had. He had disinclined to rule in the twenty-fourth district according to his own views of law and in defiance of the Supreme court.

He has set aside all the decisions of the special judge elected by the bar to preside over the court while he was before the Supreme court answering to a charge of contempt of court.

The People's party papers are attempting to make a hero of Judge McKay and an enemy of the contempt proceedings prepared by the Atlanta people of this city is published this week in all the reform newspapers throughout the state.

John C. Avery Fails.

NEW YORK, July 31.—John C. Avery, an investment broker representing the Fort Worth Land Company and other Western boomed enterprises, failed today. It is believed the failure is consequent upon the failure of the Berkely Extension Land Company, this city, of which Mr. Avery was a large stockholder. The assets and liabilities are unknown.

Mrs. Hopkins Secrets' Will.

NEW YORK, July 31.—One of the executors of the estate of the late Mrs. Hopkins-Searles says the clause in her will relating to Timothy Hopkins was not caused by any ill-feeling, but that Mrs. Hopkins-Searles had transferred a very considerable amount of her property to Mr. Hopkins's son in her lifetime, and that he was so well provided for that there was no occasion for making any provision for him in her will.

He is now on his way from Japan to San Francisco, where he resides.

A "Testimonial."

OTTAWA, July 31.—Before the committee of public accounts today it was stated that Hon. Hector Langevin was so called "testimonial" to Sir Hector Langevin amounted to $27,741. Contractors, politicians and railroad men contributed, amounts from being Sir Joseph Hickson, $500, and L. A. Hamel, $1,000.

Tom Connolly, one on elections and privileges today asked H. F. Pearly, superintendent engineer of public works, why he reported $24 a bid on public works which was actually $24 less than Larkin & O'Connolly's, thus enabling the latter firm to get the work. He said the rejection was owing to his estimate of a subsidiary, and was asked why he did not personally attend to the matter he replied and the hearing adjourned.

From Toledo to Liverpool.

CLEVELAND, July 31.—Colonel S. C. Reynolds, a million-in grain merchant of Toledo, has returned from England, where he succeeded in organizing a company with a capital of $500,000 to charter a line of steamers direct from Toledo and other Lake Erie ports to Liverpool.

A branch line will run between New Orleans and Liverpool in the cotton-carrying trade. The lake Erie steamers will carry flour and grain. The Toledo Flouring Mills have made a contract to ship to Liverpool by water the entire of its output, 2000 barrels a day.

Book Houses Consolidate.

CHICAGO, July 31.—It was reported this afternoon that the large subscription houses of H. B. Peale & Co., and the People's Publishing Co. had consolidated with a capital of $5,000,000. The new firm will be known as H. B. Peale & Co.

Trump & Sons Get the Contract.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Secretary Tracy has finally decided to award the contract for building cruiser No. 12 to Cramp and Sons, of Philadelphia, although the Bath Iron Works of Maine was the lowest bidder.

On explanation of his action, the secretary says the Bath company cannot build engines, but proposed to sublet that part of the work, and it would be inconvenient to have the hull and engines built by different firms. Moreover, the Bath company admit they could not complete the vessel within the contract time, and finally that it would be for great a risk to give the building of one of the most important ships to a new and inexperienced firm.

"Presidente Pinto" Floated Again.

PANAMA, July 31.—It is stated that the Chilean cruiser "Presidente Pinto," which was stranded when leaving Tonlon, has been floated again without having suffered any injury. The cruiser will get ready to leave Toulon immediately to complete its preparations and continue its voyage to Chile at once.

The Chilean government has sent a complete crew of sailors to meet the cruiser.

Panic Among Workmen.

NEW YORK, July 31.—The steamship "Portia" from Halifax brings advices that the closing of the lumber manufacturing establishments on the west coast of Newfoundland created a perfect panic among thousands of workmen temporarily employed in them and they are actually starving.

The Davis Will Case.

BUFFALO, July 31.—Mrs. Downey's cross-examination developed nothing of importance in the Davis case today.

Science was recalled and examined to show that the course of Mrs. Davis was long, once brought against him before a justice of the peace, when he was discharged without being required to make any defense. The proponent then rested his case of proof of the will. The contestant moved for a non suit, asking to have the case taken from the Erie County Surrogate and left in embryo until it becomes opportune for the Czar to sign the treaty. Admiral Gervais has opened his negotiations with consultation with M. de Giers, General Van Nobley, minister of war and chief of the admiralty.

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THE RECIPROCITY

Treaty With Spain and the Diplomatic Correspondence Pertaining Thereto to Made Public.

ARTICLES TO BE ADMITTED FREE INTO CUBA.

The Duty on Tobacco to Be Considered and Made the Subject of a Separate Note.

By Telegraph to the News.

A RECIPROCITY TREATY.

Articles to be Admitted Free to Cuba and Porto Rico.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The Spanish reciprocity treaty and diplomatic correspondence pertaining thereto were made public today, the President issuing a proclamation announcing the full text of the treaty. It was made pursuant to the law last fall, with a view to securing reciprocal trade by reason of exemption from duty of sugar, molasses and coffee imported into the United States.

Under the terms of the treaty the following articles manufactured in the United States, imported into what is termed a transitory schedule, will be admitted into Cuba and Porto Rico free after September 1st next: Meats, salt and smoked, pickled beef and pork, tallow, lards, dried and smoked fish, canned oysters and salmon, oats, barley, rye, barn wheat and flour of these grains, starch, sodas and other alimentary products of corn excepting corn meal, cotton seed oil and cake of seed wool, fire clay, hay, straw and straw, fresh, dried and preserved fruits, except citrus, vegetables, resin, turpentine, wood of all kinds, wagons, sewing machines, sar petroleum, tools and implements.

The following articles are admitted on payment of duties stated: Corn, 25 cents per hundred pounds; wheat flour, wheat from January 1, 1892, 25 cents, wheat flour from same time, 37, butter and cheese, refined petroleum and tools and shoes to admitted at a reduction of 25 per cent.

From and after July 1, 1892, as a definite arrangement, the following articles will be admitted free: Marble, jasper, alabaster and other stones, including cement, mineral waters, ice, coal, pitch, tar, resin, turpentine, animal, vegetable and mineral oils, gold and silver coin, pig iron, iron pipes, beams, rafters, wrought iron, steel wire nails, screws, nuts and pipes, raw cotton, cotton seed, oil and meal, cake, tallow and other animal grease, books and pamphlets, woods of all kinds, mercury, agricultural implements, and machinery, materials and articles for public works, such as railroads, tramways, and railways, salted and canned meats, preserved fish, butter, lard, cheese, fish of all kinds, and canned oysters and salmon, oats, barley, rye, barn wheat and flour of these grains, starch and other alimentary products of corn, except corn meal, fruits, except citrus, vegetables, hay, straw and straw, trees, plants, shrubs and garden seeds and tan bark. The following to be admitted on the payment of duties as stated: Coal or make 25 per cent per hundred kilograms; corn meal, 25 cents; wheat, 25 cents; wheat flour 37; carriages, cars and other vehicles for railroads, etc., where authorization for the admission has not been obtained, 1 per cent ad valorem.

The following are admitted at a reduction of 50 per cent: Marble, jasper, alabaster or all kinds, glass and crystal-ware, gelatine, window glass, and the same silvered, quicksilvered, etc., slag in lime, covered tiles, roof tiles, glazed tiles and pipes, stoneware, fine earthenware and porcelain, iron and steel axles, tires, springs and wheels for carriages, rivets and washers, iron wrought, and steel in fine manufactures or those polished with coating of porcelain or part of other metal, needles, pins, knives, razors, scissors, tin plate in sheets or manufactured, all other common metals and alloys of same, furniture of all kinds of wood or metal, brushes, vegetable hair, broom corn, willow, straw and other similar articles, paste for soup, macaroni, bread and crackers, and alimentary farinas not comprised in other schedules, sausages, stuffed meats, mustard, sauces, pickles, jam and jellies, rubber goods, perfumery, and manufactures thereof, rice, hulled or unhulled. Following admitted reduction of duty of 25 per cent: Cotton, carded, fined and beaded, manufactured cotton, spun or twisted, and cotton goods of all kinds, woven or braided, and mixed with other vegetable or animal fibres in which cotton is the equal or greater of the component part, and nothing exclusively of cotton, cordage and twine of all kinds, shoe binding and varnishes, soap, perfumery, medicine and drugs, starches and allow manufactured into needles, paper for printing, for colorcasting rooms, of wood or straw, or wrapping paper, paper and paste board, leather and skins, dressed, burnished or japanned of all kinds, including sole leather, or uppers, or bindings, shoes, trunks, valises and other articles, in whole or part of leather, harness and saddlery, watches and clocks and carriages.

It is understood that four, which on its exportation from the United States has been made a subject of duty, shall not share in the foregoing reduction of duties. The provisional arrangement, or set forth in the transitory schedule, shall continue in force until July 1, 1892, and be substituted by the definite arrangement outlined above.

The correspondence preceding the promulgation of the treaty was given by Secretary Blaine, who on January 3rd last, transmitted a copy of the tariff law to Senator Quanes, Spanish minister, requesting that the attention of his government be called to it with a view to an adjustment of the commercial relations between the two countries on a permanent basis of reciprocity, profitable alike to both.

In course of further correspondence the Spanish government intimated to the consideration of the United States government the serious injuries occasioned by the tobacco production of Cuba and Porto Rico in consequence of the increase of duties and cherishes a hope that the President will recommend to Congress a remission of little duty on the tobacco of the said islands.

The correspondence closed with a letter from Secretary Blaine, under date of June 30th last, in which he states that the question will have the careful consideration of the President, and that it shall be the subject of a separate note.

A Loving Mist.

ORANGE, N. J., July 31.—Adelbert Brown, a humorist, entered the study of Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts, pastor of St. John's M. E. Church, yesterday morning, drew a revolver and commenced firing his singing shoes. He seized the minister, got out of the study and subsequently the man pulled out a warrant sworn out by the minister.

The young woman is thought to be out of her head. She is said to be in love with the minister and angry because he refuses to act as her lieutenant.

A Fire in Lively Stables.

SEATTLE, July 31.—Early this morning a fire broke out in the Moss livery stables, completely consuming the stables, a saloon, lodging house and three business stores adjoining, making 300 people homeless, turned to death, and a negro pick and his wife received fatal injuries. The loss is estimated at $50,000.

Public Sympathy with a Murderer.

BRUNSWICK, Fla., July 31.—Mack Fanchon, aged 15, had slight shot and wounded in the leg by a brakeman on a train on the Florida Central & Peninsula railroad. For nearly a year past Jones had been paying attentions to Miss Fanchon, but about two months ago he married another girl.

She waited on a circuit until he appeared and told his rival she was a widow. Subsequently that Jones had been criminally intimate with her, under promise of marriage. She was immediately arrested. Public sympathy is strongly on her side.

A Negro Executed.

HELENA, Ark., July 31.—Isom White was hanged yesterday. The crime for which he paid the penalty was committed January 2nd last. Mr. Harry Young and another negro, Nathan Carter, were picking cotton for Prince Malley, also a negro, living a few miles below Helena.

On the night in question they went to Malley's house and murdered him for his money. Carter escaped, but White and Young were arrested. Young turned State evidence, and after White's conviction was sentenced to fifteen years in the penitentiary.

A Lively Time at Fort Pierre.

ST. PAUL, July 31.—A special to the Dispatch from Fort Pierre, S. D., says: "Fort Pierre was visited by a flood yesterday, caused by the sudden change in the channel of the Missouri river, which washed away a strip of bank eighty feet wide and a quarter of a mile long. There were several frame buildings on the strip, but by energetic work they were barely saved from toppling over into the flood."

Are You Interested?

The following bank statement from J. C. Hale, of Trenton, Texas, will be of interest to many of our citizens: "My little boy was very bad for two months with diarrhoea. We used various medicines, also called in two doctors, but nothing could bring any good until we used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which gave immediate relief and soon cured him. I consider it the best expectorant made, and can conscientiously recommend it to all who need a diarrhoea or colic medicine." For sale by J. C. McLaughlin Drug Store.

Dyspepsia

This is what you ought to have, in fact, you must have it to fully enjoy life. Thousands are searching for it daily, and mourning because they find it not. Hundreds of thousands of dollars are spent annually by our people in the hope that they may attain this boon. And yet it may be had for all. We guarantee that Electric Bitters, if used according to directions, and the use persisted in, will bring you good health and end your dyspepsia. Dyspepsia and indigestion cured by Electric Bitters. We recommend Electric Bitters for Dyspepsia and all diseases of Liver, Stomach and Kidneys. Sold at 50c. and $1.00 per bottle, by A. C. Smith & Co's Drug Store.

Pronounced Hopeless, Yet Saved.

From a letter written by Mrs. Ada E. Hurd, of Groton, S. D., we quote: "Was so bad with a lung fever I did not think I could live. Had given up all hope, cough set in and finally terminated in consumption. Four doctors gave me up, saying I could live but a short time. I gave myself up to my father, determined if I could not stay with my friends on earth I would meet my Saviour. My husband was advised to get Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. I gave it a trial, but to my surprise after the first bottle, it eased me and then I knew I was now a well and hearty woman." Trial bottles free at A. C. Smith & Co's Drug Store. Regular size, 50c. and $1.00.

The Great Benefit

Which people take with the state of health derive from Hood's Sarsaparilla conclusively proves that this medicine "makes the weak strong." It does not act like a stimulant imparting fictitious strength, but Hood's Sarsaparilla nutrition, by a perfectly natural way all the vital parts, purifies the blood, and assists to health, action these important organs, the kidneys and liver. 2

GARFIELD BEACH.

New Time Card.

On and after June 28th trains will run as follows:

Leave Salt Lake	Arrive Ogden	Leave Ogden	Arrive Salt Lake
10:00 a.m.	12:40 p.m.	12:00 p.m.	2:40 p.m.
11:00 a.m.	1:40 p.m.	1:00 p.m.	3:40 p.m.
4:00 p.m.	6:40 p.m.	5:00 p.m.	7:40 p.m.
5:00 p.m.	7:40 p.m.	6:00 p.m.	8:40 p.m.
6:00 p.m.	8:40 p.m.	7:00 p.m.	9:40 p.m.
7:00 p.m.	9:40 p.m.	8:00 p.m.	10:40 p.m.
8:00 p.m.	10:40 p.m.	9:00 p.m.	11:40 p.m.
9:00 p.m.	11:40 p.m.	10:00 p.m.	12:40 a.m.
10:00 p.m.	12:40 a.m.	11:00 p.m.	1:40 a.m.
11:00 p.m.	1:40 a.m.	12:00 a.m.	2:40 a.m.
12:00 a.m.	2:40 a.m.	1:00 a.m.	3:40 a.m.
1:00 a.m.	3:40 a.m.	2:00 a.m.	4:40 a.m.
2:00 a.m.	4:40 a.m.	3:00 a.m.	5:40 a.m.
3:00 a.m.	5:40 a.m.	4:00 a.m.	6:40 a.m.
4:00 a.m.	6:40 a.m.	5:00 a.m.	7:40 a.m.
5:00 a.m.	7:40 a.m.	6:00 a.m.	8:40 a.m.
6:00 a.m.	8:40 a.m.	7:00 a.m.	9:40 a.m.
7:00 a.m.	9:40 a.m.	8:00 a.m.	10:40 a.m.
8:00 a.m.	10:40 a.m.	9:00 a.m.	11:40 a.m.

* Daily except Sunday.

† Daily except Monday and Tuesday.

Dynamite Band in attendance every day.

Fare for round trip, 50c.

D. E. BURLEY,
Genl. Agt. Passgr. Dept.

Dr. BURDOX, Dentist, Across and Optician, Specialties fitted. Commercial Block.

ANOTHER HORROR.

A Passenger Train on the Bellaire, Zanesville & Cincinnati Leaves the Track.

TWO CROWDED CARS ARE TURNED OVER.

Fourteen People More or Less Seriously Injured and a Great Number Badly Bruised.

By Telegraph to the News.

ANOTHER RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

A Train Jumps the Track, Overturns the Coaches.

BELLAIRE, Ohio, July 31.—Another horror has been added to the list of railroad accidents in Ohio. This morning a passenger train on the Bellaire, Zanesville and Cincinnati narrow gauge ran off the track three miles south of Bellaire, two cars being overturned and dragged some distance, twenty passengers were on the train, and the two cars that turned over were crowded.

Assistance was soon at hand from other passenger and freight trains, and the ill fate passengers were taken from the wrecked cars. It was found that fourteen people had been injured, four seriously and one fatally. The train was running thirty-five miles an hour, and so it reached a curve the cars were walked to every violently, and on leaving the curve for the passenger to keep their seats a rush was made for the door. Many of the frightened passengers had reaches the platform when the cars turned over on them, and when they turned over, in another moment these were buried into the debris.

The seriously injured are as follows: John Sturtz, baggage master, will die. Charles McGinley, John Irwin, G. F. Wilson. In addition to these fatally are badly bruised, but able to take care of themselves, and this afternoon they went to their destinations.

Affairs in Chile.

Iquique, July 31.—The whole of the northern provinces from Hassee to Arica, the latter being the seat of war, are in the hands of the opposition, and when the expected supply of arms and ammunition and other equipments of war arrives an attack will be made on the territory held by Balmaceda. The army of the Congressional party now consists of several regiments, including artillery, cavalry, lancers, engineers and infantry, numbering in all something over 10,000 men fully disciplined, while Balmaceda is said to have 25,000 men under arms. The ranks of the opposition are daily increasing, volunteers coming to join their cause from all parts. Twenty hundred young men from the leading families of Santiago and Valparaiso left the capital to join the opposition party, many crossing the Andes in winter to the Argentine Republic, proceeding north and recrossing the Cordilleras at a point where they enter the northern provinces of Chile occupied by the revolutionary forces, traveling in some instances 2000 to 3000 miles in the journey. Several also lost their lives in the snow on the summits of the Andes. If they find the same favor in the south they will have fighting can scarcely be looked for. This is a question, however, that has to be solved, but it is the general opinion that the partisans of Congress will be joyfully received in Balmaceda's territory.

Since the occupation of Caldera nothing very interesting has taken place beyond the fact that on different occasions the northern ports occupied by the opposition have been visited by the torpedo cruisers Lynch and Condell and the transport Imperial. The first two named vessels have a speed of twenty-six miles an hour and the Imperial fourteen to fifteen miles.

On the 8th of June the port of Pisagua was visited by the government boats, and in the absence of the opposition war ships they entered the port and commenced bombarding without the slight of intimation. About 100 shells were fired directly into the town in the space of two hours, causing considerable damage to property, but fortunately no lives were lost. During the bombardment the garrison in Pisagua mounted a twenty-six gun, the first shot from which being sufficient to frighten the invading fleet off. The action of the government ships at Pisagua is difficult to understand. Had they destroyed the nitrate, wharves and other appliances to prevent the shipment of nitrate the Congress party would have been prejudiced to a considerable extent, but nothing possible was attainable by bombarding a defenseless town, and the whole affair seems ridiculous in the extreme.

On the same day the above named vessels appeared off Iquique and from a distance of over ten miles distant opened a terrific cannonade which was kept up for over two hours, the vessels steaming about in different directions in the meantime. Up to the present it has not been revealed to me what the ships were firing at as not a single shot came within miles of the shore. The commanders of the three vessels, however, reported to the Government in Santiago that their exploits in the bombardment of Iquique were crowned with the most brilliant success, stating that in addition to demaging the ships of the insurgent party forty several disturbances took place on shore among the soldiers, which, of course, was simply a farce.

Needless to say, the three Government vessels did not venture to come up against the Huascar and the Cotiglins. The latter vessels were quite unable to get within firing range owing to the superiority of speed of the former. The Government ships, on their way south, made all sorts of cowardly depredations in the undefended ports of Tocopilla, Tutal and Chanaral, but fairly contemptible intelligence the success of the Government party nevertheless.

A satisfactory arrangement of the deplorable state of affairs in Chile is anxiously looked for by everybody who have interests at stake in the country. The financial position of the republic, as a most natural consequence, is at a low ebb. All the principal income that proceeding from the export of nitrate and iodine, is required to keep up the revolution, leaving the receipts of the custom-houses in the southern provinces, which are very small in comparison with those of the northern ports, now in the hands of the opposition, for Balmaceda to meet the enormous expenses of maintaining a large army, whose officers and soldiers receive unusually high pay as an inducement for them to stick to Balmaceda's party.

The general opinion is in favor of the ultimate success of the opposition party, and as before mentioned, with the employment of foreign arms at any moment, the question will read with a quick solution, and it is to be hoped that the sacrifice of more valuable lives will be unnecessary.—S. F. Chronicle.

Three Abreast.

CLEVELAND, July 31.—G. J. Hamlin's cows Jaster, Dixie Health and Gloss were driven a mile, three abreast, in a buggy, hitched, making the mile without a slip in 2:17.

The 2:19 pace, $300, (unfinished from yesterday)—Little Albert won, Nellie Kind second, Lady Ford third, Dusky Boy fourth. Best time, 2:17½.

The 2:26 class, $2000—Hymed F. won, Cross Fire second, Rosebloom third, Diego fourth. Best time, 2:12.

The 2:24 pace, $1,000—Grant won, Maxed second, Frank Dodge third, Mary Confidence fourth. Best time, 2:16½.

Free-for-all trot—Alvin won, Rosebud Willie second, Homeside third. Best time, 2:17.

Guttritt Park Races.

GARFIELD PARK, July 31.—The weather was partially cloudy and the track was fast.

Six furlongs—Blue Buck won, Tinfoil second, Bob Paxton third. Time —1:14½.

Six furlongs—Grigg won, Farina second, Sue third. Time—1:14½.

Six furlongs—Blue Jeans won, Pat Odie second, Governor Sue third. Time—1:15.

Nine-tenths of a mile—Gobbledown won, Dowell second, Grenoir third. Time—1:56.

St. Paul Races.

ST. PAUL, July 31.—Five furlongs—Lena Frey won, Amonnas second, Queen Olivia third. Time—1:02½.

Mile and one-sixteenth—Dollie Carter won, Jim Dunn second, Cassidy third. Time—1:48.

Mile and a half—Prince Fortunatus won, Jugglin second, Twilight third. No time.

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Mile—Pomeroy won both, Innocence second, Secret third. Time—1:49½.

Mile and a furlong—Harry Bay won, Dolliclus second, Regan third. Time—1:53.

Hawthorne Races.

CHICAGO, July 31.—Mile and seventy yards—Mistake won, Westward second, Protection third. Time—1:54½.

Six furlongs—Little Billy won, Julia May second, Prince Henry third. Time—1:18.

Mile—Aldine won, Patrick second, Pulaski third. Time—1:45.

Seven furlongs—Iowa won, Bob McCart second, Hal Lee third. Time—1:31.

Mile and one-eighth—St. Ashons won, Carwenal, Louis Dorsey third. Time—1:58.

Saratoga Races.

SARATOGA, July 31.—Today is the fourth extra day of the race meeting here. The weather is bright, the track heavy and the attendance fair.

First race for maidens, five and a half furlongs—Bellingham won, Wheatland, Daisy Bly second, Carbonnade third. Time—1:18.

Three-year-olds and upward, mile and a half—Ben Brown won, Ten Broeck second, My Fellow third. Time —2:36½.

Three-year-olds, seven furlongs—Strategy won, Gold Dollar second, Tactician third. Time—1:32.

Four-year-olds and upward, mile—Sauntterer won, Headquarters second, John Jay St. third. Time—1:48½.

All ages, selling, six furlongs—Oggets won, Spectatus second, Fenny-equick third. Time—1:17½.

Four-year-olds and upward, mile and a furlong—Lamplighter won, Wanderer second, Edgar Johnson third. Time—1:57½.

Sweepstakes, five furlongs—Carrollton won, Cinque second, Walcott third. Time—1:02½.

Sweepstakes, four furlongs—Prohibition won, Annie Queen second, Sir Pancras third. Time—1:14.

Sweepstakes, mile and one-sixteenth—Hopkinson won, Marguerite second, Tom Ochiltree third. Time—1:54.

Handicap steeplechase, steeplechase, short course, mile and six furlongs—Futurity won, Dewsnes second, Rosette third. Time—3:32.

Brighton Beach Races.

BRIGHTON BEACH, July 31.—The weather was clear and the track heavy.

Six and one-half furlongs—Lily won, Louie second, Jamestown third. Time, 1:21½.

Five furlongs—Vesuvius won, Irregular second, Under Cover third. Time, 1:01½.

Seven furlongs—Benedictine won, Rover second, Lilibert third. Time, 1:31½.

Mile—Rambler won, Lenford second, Virgie third. Time, 1:54½.

Handicap, five furlongs—Tanner won, Hewson second, Meriden third. Time, 1:01½.

Mile—Meliotek won, Somerset second, Upman third. Time, 1:47.

Six and one-half furlongs—Romance won, Zed second, Tramps third. Time, 1:25.

Seven furlongs—Thiers Jr. won, Stack second, Fidelia third. Time, 1:31.

No Information Received.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Acting Secretary Wharton asserts positively that the department of state is without any information respecting the alleged expulsion of the Russian exiles across the Jews.

THE PARNELLITES.

The Repudiation of the Irish Leader by Dillon and O'Brien, a Death Blow.

WILLIAM O'BRIEN ADJUDICATED A BANKRUPT.

Parnell's Claim Against Captain O'Shea for £3000.—Various Disclosures Expected.

By Telegraph to the News.

PROFOUNDLY DEPRESSED.

The Parnellite Faction Said to Have Received a Death Blow.

LONDON, July 31.—Dillon's and O'Brien's repudiation of Parnell, though a foregone conclusion, has profoundly depressed the Parnellites. Many hope it may yet be possible to again enlarge them in the manoeuvres for reunion. Their prompt and decisive determination to run outside the prison doors and their refusal to listen to any advances from the Parnellites fell like a death blow upon the factions.

Tuesday Parnell telegraphed to his committee that defections in every one would not make him alter his course a hair's breadth. He would not allow them to speak at Thurles, the strongest ecclesiastical centre in Ireland, probably now to be his enemies at the bishops and progress his cause triumphs.

To fill up gaps left in the committee by desertion, another syndicate is forming, supposed to form a really paper on the Parnell-Power principle. One Dublin organ remaining faithful, appeals to the party to rally and not be carried to the edge bright. Because they lose O'Brien, but the truth is now patriotic stands the storm-beaten Parnellites that their cause is high and holy and that it will be useless to continue the struggle.

It is thought that Parnell will soon appeal for the support of the Irish democratic factions at home and abroad.

The Government Training College bill, which practically proposes to create two Catholic colleges in Dublin and one very minor Protestant college, has caused a revolt in the Conservative ranks. Balfour, however, stubbly resorted to a plan to provide the capital for the colleges from the funds at the disposal of the Irish educational board. The bill, therefore, can be postponed.

William O'Brien was finally adjudicated a bankrupt today at the instance of Lord Salisbury. He will come to London Monday to try to arrange a conference with Parnell and Martyn, regarding the Parnell. Meanwhile, at the instance of Parnell, always agrees to withdraw £3000 to meet the legal expenditures incurred when the case was tried. Unless Captain O'Brien can say he, there is small hope that Parnell will assent to the release of the fund unless he shall be permitted to share in the deposit. His personal embarrassment does not appear to have been relieved by marriage. He has not yet established his claim against Captain O'Shea for £3000 advanced to him between September, 1889, and November, 1890, during the divorce proceedings. Captain O'Shea denies the debt. Various disclosures are expected on Parnell's attempt to prove his claim.

Officials of the Board of Trade are watching the motions of inquiry of the United Immigration Commissioners. It is understood that a thorough will be sent to the appointment of an American inspector at all the leading English points, with some system of emigrant supervision. A high official of the board says the English Government officers will be instructed to cooperate with the Americans to secure relief to be expected from the Irish emigration. Although publicly protesting that there is no necessity for a special emigration bill, because of destitute aliens, the government is using the utmost vigor of the existing laws to stop the settlement of foreign paupers in England. Recent legislation has resulted in the discharge of systematic frauds on the part of Jewish emigrations from Russia. Passports purchased in Russia have been sent to Russia to enable the Jews to evade the payment of the £10 levied on each permit to emigrate.

The Westgate conference, adhering to Dillon's case, adopted a resolution protesting against the introduction into publicity of men convicted of flagrant immorality.

The theosophical constitution, as revised, amalgamates the American, English and Indian sections. Lady Caithness in virtue of her millions as well as her enthusiasm, succeeds Madame Blavatsky as high priestess.

Telegram from Gonzalez.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Secretary Tracy made public today the following telegram from Commander Cotton, of the "Thetis," from Gonzalez, dated July 12, via San Francisco: "The Thetis arrived at Port Pinto June 25, and reached here July 2; went to Pitylolf and returned July 10; warned eight vessels, brought back the Alert, Pinto, Mohican on the 8th, and the 'Alert' on the 9th. The 'Mohican' and the 'Nymph' go to Pitylolf today, the 'Thetis' leaves with the 'Alert' Tuesday for a two weeks' cruise. Warned four vessels and seized the British schooner 'E. E. Marvin.' Marvin was sent to Victoria by the British commander."

Sizes Steel Armor.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—In view of the extensive trial made by the navy department with the result of demonstrating the superiority and greater tensile strength of nickle steel resistance armor for navy vessels, the secretary of the navy has contracted with Carnegie, Phipps & Co. for ten Brinell protective deck plates, upper layers. The relative cost of these plates as compared with pure steel will be studied. If satisfactory terms can be made this kind of armor will be adopted in the construction of the armored cruiser "New York" and "Cruiser No. 12."

A Prize Fight.

LAWRENCE, Mass., July 31.—Heavyweight John Sullivan of California this afternoon in a prize fight just over the New Hampshire line in eight rounds knocked out Frank Gallagher of this town with four more shows