

BY TELEGRAPH

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AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 25.—An official of one of the South American legations said the Chilians still hold Peru, but according to their advice, they would be glad of a chance to withdraw now because Peru was in such an unsettled condition that anarchy was sure to follow, and this would afford an excuse for foreign intervention for the protection of alien property. Chili wished to avoid this. That government did not wish any strong foreign influence planted adjacent to her borders. There was no doubt Chili would keep Tarapaca, but the prospect of the \$20,000,000 indemnity being yielded by that province was not very bright. The fact seemed to be that the nitrate beds were not a hundredth part as valuable as Chili believed before the war; and as for guano, it was poor and nearly exhausted. They did not expect to find a million tons. The offer to sell that amount simply meant to sell it all. It had not been sold yet. Advice was to the effect that the nitrate beds were not being worked with profit, and in fact were practically exhausted. The stories of their immense value, as set forth in the claims on which the Peruvian Company was based, this gentleman characterizes as simply fabulous. The facts were that according to valuation made by the Peruvian government itself before the war, there was only \$20,000,000 worth, and the probabilities are that this estimate was fully as large as it could be made. It was not to be expected that Peru would undervalue her own resources. He thought Chili was sick of the whole business, and had gone to war about a thing which was not so much after she had obtained it as she expected. He said they understood the real object of the war was the possession of the Tarapaca prize, and that Chili's expectations had not been realized.

The general expectation that the Senate would reach a final vote on the Chinese bill this afternoon failed of fulfillment, partly because Senators Slater and Hawley made longer speeches than were looked for, but mainly on account of the illness of a daughter of Senator Edmunds, which required him to leave the Capitol about 4 o'clock, and induced the friends of the bill to allow it to go over until to-morrow in order to afford him an opportunity to participate in the closing decision.

The Senate committee on commerce will to-morrow take up the nomination of Worthington, to be collector of customs of Boston, and they expect to act upon it. Senators Hoar and Davies will appear before the committee and make arguments against Worthington's confirmation. The burden of their argument will be Worthington would convert the custom house and its patronage into a political machine.

Alphonso Lafia, of Ohio, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Austria; James A. McKnight, of Utah, Consul at St. Helena; Geo. B. Armstrong, of Illinois, Register of the Land Office at Huron, Dakota. Robert Lowery, of Iowa, was nominated for receiver of public money at Huron, Dakota.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., 25.—The Gazette's special from El Paso, says: Gen. Fuero, the Mexican commander-in-Chief across the river, telegraphs Gen. McKenzie, at Santa Fe: "I am just informed by Gen. Reyes, that near the dividing line and near the frontier, a battle ensued on the 19th with a number of Indians from Arizona Territory, when several Indians were killed and a number of stolen horses recovered. Eight sections of my command are in pursuit. I communicate to you, as they may cross over into New Mexico."

CARBON HILL, Ohio, 25.—Local freight going south on Sand Run, fork of Monday Creek, on the Columbus Hocking Valley and Toledo road, a trestle gave way, dropping the engine into the Sand Run. W. B. Deland, engineer, and son Charlie, fireman, were instantly killed by the steam, and James Hiles, head brakeman, had both legs broken and other injuries; he will not recover. The engine was entirely submerged in water, and engineer and firemen were both held under water by the wreck.

LAKE CITY, Col., 27.—This morning at one o'clock one hundred masked men overpowered the guard and took from jail Geo. Betts and Jim Browning, who shot and killed Sheriff Campbell yesterday morn-

ing, while attempting to arrest them. The men were taken to a bridge in the lower part of the town and hung. Both men died game. Betts asked some men for a chew of tobacco just before the rope was placed around his neck.

ATCHISON, Kas., 27.—A case of trichinae is reported from Clyde on the 23d inst. Adam Ballinger killed a hog of which the entire family ate and during the night all were seized with vomiting and all the usual symptoms of trichinae. A son aged 12 died during the night and the rest of the family are in a dying condition, except Mrs. Ballinger, who may recover. The movements of trichinae in the raw pork may be observed with the naked eye.

SAN ANTONIO, 26.—Four persons were killed by a collision of construction trains at Eagle Pass.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., 26.—It is rumored here that the Chicago & Alton passenger train has been wrecked at Grain Valley, 12 miles east of here, with heavy loss of life; no particulars yet.

WASHINGTON, 27.—Before the foreign affairs committee this morning, Belmont resumed his examination of Blaine, but before making much progress Blaine said: Mr. Belmont exhausted two hours of the committee yesterday in traveling in a circle. He repeated his questions six or eight or ten times over. Of course he has the right, but it is all based on the fact that he made two quotations, absolute, palpable misquotations, and this course of his to establish his justification in doing that, he has not touched upon it. While I have the largest possible stock of patience, I would rather he would come directly to the point. There are many important points I would like to be heard upon, but iteration and reiteration of the same question in order to vindicate Belmont for having made a blunder to misquote me in two particulars, is a little too exhausting. He has made two palpable misquotations and has made no explanation of them, when, as a gentleman, as I understood him to be, he ought to state frankly he did it.

Blaine, who had been standing and speaking with a good deal of excitement, here took his seat and Belmont jumped from his chair and said:

Of course Blaine's object is plain enough—that is, to avoid the direct issue.

Blaine (rising and striking the table angrily with his clenched hand)—What issue?

Belmont—The issue that must be met.

Blaine—What issue?

Belmont (also rising angrily and striking the table)—I will not answer a single question that you ask from this time to the end of the examination. You have stated what I deem to be entirely incorrect; you have attempted to place me in a false position; in this you will not succeed. I said that the question marks were a mistake of the printer, and your language bears the construction I put upon it. A careful reader will agree with me, and a careless may be influenced by your speech. The commencement of this examination this morning relieves me of all consideration I mentioned yesterday, which I intended to observe to a man who had held the office of Secretary of State. You placed yourself on a level with any other witness, and I will examine you as such.

Blaine (angrily)—What do you mean?

Belmont—I mean this: That you have been before the Commission before this, and that you have endeavored to threaten.

Wilson (interrupting)—I submit this is not in order.

Blaine—This is intolerable; the insolence of this young man is intolerable.

Belmont—You have brought it on yourself.

Blaine—I have no more regard for that of a boy on the street.

Belmont—Mr. Blaine has had due experience before Commissions, and he has endeavored to threaten them, and he has done it for the last time. He will not do it to me.

Blaine—This is too trifling; I hope the Commission will perfect itself; I have no power.

After some confusion quiet was restored and Belmont replied to the questions.

At the close of Belmont's cross-examination of Blaine, a most exciting scene occurred. Blaine stated that as Belmont, after being warned on Monday, had persisted in entirely misquoting his dispatches, and putting upon them a construction utter-

ly foreign, he was compelled to change his opinion of him, which had heretofore been that he was a gentleman. An exciting colloquy ensued, which the committee were unable to interrupt. Belmont intimated he would deal with Blaine in private, and followed it up with these words: "I believe you are a bully and a coward." Blaine addressing the committee, and ignoring Belmont, replied: "Mr. Chairman, this young man has disgraced himself. He has been put forward by those who are behind him to insult me, but he is incapable of doing so."

The scene between Belmont and Blaine is the principal topic of conversation at the Capital. The general impression is that it is a fitting climax to a long farce, the fitting of which was to injure Blaine, and that he came out victor, in spite of the united efforts of his political opponents in and out of the party. It is only necessary to refer to the report of the proceedings, by the Associated Press, to be convinced that the scene, while the most exciting of anything seen here for many months, yet was rather ridiculous in many respects. Blaine is a man of fine physique, while Belmont is a very small, rather insignificant-looking man of perhaps 30, weighing little over 100 pounds. He is, however, an accomplished boxer and fighter, having taken prizes in New York for excellence in athletic accomplishments.

Blaine's friends are highly pleased over his course in the investigating commission. It is felt that he has fairly succeeded in putting his administration of the State Department in a proper light, an opportunity he has not before had.

Judge Belford, Representative in Congress from Colorado, had an interview with the President regarding the persecution of Jews in Russia. The Judge showed that the atrocities practised on the Jews have taken the form of destruction of property by plunder, fire, injury to person, murderous assaults, outrages on mothers, wives and daughters, and deliberate murder. As nearly as the results of these atrocities can be ascertained and stated in figures, it appears that over 200 women had been violated, 60 men killed, 70 wounded, 20,000 rendered homeless, and \$75,000,000 worth of property stolen and wrecked. Judge Belford reminded the President that intervention in such cases have been practised by all civilized nations for the past two centuries. He cited a number of cases where intervention have occurred in late years, among them that of Russia on behalf of persecuted Christians in Turkey. The intervention of Russia in behalf of Greek Christians in Turkish dominions was the avowed justification for undertaking the Crimean war; and again in 1877 the intervention of Russia in behalf of the Christian subjects of the Sultan was the single pretext for the Russo-Turkish war.

The President said he felt deeply interested in the cause of the persecuted Hebrews and was determined to do everything proper to induce Russia to extend the fullest protection to this class. He had addressed a communication to our representative at St. Petersburg, directing him to invite the attention of the Czar to these reported atrocities; to express the abhorrence felt in this country in relation to their perpetration, and entreating him to exercise his authority to prevent their recurrence. The President further said that while it was a delicate matter for this government to interfere with matters between the government of Russia and its subjects, yet he was determined to do all that is possible. In any event he was determined the American Hebrews, temporarily residing in Russia, should receive the care and protection of their government.

Senator Farley, of California, in discussing the anti-Chinese bill this afternoon, gave that question a political turn. He said the matter of anti-Chinese legislation had been taken charge of by republicans, and managed in close corporation style. He complained that the democrats from the Pacific Coast had not been consulted as to the needs of their constituents, and claimed to the democrats belong the credit of all that may have been achieved.

ALBANY, N. Y., 26.—At the anti-monopoly convention, resolutions were adopted declaring public safety and welfare demand laws compelling transportation companies to have charges on cost and risk of service with a fair profit; prohibit devices of fictitious cost for work of public nature and

prohibiting unjust discriminations against individuals and localities; non-partisan railroad commission; free canals and liberal policy toward other waterways; prohibition of free passes; stringent measures against bribery, for purity of the ballot box and to govern primary elections; civil service reform; equal rights, equal taxation of individuals and corporations; free unsubsidized press; if the present political parties are controlled by monopolies, new ones should be formed; the rights of both capital and labor recognised by an aggregated capital in unscrupulous hands, should be restrained; public lands should be reserved for actual settlers; currency to be issued and controlled by the government; adoption of postal savings banks, telegraph and telephone.

CLEVELAND, O., 28.—At three o'clock this morning the large wholesale tobacco establishment of I. Schriber & Co., was destroyed by fire, supposed to have originated about the drying furnace. Loss on stock variously estimated at from \$75,000 to \$100,000; insurance \$46,500. Loss on building owned by George Johnson \$20,000; insurance \$15,000.

ST. PAUL, 28.—This morning a party of masked men appeared at the jail in Minneapolis and demanded the surrender to them of Frank McManus, a tramp, who ravished and brutally mutilated the four-year old child, Nina Spear, yesterday. The sheriff refused to divulge the whereabouts of McManus. The mob then made a thorough search of the jail, breaking open every cell on the first floor without finding the prisoner. They then ascended to the floor above and repeated the ceremony of breaking open cell doors until McManus was found. The latter was taken to the house of his victim where he was fully identified. Without further ceremony the mob took McManus to a large tree in front of the high school building and hanged him from a limb at 4.15 this morning. Before McManus was strung up he confessed his horrible crime. He was a tramp, 26 years old. Excitement ran very high during the night both in Minneapolis and St. Paul and public sentiment is indisputably with the men who thus administered justice to the author of one of the most atrocious crimes in the annals of Minnesota. The child victim is in a precarious condition with doubtful chances of recovery.

NEW LEXINGTON, O., 27.—By a collision in a tunnel near here, between a passenger train and a hand car loaded with section men, two men were fatally injured.

NANEBURG, Ky., 27.—A number of people were hurt and considerable property destroyed by a storm in this county last evening.

SANDY HOOK, 28.—The steamship Nankin, from New York to Liverpool, was run into by the steamer Clyde this morning and lies in a sinking condition. Passengers saved. The Clyde was badly damaged forward.

WASHINGTON, 28.—The following is the full text of the Chinese bill, as amended and passed by the Senate, and as it will be sent to the President for his signature—there being no doubt that the House will concur in all the amendments.

An Act to Execute Certain Treaty stipulations Relating to Chinese.

Whereas, In the opinion of the government of the United States the coming of Chinese laborers to this country endangers the good order of certain localities within the territory thereof, therefore be it enacted, etc.

Section 1. That from after the expiration of 90 days next after the passage of this act and until the expiration of 10 years next after passage of this act, the coming of Chinese laborers to the United States and the same is hereby suspended and during such suspension it shall not be lawful for any Chinese laborer to come or, having so come after the expiration of said 90 days, to remain within the United States.

Sec. 2. That the master of any vessel who shall knowingly living within the United States on such vessel and land or permit to be landed any Chinese laborer, from any foreign port or place, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$500 for each and every such Chinese laborer so brought and may also be imprisoned for a term not exceeding one year.

Sec. 3. That the two foregoing sections shall not apply to Chinese laborers who were in the United

States on the 17th day of November 1880, or who shall produce to the master before going on board a vessel, and shall produce to the collector of port in the United States at which such vessel shall arrive, the evidence hereinafter in this act required of his being one of the laborers of this section mentioned, nor to the foregoing sections apply to the case of any master whose vessel is bound to a port not within the United States shall come within jurisdiction of the United States reason of being in distress or stress of weather, or touching at port of the United States on its way to any foreign port or place provided that all these laborers brought in such vessels shall depart with the vessel on leaving port.

Sec. 4. That for the purpose of properly identifying Chinese laborers who were in the United States on the 17th of November, 1880, who shall have come into the country before the expiration ninety days next after the passage of this act, and in order to furnish them the proper evidence of their rights to go from and come to the United States of their free will and according to the treaty between the United States and China, dated November 17th, 1880, the Collector of Customs of the district in which any such Chinese laborer shall depart from the United States, in person or by deputy, on board each vessel having on board any such Chinese laborers and clear or about to sail from his district for foreign port, and on such vessel make a list of all such Chinese laborers, which shall be entered on the registry book to be kept for that purpose, in which shall be stated the name, age, occupation, last place of residence, physical marks or peculiarities and all facts necessary for the identification of each of such Chinese laborer which shall be safely kept in the Custom House, and every such Chinese laborer shall, on departing from the United States, be entitled to, and shall receive free of any charge or cost, upon application therefor from the Collector, or his deputy, at the time such entry is taken, a certificate signed by the Collector or his deputy, and attested by his seal of office, in such a form as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe which certificate shall contain statement of the name, age, occupation, last place of residence, personal description and the facts of identification of the Chinese laborer to whom the certificate is issued corresponding with said list as registered in all particulars. In any Chinese laborer after having received such certificate shall leave such vessel before her departure, shall deliver his certificate to the master of the vessel and if such Chinese laborer shall fail to return to such vessel before her departure from the port the certificate shall be delivered by the master to the collector of customs for cancellation. The certificate herein provided shall entitle the Chinese laborer to whom the same is issued, to return and re-enter the United States producing and delivering the same to the collector of customs of the district at which such Chinese laborer shall enter. Said collector shall cause the same to be filed in a custom house and duly cancelled.

Sec. 5. That any Chinese laborer mentioned in section 4 of this act, desiring to depart from the United States by land, shall have the right to demand and receive, free of charge or cost, a certificate of identification similar to that provided for in section 4 of this act, to be issued to such Chinese laborers as may desire to leave the United States by land and it is hereby made the duty of the collector of customs of the district next adjoining the foreign country to which said Chinese laborer may desire to go, to issue, upon application by such Chinese laborer and to enter the same upon registry books to be kept by him for the purpose, as provided for in section 4 of this act.

Sec. 6. That in order to faithfully execute articles 1 and 2 of the treaty in this act before mentioned, every Chinese person other than a laborer who may be entitled by said treaty and this act to come within the United States, shall be identified and so entitled by the Chinese government in each case, such identity to be evidenced by a certificate issued under authority of said government, which certificate shall be in the English language, or, if not in the English language, accompanied by a translation into English, stating such right to come, and which certificate shall state name, date and