THE CHILEAN REBELS

Said to Have Lost All Moral Force and to have Suspended Action.

BALMACEDA INCREASING THE STRENGTH OF HIS ARMY.

The Comparative Strength of the Contending Parties Estimated by the Government.

By Telegraph to the News.

THE CHILEAN SITUATION.

Balmaceda Gives His Views of the Matter.

LONDON, June 23.—A dispatch published here today from the Chilean government says the rebels have lost all moral force, and that all action upon their part in the south has ceased. On the other hand, the dispatch states, President Balmaceda is taking active steps to increase the strength of his army and that the loyal warships are attacking the rebel ports while the rebel squadron avoids fighting. In conclusion the statement is made that the rebels are prolonging the war solely to enrich themselves with the nitrate deposits of Tarapaca. Nineteen provinces are further stated to be under the control of President Balmaceda, these provinces being inhabited by 2,500,000 people, while rebel provinces are only inhabited by 150,000 people, one-half of whom are said to be foreigners.

Peru and the Fair.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—A private letter from Peru brings the information that Admiral Brown and other officers of the United States naval fleet on the west coast of South America have paid an official visit to the President of Peru on the 5th of May and were received by him with great cordiality. The president expressed great interest in the Chicago exposition and, although the country is very poor, they all realized the importance of being well represented at the exposition, and should make the finest display the means of the government would permit.

Appropriations for Naval Militia.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Secretary of the navy, under authority conferred by the naval appropriation bill for the naval militia, has issued the following regulations: "Upon receipt of a return from the governor of any state of the number men actually enrolled and serving in the naval militia of said state on the first day of July, 1891, the secretary of the navy will allot to the state making the return, from the general appropriation for naval militia, a sum equal to $12 per head for each officer and man so returned.

A Gloomy Prospect for Balmaceda.

NEW YORK, June 23.—A correspondent at Iquique telegraphs to his paper that Balmaceda is likely to have trouble with the British government over the collection from a vessel flying the British flag, of a duty on nitrate, brought into Tocoilla. The British minister has made a vigorous protest. What action Balmaceda will take remains not to be learned, but it is probable that he will return the money.

The correspondent also states that it would seem the British government is doing all in its power, without resort to arms, to aid the insurgent cause. He further states the prospect looks very gloomy for Balmaceda.

Von Schellendorf Dead.

BERLIN, June 23.—Von Schellendorf, formerly minister of war, died today.

A Train Leaves the Track.

BIRMINGHAM, June 23.—A construction train left the track at Milton, five miles from here yesterday, and killed four colored men and injured six others.

Albert Hann Passes Away.

HALIFAX, June 23.—Albert Hann, the well-known actor, died at his home in Sandon yesterday of hemorrhage of the lungs.

INDIANS REPORTED HOSTILE.

A Strong Force Wanted to Deal Summarily with Them.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., June 23.—The assistant adjutant-general has received a dispatch from Lieut. Brett, commanding a detachment in Knox Cañon, Arizona, dated Agua Village. The lieutenant says, when about to enter the village to make arrests for destroying the surveyor's marks and threatening to destroy the schools, his force was confronted by about fifty hostiles, armed and stationed behind a barricade. They openly declared hostility to the government, and a fight was barely averted. He says a strong force should be sent there, as serious trouble is anticipated if the hostiles are not summarily dealt with.

Election Riot in Rome.

ROME, June 23.—In an election riot at Rotogna, growing out of the defeat of a Socialist, one man was killed and many others injured. Several persons are arrested.

Italian Ambassador Recalled.

LONDON, June 23.—It is announced that Count di Lacomba, the Italian ambassador at Berlin, has been recalled.

Defying an English Consul.

LONDON, June 23.—A band of armed Kurds are holding an English girl named Katy Greenfield, aged 14, who was abducted at the Turkish consulate in Seghirdah, Persia, in defiance of the English consul.

Jews Forbidden to Emigrate.

LONDON, June 23.—The Chronicle's Warsaw correspondent says the Russian Government has forbidden the Jews to emigrate and that one hundred Jews are detained at the frontier.

Death of a Methodist Bishop.

CAMDEN, N. J., June 23.—Bishop Price, of Nazareth M. E. Church, is dead.

The Andover Case.

BOSTON, June 23.—It was generally supposed that the full court had decided to celebrate Andover case. It is now learned that the court did not so act upon the various questions in the controversy, and the case may possibly be reargued. In any event, a decision by the full bench will not be reached for a year at least.

Morrison & Co. Arrange their Affairs.

LONDON, June 23.—It is stated that Morrison & Co., bankers, have arranged their affairs so they will not be compelled to go into liquidation.

Assignment of Leather Dealers.

BOSTON, June 23.—Alley Bros. & Page, leather dealers, have assigned with liabilities estimated at $200,000.

The Northern Riots.

BERLIN, June 23.—Mounted authorities have suspended the horse car service, pending a settlement of the dispute between the employees and companies. The militia force have picket throughout the city and are continually patrolling the streets. There has been a number of conflicts between gamblers and the troops, during which many of the former were injured.

THE COUNTRY SOUTH.

The Region Round About Escalante, Cannonville, Etc.

Editor Deseret News:

On Saturday, the 6th inst., I left the settlements of the Sevier on the Paunsaugunt, bound for Escalante, lying thirty-five miles eastward, in company with Elder Andrew J. Hansen, who kindly volunteered to take me over the mountains to this place. Leaving Henrieville on the east or main branch of the Paunsaugunt, the road takes up a dry wash between the bluffs for a distance of five miles, and then turns to the right until the creek is reached, up which we travel through a canyon until we come to a lonely ranch located in a little romantic valley ten miles from Henrieville. The road now leaves the canyon and passes over a sandy bench covered with a forest of scrubby cedars until we go down a steep and dangerous chasm leading into a deep gulch, where we are hemmed in on all sides by some of the most barren and desolate looking clay hills I have ever seen. Following a succession of canyons, gulches, washes and ridges, over a rough and steep road, we at last reach the top of the mountain, which separates the headwaters of the Paunsaugunt and Escalante creeks. In looking westward from this point over the country we have just passed through, we can not help but wonder how human ingenuity ever could conceive of making a road thereon.

Looking to the northwest over an abyss that at once suggests to the mind a thought of the sectarian hell, bottomless pit, the southern extremity of the Escalante mountain rises boldly before us, as it suddenly "breaks off" to conform to the slope and shape of the general character of the country south of the "Rim." The Escalante mountain, which constitutes the rim of the basin for a long distance between the East Fork valley and the Escalante country, is the highest mountain in this region.

Continuing our journey from our point of observation, we now commence to descend gradually and soon reach what is called Upper Potato valley, in which there are a number of ranches, one of which we made our headquarters for the night, as the shadows of evening overtook us too soon to reach Escalante, the roads over the mountains being so extremely bad that our progress was necessarily slow. We were kindly treated by a part of Bishop A. P. Schow's family, to whom the ranch belongs. As a rule we find ranch people good-hearted and hospitable, and as they are not often visited by people from a distance they are pleased to have the opportunity to entertain strangers.

Early in the morning of the 7th we continued our journey down a tributary of the Escalante creek until we reached the main stream, which we then followed until we arrived at Escalante, where we had a hospitable reception in the house of Bishop's Counselor Thomas Heaps. As this was Sunday, Brother Hansen and I attended the Sunday school, the general afternoon meeting and a special meeting appointed for the evening, and had a very enjoyable time in speaking and associating with the Saints at this place. The meetings were well attended, considering that so many were away on their ranches.

Escalante is truly an oasis in the desert. The fine orchards and green fields of this settlement, contrasted with the surrounding wastes and deserts, at once suggest thrift and industry on the part of the inhabitants, and reveal the blessings of the Almighty, who has crowned the labors of the Saints with success. This place was first settled in 1875, and at that time the Escalante creek only contained water enough at times to make a good-sized irrigation stream, and the half-dozen families who first located on the creek thought there would only be facilities for them and a very few friends who were interested with them in opening up a road to the valley, and making the first irrigation ditch. But soon then, in direct answer to prayers and supplications on the part of some of the Apostles who visited the settlement in 1876, the water in the Escalante has increased in a most marvelous manner. To say that there is at present five times the amount of water that served the first settlers would hardly do justice to the facts, and there are now 100 families of 34 members of the Church in Escalante, which makes it the second ward in size and importance in the Panguitch Stake of Zion. A. P. Schow presides here as Bishop, with Edwin Twitchell and Thomas Heaps as Counselors. The Bishopric and the people work in harmony together, which has a great deal to do with the rapid growth of the settlement and its present prosperity.

The town of Escalante is regularly laid out in five-acre blocks and with streets six rods wide. It is situated on the right bank of south side of the Escalante creek, about a mile west of where that stream enters a very long and rough canyon, through which it finally finds its way to the Colorado. Most of the town site slopes gently northward to the creek, while the south part slopes to the sixty-mile wash, known as the Potato Valley branch, reaching clear to the Colorado river. Escalante is sixty miles by the nearest road east of Panguitch, thirty-nine miles east of Henrieville, twenty miles southeast of where the road crosses the "saddle" of the Escalante mountain, eighteen miles north of the boundary line between Garfield and Kane counties and sixty miles north from the "Hole in the Rock," the nearest point on the Colorado river, where a road just used now, was made by the Elk Ridge missionaries a number of years ago. The country lying east of Escalante is barren and desolate, consisting mostly of broken and rugged sand hills and a formation of red and white sand stone, cut up by gulches, box canyons and washes to such an extent that it cannot be traversed with the greatest difficulty. Large tracts of it have never been trodden by human feet. There is, however, a little valley along Sevier creek, quite a distance northeast of here, where the Escalante people think a new settlement will be formed in the near future. The lands here are nearly all farmed and stock raisers. About one-third of the people spend the summer months on their ranches, which are located along the different tributaries of the Escalante. Could settlers from other parts of the country be kept out and the ranges reserved for the exclusive use of the settlers, stock raising here would be a most profitable business, but as it is, sheep and cattle men from the north bring in their flocks and herds to such an extent that the local stockowners are very much imposed upon. There is a mill at Escalante—a travelling mill, as one of the brethren suggested, for it has "resided" in several other settlements before it came here—and it does not turn out the best grade of flour, as its machinery is of the old style, but, in order to obtain good flour from the excellent grain of wheat raised at Escalante, the people have to haul it sixty miles, to Panguitch, for grinding.

The climate here is good and mild, notwithstanding the high altitude, but as the country slopes to the south, the warmer currents of air from the southern and lower county on and beyond the Colorado reaches Escalante across the Potato valley desert and keeps off the cold winds from the upper country lying across the mountains on the north. Thus we have here more of Dixie than the Rocky Mountain climate.

Lower Potato valley proper, in which Escalante is situated near the east end, is about six miles long and from a quarter of a mile to one mile in width. The sixty-mile desert lying between two long mountain ranges on the south and reaching clear to the Colorado river, may be termed a continuation of the valley, but is not so considered locally. Potato valley derives its name from an extensive growth of wild potatoes found on the sandy bottoms and hillsides. Escalante is named after the great explorer and trader of that name, who came through here many years ago and whose name was found by the early settlers cut in a projecting cliff.

To my former communication, treating on the advantages of Cannonville, I forgot to say that no effort is being made to convey the waters of the East Fork of the Sevier across the Elm of the Basin on to about 2000 acres of good fertile land to the west, locally known as West valley, near the village of Clifton. A township has already been laid out here, and Latter-day Saint settlers are invited to come there to help build up the new town, which promises to become a very desirable place. Further information concerning this locality can be obtained from Andrew J. Hansen, Cannonville, Garfield Co., Utah. I leave for the Marion ward today.

Respectfully,
ANDREW JENSEN.

ESCALANTE, Garfield Co., Utah, June 8, 1891.

INVITATION TO UTAH EDITORS

To Take Steps to Secure a Representation at the National Editorial Association at St. Paul, Minnesota.

E. W. Stephens, president of the National Editorial Association, has addressed the following letter to Secretary Gillespie of the Chamber of Commerce:

COLUMBIA, Mo., June 16, 1891.

Frank K. Gillespie, Esq., Salt Lake City, Utah:

DEAR SIR—I write this to enlist your assistance in securing a representation from Utah at the next annual meeting of National Editorial Association to be held in St. Paul, Minn., on July 14 and 17 inclusive. We will probably take an excursion after the meeting of the association to the West, visiting Salt Lake City, and we would be very much pleased to have representation from your Territory. All that is necessary to be done will be to organize a local press club and have it send a delegate. Each club or association is entitled to one delegate for every twenty members of its original part thereof. The president and secretary are entitled to membership in addition.

I write this knowing your interest in whatever pertains to the benefit of Salt Lake, and I hope you will do all in your power to have properly represented at the meeting of the association.

Please let me hear from you at an early date and oblige.

Yours very truly,
E. W. STEPHENS, President.

All Hallows College.

The commencement exercises of All Hallows College took place last evening in the large room of the college, subjoined is a copy of the programme, which was admirably rendered. The attendance of visitors was numerous:

PART I.

The Professor's Diversion ..... Brass Band
Salutatory ..... Lewis Schoppe
Chorus, "The Hunter's Call" ..... Choral Class
Essay, "Napoleon" ..... Joseph Fleming
Chorus, "My soul is lost" ..... Brass Sextette
The Salutatory ..... Lewis Schoppe

PART II.

Trio, for Violin, Cornet and Piano ..... Professor Kanzler, Joseph Fleming and Professor Kanzler
Essay, "Ireland's Martyrs" ..... Lewis Schoppe
Duet, for Violin and Piano, "Lucia Sextette" ..... Professor Kanzler and Professor Kanzler
Essay, "Ireland's Martyrs" ..... Lewis Schoppe
Chorus, "Hunter's Chorus" ..... Choral Class