BALMACEDA'S DEFEAT.

The Congressionalists Enter Valparaiso. —The Foreign Fleets Keep Order.

THE DICTATOR'S ARMY HAS BEEN CRUSHED.

The Probabilities is that Balmaceda Will be Captured and Executed.

By Telegraph to the News.

VIVE CHILE.

And Now Comes a Dispatch that Balmaceda is Defeated.

WASHINGTON, August 28.—Julio M. Foster, who has been assisting the Congressional envoys in this city, has just received the following telegram, dated New York and signed by Richard Trumbull, one of the agents of the Congressional party in America: "Balmaceda defeated. Valparaiso in our power. Viva Chile."

The sender is Richard Trumbull, one of the Congressional agents who is under indictment for a violation of the neutrality laws in connection with the equipment of the "Itata." The above official information of the department has reached the officials.

TRIUMPH COMPLETE.

An hour after the dispatch from Trumbull the following from Vial, confidential agent of the insurgent party at Lima, Peru, dated today and addressed to Pedro Montt, principal envoy in this city, was received: "Triumph complete. Valparaiso surrendered."

Later dispatches addressed to Pedro Montt, Congressional envoy, state "Triumph complete; Valparaiso surrendered."

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

WASHINGTON, August 28.—Acting Secretary Wharton of the State department received the following telegram tonight from United States Consul McCreery at Valparaiso:

"Battle fought near this city this morning. The government forces were badly beaten. Heavy loss on both sides. City surrendered to the opposition, but is in the hands of admirals of the American, German, French and English fleets for good order. No communication with Santiago. The opposition forces are now entering the city."

This is the first information received by the State department from its representatives in Chile, attaching a meager either dispatch this morning from Minister Logan, dated yesterday at Santiago, stating that a small fight had taken place near that city yesterday morning, and that a decisive battle would probably be fought this morning.

Mr. Wharton said tonight that Santiago had been cut off from telegraphic communication with the outside world, the wires probably being in the hands of the insurgents, or Minister Egan would communicate with the department. As Valparaiso is only thirty miles from Santiago it is expected that the consul will soon be able to communicate with Minister Egan.

Lacomo, Chilean Minister, said tonight that news had been received by him from Chile yesterday, stating that a battle had been fought on the 25th. In which the government forces were victorious. The minister thinks the reason he heard nothing today from Santiago in regard to the reported fight is because of the seizure and ownership of the cable and telegraph lines by the insurgents, and he can account for it in no other way, believing that he would, if possible, have been informed immediately of the result of the encounter between the opposing forces. It was apparent by the minister's manner that he was not very hopeful of receiving good news, and seemed not over sanguine that the government had not been defeated.

BALMACEDA'S POWER BROKEN.

NEW YORK, August 28.—The *Herald* this morning devoted a page to Chilean news. Its Valparaiso dispatch says Balmaceda's power in Chile is broken. His army has been crushed after five hours hard fighting, and scattered beyond all hope of reorganization. The revolutionists have taken possession of Valparaiso, with Balmaceda practically a fugitive without resources in men or money, with the principal supports in the hands of the Congressionalists, with President-elect Vicuna a refugee on board a German warship, and the country flocking in masses to the standard of the invaders. It is a matter of only a few days when the capital will fall into the hands of the revolutionary leaders.

General Canto and his army won today's battle by superior generalship and hard fighting, assisted by good fortune, in killing off Balmaceda's generals, and the consequent demoralization of the army and the desertion of entire regiments. Furthermore, there has not been harmony in the military councils of President Balmaceda. Both Barbara and Alcerreca wanted the supreme command. This jealousy resulted in an almost open rupture, and these officers worked at cross purposes.

Balmaceda was in no condition to assume the offensive, and Canto was in no hurry to move, partly because he was receiving constant accessions to his ranks, and partly because he had a strongly entrenched position. Early this morning, however, the booming of cannon announced to the people that a movement beyond the skirmish of the past few days had begun. The occasional loud report of a cannon soon swelled into a continuous roar. Canto's position was on the hills above the race track at Vina del Mar. He had absolute control of the railroad to Santiago and commanded the ordinary roads. Affairs have come to such a pass that it was necessary for Balmaceda to make some move. Accordingly at daylight this morning the word was given to attack the position held by the revolutionists, and the government troops swarmed under cover of a heavy fire from their batteries. As soon as the approaching columns got within range a destructive fire was opened by the entrenched revolutionists. The government troops however, advanced steadily. They were soon near enough to return the fire, but shot, shell, grape and canister tore through their ranks until, despite the efforts of their officers, they broke and retired almost in a panic.

As soon as they got outside of the range of the deadly fire, the officers worked like beavers to rebuild their columns and at last succeeded. Then came another attack. In steady ranks the government troops started on the double quick up into the torrent of fire and lead which blazed from the insurgents' ranks. General Barbara was killed. The line wavered for an instant, but then went on. A very short distance further on General Alcerreca fell from his horse, wounded mortally. Again the line wavered, and then Gen. Canto gave the order to charge. With a wild yell the Balmaceda army left their fortresses and charged on the now retreating enemy. The artillery poured a deadly fire into the ranks of Balmaceda's army. The loss of the general officers has left the latter without a head, and all efforts of the subordinate officers to rally them were of no avail. The retreat became a rout and panic, and then utter demoralization. The government cavalry made a stand, but it was short.

Valley after valley was poured into the demoralized mob. A whole regiment, which had not lost their regimental formation, went over to the victorious troops of Canto and joined in the attack on their late comrades. These deserters were generally colored men, who had been impressed by Balmaceda since the beginning of hostilities. Their sympathies all along have been with the insurgents, and they embraced the first opportunity to go over to them.

The fighting lasted less than five hours, and the desperate character may be judged by the fact that fully five thousand men were killed and wounded. The country for miles around is filled with fugitives, many of them wounded, who were this morning the dependents of Balmaceda.

The defeat of the Government is absolute, there is no possibility of reorganization, and if Balmaceda does not succeed in making his escape through the mountain passes, the chances are that he will be captured and shot.

President-elect Vicuna early took the alarm when the stragglers began coming in from the battlefield. He went aboard the German flagship and asked protection of the admiral. It was granted. Then Intendant Vell sent a communication to Admiral Brown of the United States Navy and the commanding officers of the other foreign fleets, requesting them to send men ashore to protect their citizens, as the probabilities were that there might be trouble. A party of blue jackets and marines from the cruiser Yean Frank Sherman quickly came ashore and took up positions about the American consulate. The other naval officers followed suit and soon there were enough foreign sailors and marines on shore to protect the city against the outbreak.

The streets of the city by 11 o'clock were filled with a disorganized mob of Balmaceda soldiers.

The excesses among the officers had been terrible. In addition to General Barbara and Alcerreca, nearly all the staff officers had been killed or wounded, and the casualties among the line officers had also been great. To avoid a bloodbath which would probably have resulted from the victorious army entering the city, heated with fierce battle, Vell was a flag to General Canto with a proposition to surrender the city.

It was accepted, and Senor Walker Martinez, the Congressional leader, took possession of the city.

Shortly after noon the victorious army began to enter Valparaiso, led by General Canto with his staff. The insurgent troops were greeted with the wildest enthusiasm. People were wild with excitement, and the streets resounded with shouts of "Viva Chile!" "Viva Canto!"

Shortly after the army entered, Captain Pseuto of the torpedo boat "Almirante Lynch" was summoned to surrender. He attempted to steam out and opened fire with his machine guns. There was a sharp engagement, and then Captain Pseuto hauled down his flag, and there was not an enemy to the revolution from Fort Valdivia to Vino del Mar.

During the afternoon such of the government troops as were in the city delivered up their arms and were paroled. The city is just as could be expected. Nobody here has any knowledge of the whereabouts of Balmaceda, although the insurgent leaders are exceedingly anxious to find him. The general belief is that he is making his way out of the country, perhaps overland to Buenos Ayres.

THE REPORT CONFIRMED.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 28.—The Balmaceda of Julio M. Foster in this city received the following cablegram direct from Valparaiso this afternoon:

"Opposition defeated; Valparaiso in control of the Congressionalists."

The cablegram comes from a source which houses here interested in the Chilean trade since is disinterested and authentic.

FLINT'S VIEW.

Consul Flint says in case of defeat as either side it will not be decisive, but the war will be continued as usual. If the insurgents are defeated their fleet will fall back to Iquique, and if Balmaceda is routed his fleet will make a retrograde movement.

Passage by a Hurricane.

NEWARK, N. J., August 28.—A hurricane swept over the lower part of this city this afternoon, covering a space about a mile and a quarter long by an eighth of a mile wide. Much damage was done to property, and several persons were injured by the flying debris, but no fatalities are yet reported. It came first at the corner of Brewery and Lexington streets, where the roof of a three-story building was torn off and carried down street. On Oliver street an unoccupied three-story brick building, formerly used as a factory, was completely demolished, and the adjoining buildings badly damaged. The noise seemed to be its special prey, and a number of them, together with skylights, etc., are lying about the streets and down from the telegraph wires. Brewery and Grass streets are strewn with the debris.

The Best Ordnance in the World.

NEW ORLEANS August 28.—The *Picayune's* San Antonio special says: The first trial of the new rifled cannon adopted by the army were held yesterday at Grand. Six hundred shells were fired and all exploded but one on the mark set at. The shots were fired from a mile and one-quarter, and every shell hit the mark, so skillfully were the gunners and so deadly accurate the gun. The ordnance is said to be the best in the world. The barrels are two feet longer than the old cannon.

Murdered by a Mob.

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky., August 28.—At Fairview this morning a mob of a hundred men came into town. They went to the jail, overpowered the jailer, took the keys from him and opened the cell in which Dudley, the negro who murdered Frank Hughes, was confined. The negro was taken out and hanged to a tree. The motives are excited and threaten to cause trouble.

A CENSUS BULETIN.

On Irrigation in Wyoming — Total Area of Land Irrigated.

AVERAGE FIRST COST OF WATER RIGHT PER ACRE.

The Average Present Value of the Irrigated Land of the State.

By Telegraph to the News.

IRRIGATION IN WYOMING.

A Bulletin by the Census Office on the Subject.

WASHINGTON, August 28. — The census office today issued a bulletin on irrigation in Wyoming. There are 1917 farms irrigated out of a total of 3245. The total area of land in these 1917 farms is 1,003,360 acres, upon 229,878 acres of which crops were raised by irrigation in the year 1890. In addition, there were 24,000 acres irrigated for grazing purposes. The average first cost of the water right is $3.62 per acre, and the average cost of irrigating the soil for cultivation, including purchase of land, is $9.46 per acre. The average present value of the irrigated land of the State, including buildings, etc., is $31.49 per acre, showing an apparent profit, less the cost of buildings, of $18.30 per acre. The average annual cost of water is $1.44 per acre, which, deducted from the average annual value of the product per acre, leaves an annual return of $7.81 per acre. The tendency throughout the entire arid region, says the bulletin, is to describe as irrigated all land to which water have been applied within any recent period, to which ditches, perhaps so far destitute of water, has been constructed, and even land to which water rights merely are claimed, has placed the Census office under the necessity of absolutely restricting itself to its official bulletin on irrigation to basis on which crops were actually raised by artificial application of water during the year 1889. Farms or stock ranches in Wyoming irrigated merely for grazing purposes, therefore, have not been taken into account in this bulletin, beyond the foregoing statement as to their approximate total in the area.

Farmers in Convention.

ALBANY, August 28.—The Farmers' State League met in annual convention this today and was called to order by President Armstrong. There were about fifty delegates in attendance. President Armstrong made a brief address to which he said: "An important election is impending in which the interest and welfare of the Farmers is involved. You are aware that we are a nonpartisan organization. Yet still we are political when our interests are affected. We are not willing to be crushed. We want at this meeting to put ourselves in a position to enforce our demand before presented to the next legislature." Then on the president's suggestion a recess was taken.

The Dunn Nine Suit.

NEW YORK, August 28.—Justice Patterson of the Supreme Court has denied the motion of James T. Lynn to strike from the answer of Senator William Stewart the alleged allegations relating to the action in the Supreme Court in 1877 of a suit brought by Lynn against H. Henry Dunn. The action was brought by Lynn to recover $1,000,000 damages from Senator Stewart for alleged fraudulent transactions by which Lynn parted with his interests in the Mariter and St. Louis lead-silver mines adjoining the famous Emma silver mines in Utah.

The Railroad Disasters.

STATESVILLE, N. C., August 28.—The following list of dead were not given last night in the account of the railroad accidents: Charles Webber of Pittsburg, Mrs. Frank White of Memphis, Henry Patterson, colored, and a man whose name is supposed to be Al Ingham.

The total number of dead now foots up twenty-seven, and the number of injured about twenty-six.

Considering the Treatment of Criminals.

CHRISTIANA, August 28.—The International congress which is considering the question of the treatment of criminals and the best means to improve the condition of the criminal classes continued its session today. Yesterday the congress passed a resolution advocating the plan of allowing convicts to pay fines, even by installments, instead of being imprisoned. At this day's session the members favored the remission of punishment for small offenses in the event of the criminal making compensation, showing that he regretted having committed the offense charged against him. The congress also passed a resolution favoring an inquiry into the system of convict labor, and recommended that a detailed and statistical report upon the character, habits, occupation, health, nationality, religion, and life and career after leaving prison, of discharged criminals, should be drawn up in the different countries sending delegates to the congress.

A Whalebone Syndicate.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., August 28.—James McKenna of San Francisco is here trying to revive the whalebone syndicate of last year.

Little Men Alarmed.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., August 28.—The Indians moved on the strip in large numbers yesterday and made several attempts to start large fires and destroy the pasturage, but the grass was too green and the fires made little headway. Some settlers are becoming alarmed and are attempting to get their cattle out.

Waukesker Thinks of the Public Good.

WASHINGTON, August 28. — Postmaster General Wanamaker has sent a personally signed letter to the postmaster at each county seat throughout the United States, asking him for the public good, at his own expense, to make a personal visit to each post office in his county and make a detailed report upon the condition, needs of the service, etc.

The Queen of Roumania Dying.

VIENNA, August 28.—The private physician of Carmen Sylva, Queen of Roumania, who was reported dying, says she is suffering from spinal congestion.

The Coming Secretary of War.

NEW YORK, August 28.—A Hartford, Vt., special to the *Mail and Express* says: Gen. Wm. Wallace Harrington, Vermont, will be the successor of Hon. Redfield Proctor as Secretary of War. The news that the President intends to make this appointment comes from a source of reliability which cannot be questioned. Gen. Wallace was formerly colonel of the port of Harrington and is the head of the firm of Wells & Richardson of that city, the largest wholesale manufacturing drug house in northern Vermont. He was a young man in the war for the Union and was brevetted brigadier-general for bravery on the field.

Cut to Pieces by a Blower.

GRAYSON, Ky., August 28.—Near Caston a joke of cards attached to a blower and put in motion became frightened and ran away. The woman was literally cut to pieces by the knife, her legs, arms and head being cut off.

The President on his Journey.

RUTLAND, Vt., August 28.—The President left Proctor for Rutland at 11:15 this morning. Arriving in the city he was met by a committee and escorted to Memorial hall where a reception was held. A speech was attempted in front of the hotel. The President was introduced and made a speech to a large crowd assembled.

After the introduction of the President to the audience had been repeated, amid the laughter of the audience, the statement made in other places, that he feared the people would think he would kill him. He briefly went over the history of the country up to the war of the Rebellion, saying that he thought that the war was allowed to go on by Providence. "God desired that the experiment of a free government should be made perfect by trial." (Applause.) "I will never forget the great electric thrill and shock which passed through the country when the first gun was fired at Sumter. The debate was closed, the orators withdrawn, a great wave of determined patriotism sweep over the country. This wave was not to be stayed in its progress until the last vestige of the rebellion had been swept from the face of our beloved land." He then spoke of the part the sturdy peaceful New England people took in the war, saying that the rebel, who thought the spirit of 1776 had been quelched, found themselves confronted by Appalachian phalanx. "That day (the rebels) had been mistaken, the war might have been avoided, but it was so written in the eternal decrees for the purposes of God. There was a martyr President who was to affix his name to a declaration that would be as fulsome as that in which our fathers affixed their signatures in 1776. (Applause.) We were to be, in truth, as well as theory, a free people. (Applause.) There was no longer any necessity for emigration than along the bloody track of armies, fire guided by the hand of power and wisdom that is always on and over us, our armies followed that path to the accomplishment of that glorious result that attack the shackles from 1,000,000 slaves." (Great applause.) He then closed with a greeting to the Grand Army men in the crowd.

Just as the President concluded his remarks Rev. Dr. Nomain Seaver, on behalf of the board of trade, presented Mrs. Harrison with an oil painting representing Killington, near Rutland, the highest peak in the Green Mountain range. The President, in a few words thanked Dr. Seaver and the board of trade in behalf of Mrs. Harrison, and expressed regret that she was unable to accompany him on his trip through Vermont. The party were then driven to the residence of F. W. Clement for luncheon, after which the special train returned to Proctor, where there will be a demonstration tonight.

WALKING TO WORKING MEN.

PROCTOR, Vt., August 28.—The President addressed a large throng from a platform erected in front of Secretary Proctor's residence. In the throng were about two employes of the Marble company. The President spoke of the friendly relations that he thought should always exist between employer and employes. He thought the national policy should be in the direction of giving workmen a sufficient amount of wages to enable them to support his family in comfort. "We hear a great deal about cheap things," he said, "but things may be too cheap, they are too cheap when the man who produces them on a farm or in a factory, does not get out of them living wages, with a margin for old age, and for a dowry for the children that follow." (Laughter and applause.)

After the speech the President and party left for Rutland, where they will take the train for New York.

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DANCING.

Cliff's Dancing Academy opens the season with a select Social Event Sept. 1st, at G. A. R. Hall.

AN EXAMINATION as prescribed by law, for Teachers who are candidates for positions in the Salt Lake Public Schools, will be held Aug. 27th and 28th, in the Fourteenth school building, commencing at 9 a. m. sharp.
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My Nerves Are All Right

And I have cause to remain in a measure as the result of taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, says Mr. B. H. Rose of the firm of Rose & Hill, Rochester, N. Y. "I had almost

Chronic Dyspepsia

My digestion being very bad, and I was broken down from overwork so that I could not sleep nights. But my stomach is now in perfect condition, and for all the above benefit my gratitude is due Hood's Sarsaparilla."

"Water-Brash

And dyspepsia troubled me for 10 years, and after using various things I resorted to Hood's Sarsaparilla. The effect is miraculous. I can now be almost envied by every." J. M. Jackson, 427 10th Street, Toledo, Ohio. It positive cure

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Or dyspepsia troubles by Hood's Sarsaparilla. It quickly cures and stimulates the stomach, serves digestion and creates an appetite.

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