SCHORR'S ROMANCE.

An Antrapian Prospector Arrives in San Francisco and is Drowned while Bathing.

HIS YOUNG BRIDE SEARCHING FOR HIS PROPERTY.

What She Found Yesterday Made Her Believe the Drowning was not Accidental.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.

DROWNED WHILE BATHING.

Mrs. Schorr No. 1 and No. 2 Meet and Discuss the Accident.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 20.—Last July, Carl Schorr, a mining prospector from Australia, was drowned while bathing in the Ocean near the Cliff house, in sight of his wife, to whom he had been married only a week. It was thought that Schorr left considerable property, and his wife was here trying to find it. Yesterday a woman who says she was Schorr's wife arrived here from Butte, Montana, and met Mrs. Schorr No. 2. On comparing their stories, a singular story of the drowned man's duplicity was unfolded. Mrs. Schorr No. 1 says she was married to Schorr ten years ago and they accumulated a little property in Butte. Her husband went to Australia and but May wrote her to join him there, instead of waiting for her, he took passage for San Francisco. With him came Miss Taylor, whom he married on reaching here. He expected by this time he reached San Francisco that his first wife would be on her way to Australia, instead she joined the steamer and it is thought that Schorr, fearing prosecution for bigamy, committed suicide.

The Berlin Grain Market.

BERLIN, August 20.—The grain market opened weak this morning. Rye showed no change, while the wheat was slightly lower.

Three Men Killed.

VICKSBURG, Miss., August 20.—Three white men were killed by the railroad wreck on the Valley route near Cleveland station.

Gone to Meet His Victim.

LITTLETOWN, August 20.—John Conway, the ensanship fireman who committed the murder of the boy whose body was found floating in a barrel in the river, was hanged this morning. It was a terrible affair, the man's head being almost torn from the body by the heavy fall.

A Murderer Found.

HANOVER, N. H., August 20.—Frank C. Abey, the murderer of Christie Martin, was discovered in Warden's barn this morning. Abey fired fifteen shots at his pursuers slightly injuring one of them. They are now debating how to dislodge the murderer, who will promptly be shot. Empty meat and oyster cans and beer bottles were found which would indicate that Abey has been hiding in the barn ever since the murder.

The Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, August 20.—December wheat opened 1 higher, at 1[illegible], advanced to 1[illegible] and receded to 1[illegible]. At 11 o'clock it was 1[illegible].

London Paragraphs.

LONDON, August 20.—Pahl has signed with Abbey for an operatic tour through America in the late autumn and winter.

Most of the morning papers have editorials extending a warm welcome to the French fleet.

The Chronicle warns France, that England's hard face in Crimea, due to depending upon German friendship, would be likely to be seen if she depends upon Russia in the hour of need.

Not Another Dreadnought.

PARIS, August 20.—The *Journal des Débats* warns the French government to be satisfied with the Dreadnoughts of Russia and England and not attempt the impossible task of forming another dreadnought.

Gloomy Harvest Prospects.

CALCUTTA, August 20.—Dispatches from the capital of British Burmah state that the harvest prospects almost throughout Burmah are of the gloomiest description.

Consequence of Defeating the Bestbond.

BERLIN, August 20.—The *Tageblatt* says: England's interest lies on our side. Should France and Russia defeat the Dreibund the immediate consequence would be the expulsion of England from Egypt.

A War Rumor.

BERLIN, August 20.—The Cologne Gazette publishes a report that Russia is starting up corn for war.

HOW THE RUSSIAN WAR STARTED.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 20.—Heavy replenishing of the stores of the military grain depots in Poland, Lithuania and Bessarabia gave rise to the rumors of the Russian war preparations.

The Farmers' Alliance.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., August 20.—The State Farmers' Alliance Convention in session here endorsed the Ocala platform and subtreasury scheme.

Over Twenty Vessels Lost.

PARIS, August 20.—Magrin reports from Martinique Island, which was swept by a cyclone yesterday, state that the number of vessels lost was over twenty.

Seven Thousand Acres of Grain Laid to Waste.

SARDOAK, N. D., August 20.—A hailstorm which swept over a wide strip of country south of this place yesterday afternoon, laid waste 7000 acres of grain.

Another Deed of Turkish Brigands.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 20.—Another outrage by the party of Turkish brigands is causing much uneasiness among the authorities of this city. An Italian railroad inspector, at work about seventy miles from Salonica, was assaulted by the brigands and is supposed to be held prisoner pending the payment of an heavy ransom. The body of a murdered railroad man was found near the spot where the inspector was last seen.

No news has been received up to date of the Frenchman, Ruffier, who started about a week ago to ransom his employer, Charnaud, who is held prisoner by the brigands.

Salt Lake County Republican Convention.

A Republican convention for Salt Lake county is hereby called to meet at the Federal Court room in Salt Lake City on Wednesday, August 26th, A.D. 1891, at 1 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing fifty-nine delegates to the Territorial Republican Convention which has been called to meet on Wednesday, September 2nd, 1891, at 11 o'clock a. m. Said county convention will consist of one hundred and thirty-two delegates allotted to the several precincts as follows:

Precinct.	Delegates.
First, Salt Lake City	[illegible]
Second, Salt Lake City	[illegible]
Third, Salt Lake City	[illegible]
Fourth, Salt Lake City	[illegible]
Fifth, Salt Lake City	[illegible]
Sixth, Salt Lake City	[illegible]
Alta	[illegible]
Brighton	[illegible]
Bell Dale	[illegible]
Highland	[illegible]
Dalton	[illegible]
Draper	[illegible]
East Mill Creek	[illegible]
Granite	[illegible]
Granite	[illegible]
Herriman	[illegible]
Hunter	[illegible]
Jordan	[illegible]
Lake Commercial	[illegible]
Mill Creek	[illegible]
Mountain View	[illegible]
North Point	[illegible]
Pleasant Grove	[illegible]
Riverside	[illegible]
South Jordan	[illegible]
South Cottonwood	[illegible]
Sugar House	[illegible]
Sandy	[illegible]
Taylorsville	[illegible]
West Jordan	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

Republicans of the various precincts will meet at their usual polling places to elect these delegates on Monday evening, August 24th, at 7:30 o'clock p. m., unless otherwise designated, or unless the chairman of the Republican Central organization publishes notice of meeting otherwise.

First precinct, Salt Lake City, will meet at the Second ward meeting house; Second precinct at County Court house; Third precinct at Sixteenth Ward school house; Fourth precinct at Eighteenth ward independent school house; Fifth precinct at Social Hall.

By ordered of the county committee.

JAMES DUFFIN, Chairman.
GEORGE M. CANNON, Secretary.

NORTHERN MINES.

The Cache Valley Mining Fever—Blacksmith Fork Canyon.

While it is doubtless true that an immense deposit of galena has been discovered near Paradise, Cache county, the mining excitement thereby occasioned has been accompanied by rumors and statements of alleged facts that are unjust and misleading. The assertion that mineral discoveries of importance have recently been made in Blacksmith Fork canyon is untrue. The location made by Messrs. Wilson, Hillyard, Pitcher and Hill, in that canyon, which has been talked of a great deal as proof of the mineral wealth of Blacksmith Fork canyon, was on a claim that has been worked for six years past by Mr. P. A. Nelson of Logan, and which he has always supposed had been abandoned. Mr. Nelson, however, claims to have done, each year, upon the claim, the amount of work necessary to hold it. He has expended about $1,500 in all upon it.

This is the only promising prospect in the canyon unless others have been discovered since Monday last. About the face of a perpendicular bluff of limestone formation is shown a vein of quartz about four feet thick, which extends in a horizontal line along the face of the mountain and can be traced for a long distance. At the point where Mr. Nelson made his location six or seven years ago, the croppings of this vein bear galena in considerable quantities. Mr. Nelson blasted into the bluff and found that the galena bearing vein of quartz pitched downward at an angle of about 35 degrees, and from a distance of twenty or fifteen feet the ore was very good. Then the ore was exhausted in that direction, and, acting on the advice of men claiming to be experts, Mr. Nelson sank a vertical shaft in the mouth of the tunnel, going down 45 feet without finding any trace of ore. His opinion is that he did wrong, and should have driven the tunnel further in, in a direction parallel with the quartz vein.

Besides galena, the latter bears gold, copper, iron, etc., and at the mouth of the tunnel looks very well, and has yielded assays in gold and silver varying from $24 to $100 per ton. Several other prospects in the vicinity of this mine were located and worked years ago, but were all abandoned. The locations were made and the work on them was done by men who were not experienced nor practical miners or prospectors, and it is believed that the region has never been examined by the latter. What the results would be were it to be thoroughly prospected by good prospectors could only be determined by the experiment.

Galena croppings abound in various parts of Logan canyon, and probably some large deposits of it could be uncovered with money judiciously expended. Samples that have been assayed run high in lead, but only moderate in silver, with sometimes a little gold. Many of the assays indicate paying ore.

In Smithfield canyon work is being done on a few prospects, two or three of which promise well, but not very high grade ore has been struck thereyet, though ore that pays fairly well has been found.

Very little has been done by way of developing the mineral wealth of northern Utah, and there are and wanting men who believe that when it shall receive attention from experts and capitalists, it will prove very great.

A CHILEAN SOLDIER.

STORIES OF THE WAR BY AN EYE-WITNESS.

(Salt Lake Herald.)

John Knox, a native of Chile and for many years a resident of Pisagua, arrived in this city yesterday by way of Port Townsend, to which port he travelled as a stowaway on the bark "Republic," arriving there on August 7th.

Knox is a very intelligent young man, and coming direct from the seat of the war, in which he himself as a soldier in the Congressional army participated, had an interesting story to tell when he was seen by a Herald reporter.

"My father was an Englishman and my mother a native of Chile, and the lowest and weakest of seven sons, and ever since I was old enough to work I have been engaged in land long officer on the docks of Pisagua or Iquique. Last November the Anglo-Chilean Nitrate Company's mines shut down and work at the Anglo-Chilean Government mines also stopped. This threw some 3000 men out of work and caused great distress, especially as the mines had been only about ten weeks in operation, there having been a strike in July on account of the payment of wages in paper money which was worth only 40 cents on the dollar.

"Things were in very bad shape in Chile. All along the coast provisions were high and work was scarce, when on January 20th, Balmaceda issued the proclamation in which he declared himself the dictator of Chile. Always they knew at once that trouble would come and that the critical situation would be made even worse than it had been."

Knox then related the circumstances under which the hostilities between the Congressional party and the Government were commenced by the firing on the revolutionary man-of-war Blanco Encalada in the harbor of Valparaiso by Balmaceda's troops, on which occasion eight men were killed. He complained of the brutal manner in which the Chilean Government officers treated the bodies of these first victims of the fight when they were brought on shore.

Speaking of the occurrence at Pisagua a month later Knox continued: "On February 16th the Magellanes, one of the insurgent cruisers, arrived in port, and the commander sent word to Governor Valenzuela, demanding immediate surrender. The city had a garrison of eighty men, and the Governor, considering this a strong enough force to resist the Congressional war ship, sent a defiant answer.

"The people of Pisagua, who were in sympathy with the Congressional party rebelled against Valenzuela's action, and his little army joined the insurrectionists. Valenzuela and his counselor, Judge Cadilles, were dragged out of their beds at two o'clock in the morning, and sent by one of the Magellanes' launches to Iquique. Some forty volunteers joined the eighty deserters from Balmaceda's army, and marched with them twenty-five miles to La Cruz de Zabaro, where 300 Government soldiers were stationed to give them battle. They were beaten, and had to retreat to Pisagua, followed closely by Balmaceda's men, who camped at Cruzes Arena, a small place back of the seaport, and a few days later took possession of Pisagua.

"Valenzuela and Cadilles escaped and once more assumed control. They were greatly conflicted against the people who had risen against them, and as soon as they resumed power they began to treat the citizens tyrannically. All the stores and all the shops were ordered closed, and none were allowed to sell or give away provisions of any kind except on orders issued daily by Valenzuela, who cut out rations very sparingly. The town was almost famishing, when one day twenty jackass (alpaca) mules arrived from the interior to purchase supplies. When these men found that the restriction placed on the shopkeepers prevented them from buying in a short of provisions they became incensed that during the night they attacked Valenzuela's residence and, taking cobblestones as missiles, started to demolish it. The Governor ordered out to his troops and ordered them to fire, which they did. The fusillade continued for thirty minutes and twenty-five people were killed, many of them being innocent women and children.

"A reign of terror then commenced at Pisagua. Government spies watched every man, and the slightest expression which could be construed into an offensive remark against the Governor or Balmaceda was immediately punished by death. Executions by rope or by rifle were daily occurrences and the people, who were literally starving on the streets, did not dare to complain.

"Relief came at last, but it came in a terrible manner. On February 20th the city was bombarded from 5 a. m. until 10 o'clock the next morning and hundreds of people were killed in their houses and on the streets. The men-of-war Amazon, O'Higgins, Cochrane and Almagro had passed the Magellanes during the night and at daybreak the thunder of many cannon and the bursting of shells told the people of Pisagua that they were about to be relieved from the tyranny of Valenzuela at the cost of many lives and the destruction of much property."

Knox graphically pictured the horrors of the bombardment and the scenes which followed. "Out of the 300 soldiers only twenty were alive when the firing ceased," he said, "and broken up homes, weeping and praying women, wholesale destruction of property and frightful spectacles were constantly before my eyes for many days. Cadilles was killed by a police sergeant, who found him in hiding behind a sign board in his house, and the much hated Governor Valenzuela was taken on board the "Cochrane."

When asked what ultimately became of Valenzuela, the young Chilean smiled and said: "As soon as he was on board of the man-of-war it steamed out of the harbor, and when she returned two hours later there was no more Valenzuela on board. What they did with him I don't know, but the people believe that he was simply thrown overboard and drowned. At any rate, nobody has ever seen him since."

On February 26th Knox joined the Congressional army, enlisted in the First Artillery Regiment of 4 companies, and with that regiment he fought in the battles of San Francisco, Rosario Hasta, Pozo al Monte and Iquique, terminating in that whole war, the government troops obtained a victory it was on account of their superiority in numbers and at times when the Congressional army was short of ammunition. When Signor Mantt was elected president of the Congress Knox was at Iquique, where a great celebration was had.

On May 8th, after having been discharged from the army, Knox concluded he leave his troubled country until peace was declared, and stealing himself away on the "Republic," because he had no money, he came north, in search of employment.

MONEY TO LOAN

By Utah Investment Co. Bonds negotiated. Office 230 and 232 Constitution Building. B. Y. Hampton, Pres.; T. P. Caffey, Sec'y; N. V. Jones, Treas.

Scientific.

DR. J. THOMAS, SURGEON DENTIST, No. 18 Main Street. All work guaranteed. Anesthetics administered. Friends and patrons invited. 4

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN

At Salt Lake City, Utah, on the 20th 1891, observation taken at 8 o'clock, Greenwich time, of 75th meridian.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION	Barometer reduced to sea level	Thermometer	Direction of wind	Velocity of wind	State of weather
Salt Lake City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Clear
Cheyenne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Clear
Denver	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Clear
Pueblo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Clear

Reports for Salt Lake City for the day ending 6 p. m.

Maximum temperature	[illegible]	Mean relative humidity	[illegible]
Minimum temperature	[illegible]	Total precipitation	[illegible]
Mean temperature	[illegible]	Prevailing direction	[illegible]
Mean barometer	[illegible]	Average velocity	[illegible]
Total solar radiation	[illegible]	Number of hours sunshine	[illegible]

Salt Lake City, September 20, 1891.

JOHN S. McDONALD, Observer.

THE QUICK AND THE DEAD.

WOODS' PENETRATING PLASTER.

Cures in 48 hours. Cures in one day. Cures in a week. Cures to stay cured. WOOD'S PLASTER. 25 Prescriptions, 50 cents. Sold everywhere. 25 cents.

TWO WEEKS AGO

We announced that our Semi-Annual Clearance sale would commence and continue 30 days. The rush for those goods up to date has been so big we find our stock from the heavy demands made upon it. Our store without doubt is the cleanest and best assorted heavy, and arranged on one counter so that the entire display can be seen at a glance. Our patrons have not been slow to take advantage of these BARGAINS and it is to the interested and saving of every buyer to visit our store and take a look at what we have for sale before purchasing elsewhere. Our prices are astonishing, as the goods cannot be replaced for the price asked for.

WEBSTER FARR & DRY GOODS CO.

CARFIELD BEACH.

New Time Card

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

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