

armories. As soon as President Balmaceda was informed of the fall of the city, he dispatched 3,000 soldiers from the garrisons of Valparaiso, Santiago and Iquique, which left post haste for Coquimbo.

The cruiser *Esmeralda* bombarded the city of Talcahuano on the night of January 15, and destroyed all the land batteries. An attempt was made by the insurgents to land forces, but owing to the powerful garrison, which is loyal to the government, the insurgents were repulsed. About a hundred men were killed in this attack and finally the insurgents withdrew their land forces.

Life is becoming unbearable in Santiago. For the least indiscrete word a man may utter he is at once thrown into prison by the government. At present the prison is nearly full, there being over a hundred men of prominence in jail. They are all charged with being partial to the insurrection.

#### A DYNAMITE BOMB

was exploded in the presidential palace at Villa del Mar and the palace was partly demolished. The family of President Balmaceda will shortly leave for Europe, presumably for Paris unless matters become more complicated.

SANTIAGO, Chili, Jan. 19.—News for the first time has been received by the government that the three thousand men who had been sent from Valparaiso to Iquique and Santiago to fight the insurgents at Coquimbo have been completely routed. The government lost in this engagement over two hundred men killed and as many more were wounded. The insurgents were all perfectly armed and had a plentiful supply of ammunition. The blockade of Iquique continues as strict as ever. The *Admiral Cochrane* is anchored with its broad side to the city while the *Magallanes* cruises outside of the harbor. No vessel is allowed to enter or leave and the inhabitants are beginning to grow uneasy about their food supply.

SANTIAGO, Chili, Feb. 21.—The following dispatch from Coquimbo has been received at the department of war here:

President Balmaceda—The insurrectionists are rapidly building barricades in all the streets. The convent of the Notre Dame sisters has been taken by the insurgents and converted into a fortress. All buildings which are in commanding positions have been taken by the rebels and the cannon brought from the land batteries and from ships have been placed in such position as to command every road which approaches the city. The *Cochrane*, *Magallanes* and *Abato* have come nearer town and at present are unloading powder and ammunition. The rebels have about two thousand well armed men here and they are under the protection of the fleet's guns. Those guns which they have been unable to use they have spiked, removing all powder and ammunition on board the ships.

A STRANGE FEATURE OF THE WAR is that the government is unable to obtain transports for its troops and ammunition as all the merchant ships are in favor of the rebels and refuse to serve the government. Telegrams are coming in from Iquique, saying that

the rebel fleet is beginning to shell the forts and a heavy cannonading is going on. The company *Sud America*, who has several steamships employed in traffic along the coast and up to Panama, has given the government a set back by placing its steamships at the disposal of the insurrectionists to be used as transports. These vessels are very powerful and rapid, and should the rebels take it into their heads to make cruisers of them, there is no telling how much harm they could do to the government cause.

SANTIAGO, Jan. 23.—Alarming news has been received by telegraph from Iquique which the government will not make public, but it is understood the inhabitants are in very destitute circumstances. An attempt was made by the rebel troops to capture several of the land batteries which command the city but they were unsuccessful. As the several attempts made to break the blockade have been ineffectual, the government will now try to send water and food by land, protected by a strong guard. The rebels say they will stop this at all hazards, and therefore the government is still in doubt as to the possibility of this plan.

SANTIAGO, Jan. 24.—The telegraph has been working all day between this city and Iquique. It is said that *Admiral Cochrane* and the *Abato* approached the city under heavy fire from the land batteries and deliberately proceeded to shell the town. After a heavy bombardment the cruisers withdrew and late at night disembarked a large detachment of men. It was the intention of the rebels to attack the town at sunrise, but they were seen, and when morning dawned the rebels were surprised to see the government forces in battle array before them. A fierce battle, which lasted for several hours ensued and the rebels had to retire to their boats.

#### THE OGDEN DEMOCRATS.

A large audience assembled in the Grand Opera House, Ogden, on Saturday, Feb. 21, to organize the party and listen to speeches and music. At 8 o'clock David Evans appeared on the stage, and was greeted with applause. Several prominent Democrats from local points and this city were in attendance, and without much ceremony Ogden Hiles, Esq., was elected chairman. This gentleman was in full evening dress—swallow-tail coat, immaculate shirt-front and patent leather slippers, looking more as if he had been gotten up for a ball or grand banquet than a political assemblage; however, his appearance was by no means obtrusive, nor, in fact, was any other feature of the gathering.

On taking the chair Mr. Hiles returned the customary thanks, and made an excellent speech in which he set out Democratic principles in a clear, lucid and succinct manner, being frequently applauded.

R. W. Cross was made secretary of the meeting, and the committees on permanent organization and resolution were, on motion, appointed by the chair, the former being Messrs. H. H. Rolapp, T. D. Dee, H. H. Henderson, J. W. McNutt and L. R. Rhoades; and the latter consisted of Messrs.

Evans, Sullivan, Smith, Scowercroft and Barton.

The committee on permanent organization reported and recommended that the club have as officers a president, three vice-presidents, a secretary, treasurer and an executive committee to consist of the president and secretary and five other gentlemen. The report was adopted.

Mr. Smith stated that in selecting a president a man should be chosen who had much experience in political campaigns. He named Judge H. P. Henderson. The vote was put and the gentleman elected.

C. C. Richards was elected first vice-president; J. D. Hurd second vice-president; L. W. Shinn third vice-president.

H. H. Rolapp was elected secretary and J. M. Langsdorf treasurer.

On motion of Mr. Barton the chair named as a committee to select the executive committee, Messrs. J. B. Barton, D. D. Jones and H. H. Henderson.

The committee retired and the band played a stirring air. The names reported to compose the executive committee were as follows: H. P. Henderson, Ogden Hiles, H. H. Rolapp, John G. Taylor, Thomas D. Dee, H. W. Smith and J. W. McNutt.

Phil Hanley was added to the committee as representing the labor unions.

Mr. H. W. Smith was then introduced as the first speaker. He gave an able exposition of Democratic principles and was warmly greeted throughout.

He was followed by H. H. Rolapp, who, in his usual vigorous style, portrayed what he considered the evils of Republicanism and the blessings of Democracy.

Then came Judge Henderson, who made quite a learned and able speech of review and comparison, his remarks being well received.

Prof. T. B. Lewis gave a historical dissertation upon the principles of the two parties, their origin, etc., and made an excellent showing for his side of the case.

Mr. L. R. Rhoades made a talk, which was greeted with all the different tokens of approval usual on such occasions. Some portions of his speech were quite pointed and humorous and received hearty demonstrations.

All were made for S. A. Kenner, and coming forward he gave his endorsement to the cause in a speech of about twenty minutes duration. He expressed himself vehemently on the situation, presenting some of the "villanies" of Republicanism and "virtues" of Democracy. He was frequently applauded.

John Boyle was the last speaker, and the briefest, as well as one of the best. He gave a plain business-like exposition of his principles, giving his fealty in politics to the Democratic party.

The national lines are strictly drawn in Ogden, and it is understood that hereafter all political contests will be fought accordingly.

The Danish socialists are organized for political purposes in 109 societies, with a total membership of 14,000.

The next tyrannical act of the Russian despot will probably be the fusion of Finland's army with Russia's.