

other count. A player may call for more cards, but at the risk of exceeding 29 in count, which excess forfeits his bet. If a player's card counts 9 he declares it, when all who hold hands superior to that of the banker, may claim the amount of their bets, and the banker takes the stakes of the others. In America the game is slightly different, the court cards and tens not counting.

THE CHILEAN AFFAIR.

LONDON, June 11.—The Junta's note is signed by the Congressional party's agents, Senor Watte and Senor Reis, and speaks of the recent lawless acts upon the part of "The Dictator" Balmaceda and claims for the provisional government belligerent rights on the ground of being an organization sufficiently regular and responsible to Chileans and to foreigners and able to make itself respected by force of arms.

The note maintains that the Junta had been invested with regular constitutional authority by the congress elected in March, 1888. The note stated that the Congressional party has undisputed jurisdiction over four of the richest provinces of Chile, comprising, it is added, over half of the populated territory of the republic. The Congressional party also claims that it is growing in military power, and that its naval supremacy is indisputable, enabling it to maintain sovereignty over its territory, and to threaten the provinces still under "Dictator" Balmaceda.

In view of these facts, the provisional government says it is called upon to maintain international, commercial and other relations, and therefore it claims that it is entitled better than the Balmaceda government to be considered a perfect international body.

The note adds that the probabilities of the future rest with the Congressional party, which "from the first represented law and right, and now also represent force."

President Balmaceda has sent the following dispatch to Reuter's Telegraph company from Santiago:

Surprise and disdain has been produced here by the false, calumnious statements which the rebels have published in the European press. The congress lately elected here works regularly. It has approved the acts of the government and invested it with extraordinary powers and authorized it to contract loans. Perfect order prevails. The army is well disciplined and is actuated by great *esprit de corps*. The government cannot be vanquished by rebels, who are only able to prolong the struggle to enrich themselves out of the nitrate deposits. They have undertaken no expedition against the government forces and are completely discredited. The war ships "Lynch" and "Condell" have gone northwest. General A. Stephens' division is here after twice crossing the snow-covered Andes. The discipline of the troops is irreproachable. British, French and German commerce will be prejudiced by the rebels remaining at Parapaca.

AMNESTY NOT ACCEPTED.

IQUIQUE, June 11.—The amnesty proposed by the American minister at Santiago to Balmaceda was not accepted, but the latter offered to entertain a proposition for an arrangement, he

indicating its basis. To this the Congressional party refuses to assent.

The armed transport "Imperial" with the torpedo cruisers "Lynch" and "Condell" landed a party at Tocopilla yesterday, similar to the demonstrations at Pisagua and Iquique. No damage is reported. The superior speed of those ships enables them to keep clear of the Congressionalists' vessels.

WHAT TRUMBULL SAYS.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The Chilean legation today received a telegram from Chile saying that naval vessels of the government pursued the insurgents' ships at Tarapaca. The "Condell," "Lynch" and "Imperial" have bombarded Pisagua and Iquique without managing to bring out the insurgent ships, which are in a very bad condition. All the veteran sailors have deserted and offered their service to the Balmaceda government.

Ricardo Trumbull, Congressman, who was arrested at San Francisco for violating the neutral laws, had a long interview with Secretary Tracy, the subject of which cannot be learned definitely, but there is reason to believe he made a strong plea for the insurgent cause and sought to have the arms still on the "Itata" remain in custody of Admiral McCann until a judicial determination of their ownership can be reached.

Trumbull said to a reporter that the condition of affairs in Chile was one of absolute despotism. He (Trumbull) had no hope of relief from the result of the presidential election which takes place in Chile this month. Balmaceda's adherents, he said, comprised all the office holders and hangers-on, but the people as a whole were opposed to him. Nevertheless in the present state of affairs Balmaceda would find it an easy matter to dictate his successor.

PAPERS SUPPRESSED.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—A private letter from Santiago, Chile, states all the papers in Santiago have been suppressed except two government organs, while only one newspaper is allowed in Valparaiso.

THE DOG NUISANCE.

Editor Deseret News:

Having business out on the street rather late tonight, while walking on Fourth South street east, I was driven off the sidewalk by a large black dog. I tried to jump a roaring stream of water and get out of his way, by which I hurt my ankle. Just at this moment another large black Newfoundland came up and grappled my foe, instead of his grasping me. I crossed the street over a rough track, partly laid, and there came a monster down the sidewalk on that side of the street to meet me, to see what the matter was. He was a brown shaggy beast—a mongrel. I saw he wouldn't bite, so I gathered rocks and fired him off. I had been to a fireman's meeting. As I turned in haste I was confronted by two fire balls glaring at me, which I found to belong to the largest bulldog I have seen in the city. I spoke kindly to him and told him

"'twas the other fellow". I was throwing rocks at. At that moment a small dog over the fence attracted his attention. I sneaked off at quick march, as our chief calls it. I could hear the yelping of others half a block away, disturbed by the squealing of cats. On our block so many cats caterwaul, and fights occur nearly every night, that I can hardly get any sleep. They don't hurt anybody, but they wake up a half dozen large dogs and two or three small ones and "Yap! yap!" is the sound all night. I did not stay to investigate if those monsters had on collars and numbers or not. Even if they are taxed what right have people to allow their dogs to disturb the peace of their neighbors and endanger life and property? Yes, property. For I have seen fences broken, flowers and choice trees tramped down, and destroyed by hordes of roaming dogs, many having no collars on. I hold that I have no right to turn my dog loose in the night to disturb or injure my neighbor. But others do this that I know of. Now, sir, I do not wish to take up valuable space. The city fathers have tried to abate that enormous nuisance, which is again increasing. They have passed ordinances and appointed an officer to look after the matter. This present officer tells me he has a hard, up-hill job to find all the dogs. Then he has no power to force people to shut or tie them up at night, but he advises them to do so, etc. I say let us have peace, if we have to fight for it; others are with me.

Yours respectfully,

AN OLD CITIZEN.

SALT LAKE CITY, June 11, 1891.

AN EXPELLED JEW.

BERLIN, June 11.—A correspondent today had a conversation with Herr Goldberger, the well-known Jewish financier, who was recently expelled from Russia. He went from this city in the interest of the banking house with which he is connected, having been furnished with a special consular pass by the Russian consul general here.

At St. Petersburg M. Viachneigradesky, Russian minister of finance, and other persons of high standing, showed the Berlin banker special attention; but this did not prevent the police of St. Petersburg from inscribing upon his passport the words: "The Jew Goldberger is here on toleration and under police supervision."

Herr Goldberger, does not understand Russian, and thought it was some regular police notation. He learned differently when he reached Moscow. The priestaw called upon him and told him he must leave at once. The hotel manager told him a few roubles would fix it all right, but Goldberger declined to pay the black-mailer and left at once. He did not care to establish a bank in a country where each policeman had the power of levying blackmail.

Herr Goldberger described the awful scenes of expulsion which he had witnessed at Moscow during his two days' stay. Social standing, high position, he said, were of no avail. None of the accounts so far published tells the whole story of misery, and the