

CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

The Alliance and Labor Representatives Adopt a Platform.

A PRESIDENTIAL TICKET TO BE NOMINATED.

Sweeping Reforms Demanded in National Affairs—The Prohibition Resolution Finds But Three Advocates in the Convention—Free and Unlimited Coinage to be One of the War Cries—A National Committee Appointed, and the Convention Adjourns Sine Die.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

CINCINNATI, May 20.—A little political giant was born into the world to-day, and no more wonderful exhibition of lung power at a national event was ever heard. From early morning, when the great gathering eagerly voted for the formation of a National Executive Committee, the result was foregone, and all doubt was removed late in the afternoon when Chairman Ignatius Donnelly of the Committee on Resolutions announced that the committee was a unit for starting a third party without an instant's delay.

That was enough, and the audience left with a burst of applause which nearly wrecked the ceiling. A sensational feature of the proceedings following this came after the platform proper was adopted. A California man, G. W. Miller, a prohibitionist, wanted to thrust before the convention a resolution pledging the new party to the prohibition cause. The convention emphatically did not wish to submit to any such process, but it had to. Miller refused to sit down. He worked his jaws without ceasing, though every syllable he uttered was lost in the hurricane of jeering. Mr. Miller's grit carried the day, and the people's party, before it was an hour old, was forced to go on record upon his resolution. It took twenty-five minutes to get the resolution into kingdom come with a suddenness and vigor that must have surprised even Miller.

A terrible uproar was caused in the convention by Grover of Wisconsin starting a harangue in opposition to organizing at once a new party. Wells, who was working for a permanent platform, though every syllable he uttered was lost in the hurricane of jeering. Mr. Miller's grit carried the day, and the people's party, before it was an hour old, was forced to go on record upon his resolution. It took twenty-five minutes to get the resolution into kingdom come with a suddenness and vigor that must have surprised even Miller.

When order was restored the report of the Committee on Resolutions, the platform was heard, and then Mrs. Helen Gougar of Indiana was given an opportunity to express her sympathy with the movement and to urge the adoption of a plank in the convention's platform. She was generously applauded.

United States Senator Peffer at this point presented a permanent platform. Chairman of the convention and was given a flattering reception. "The assemblage before him," he proclaimed, "was one of the most important ever convened on American soil. They were upon the eve of an epoch more important to the interests of the people of this country than probably any that had ever confronted them. They had before them a power which was crushing the people, not only in America, but in every corner of the globe. They were divided upon some minor matters, but, thanks be to God, they were united on this. The money power must be deposed. The tariff must be lowered, or as stopping the avalanche. Let them only keep it, however, in the middle of the road. Let them not go astray after this aim or that, but let them begin to-day [cheers] to speed the main issues."

Mrs. Marion Todd, of Chicago, in an eloquent address on behalf of the convention presented Senator Peffer with a basket of flowers. An appeal was made from the platform for funds to pay the fare home of a colored Alliance worker from South Carolina. Contributions were generously made.

After some opposition the report of the Committee on Order of Business, limiting speeches to five minutes, was adopted. The report outlines a programme for the appointment of a National Executive Committee. An attempt to modify the report so as to practically make a unit rule got the convention into a parliamentary wrangle. It was overwhelmingly defeated. It was necessary to apply the previous question before a vote could be obtained upon the report of the Committee on Order of Business. The convention then took a recess until 2 1/2 o'clock.

When the convention reassembled, a letter from L. L. Polk, which was an address, advising the conference to issue an address and defend it, was read. It was until 1892, caused a breeze, and when the motion to refer it to the Committee on Resolutions was adopted, the convention was a unit for the first time. The demand was renewed and continued from time to time.

Ignatius Donnelly, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, climbed upon the rostrum at this juncture, and almost his first words were a ringing declaration of independence. The declaration from Donnelly which set the convention wild was to the effect that the Committee on Platform was a unit for the first time. Two alternatives were presented, he said—either to ignore the third party or divide the friends of reform.

He gave way to Robert Schilling, of Wisconsin, Secretary of the committee, who read the platform. The platform reported by the Committee on Resolutions of the National Union Convention is as follows: That in view of the great social, industrial and economic revolution now dawning upon the civilized world, and the new and living issues confronting the American people, we believe the time has arrived for the crystallization of the political reform forces of our country and the formation of what should be known as the People's Party of the United States of America.

2. That we most heartily indorse the demands of the platforms as adopted at St. Louis, Mo., in 1889; at Ocala, Fla., in 1890, and at Omaha, Neb., in 1891, by the industrial organizations they represented, summarized as follows: The right to make and issue money is a sovereign power to be maintained by the government on a cash basis, without damage or special advantage to any class or calling, such notes to be legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private; and such notes, when demanded by the holder, shall be loaned to them at not more than 2 per cent. per annum, upon non-imprescriptible products, as indicated in the Sub-Treasury plan, and also upon real estate, with a proper limit upon the quantity of land and the amount of money.

4. We demand the passage of laws prohibiting the alien ownership of land, and that Congress shall be empowered to devise some plan to obtain all lands now owned by alien and foreign syndicates, and that the land held by railroads and other corporations shall not be used for actually used and needed by them, be reclaimed by the Government and held for actual use only.

5. Believing in the doctrine of equal rights to all men and special privileges to none, we demand that taxation—national, State or municipal—shall not be used to build up one interest or class at the expense of another.

6. We demand that all revenues—national, State or municipal—shall be limited to necessary expenses of government, economically and honestly administered.

7. We demand a just and equitable system of graduated tax on income.

8. We demand the most rigid, honest and just national control and supervision of the means of public communication and transportation, and if this control and supervision does not remove the abuses now existing, we demand the national ownership of such means of communication and transportation.

9. We demand the election of President, Vice-President and United States Senators by a direct vote of the people.

10. We urge united action on progressive organizations in attending the conference called for February 22, 1892, by the National Union Convention.

11. We demand that a National Central Committee be appointed by this conference, to be composed of three members from each State represented, to be named by each State delegation; that this Central Committee shall represent this body, attend the National Conference of February 22, 1892, and be empowered to name that and all other reform organizations there assembled. If no satisfactory arrangement can be effected this committee shall call a National Convention to be held on June 1, 1892, for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice-President, and that the members of the Central Committee for each State, where there is no independent political organization, conduct an active system of political agitation in their respective States.

Additional resolutions not part of the platform were presented. They recommended a national committee for universal suffrage; demanded Treasury notes to pay soldiers equivalent to coin; favored eight hours a day, and condemned the use of child labor. The resolutions were referred to a committee by the National Executive Committee with reference to wages.

PEOPLE'S PARTY OF THE UNITED STATES. The name of the new party, the "People's Party of the United States," elicited a little controversy. It was proposed, and as each plank was read cheering was renewed so frequently that the great hall seemed to reverberate continuously.

At the close of the convention there was a little business of applying for and as each plank was read cheering was renewed so frequently that the great hall seemed to reverberate continuously.

At the close of the convention there was a little business of applying for and as each plank was read cheering was renewed so frequently that the great hall seemed to reverberate continuously.

At the close of the convention there was a little business of applying for and as each plank was read cheering was renewed so frequently that the great hall seemed to reverberate continuously.

At the close of the convention there was a little business of applying for and as each plank was read cheering was renewed so frequently that the great hall seemed to reverberate continuously.

At the close of the convention there was a little business of applying for and as each plank was read cheering was renewed so frequently that the great hall seemed to reverberate continuously.

At the close of the convention there was a little business of applying for and as each plank was read cheering was renewed so frequently that the great hall seemed to reverberate continuously.

TERRIFIC TORNADO.

A Wind-Storm Plays Sad Havoc in Central Missouri.

FIFTEEN HOUSES KNOWN TO BE DESTROYED.

Ten or Twelve Persons Killed, and Many Others Badly Hurt—A Cyclone Does Much Damage to Small Buildings and Trees in Southern Iowa—Farmers Lose Heavily From a Hall-Storm in Texas.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

MEXICO (Mo.), May 20.—A terrific tornado passed three miles north of this place this afternoon, in the vicinity of Bear Creek. So far as heard from fifteen houses in the vicinity of that place have been destroyed, and ten or twelve persons killed, a considerable number fatally injured and large numbers badly hurt.

At the house of a farmer named Duffy, John Doerger and family were living. James Doerger, aged 16 years, was killed outright, Lizzie Doerger died in a few minutes, Mrs. Doerger was crushed to death by falling timber, and Doerger was fatally injured, and the house entirely swept away. Nothing has been heard of Duffy, and it is supposed that his body was carried away by the cyclone.

At the house of William Stranberg, William Yostenger was killed, his wife badly injured, and a little girl fatally hurt. William Stranberg was also fatally injured.

At the house of Edward Norris, Gertrude Fletcher, daughter of R. S. Fletcher, was instantly killed. E. B. Norris was fatally injured, and his wife and two children were badly hurt. Mrs. Norris, mother of E. B. Norris, was badly hurt.

The house of London Kunkel was swept away, and Kunkel was instantly killed. A farmer named Rogers was also killed at that place. Also a farmer named Crane, and several families in the vicinity of the Kunkel's and Rogers' farms are believed to have been killed. Their names are unknown.

At the house of Edward Norris, Gertrude Fletcher, daughter of R. S. Fletcher, was instantly killed. E. B. Norris was fatally injured, and his wife and two children were badly hurt. Mrs. Norris, mother of E. B. Norris, was badly hurt.

The tornado passed on east, passing Rush Hill, one mile north, carrying debris and timber for several miles. It was dashed against the house and the hay carried a hundred yards and dashed against a tree. I picked it up and went back to the house, to find my family scattered in every direction and badly hurt.

A great deal of live stock and poultry was killed. The width of the cyclone was about 300 yards, as heard from, and about twelve miles long.

RED OAK (Ia.), May 20.—A serious cyclone is reported to have raged through the country, doing much considerable damage to fruit and shade trees, fences and small buildings. No one was injured, as far as known.

ST. LOUIS, May 20.—A terrific and particular of the terrific hall-storm near Gainesville, Texas, are to the effect that the section damaged is about fifty miles wide, and the destruction is of a fearful nature. The farmers all lost their entire possessions. Crops were destroyed and houses, fences and orchards were laid waste by the wind. Birds and animals were killed by thousands by the hall-storm, but no person is reported hurt.

THE PRESBYTERIANS. Report of the Committee on Revision Made Public. DETROIT, May 20.—A full report of the Committee on Revision, appointed by the last Presbyterian Assembly, was made public this morning. The report will probably be submitted to the assembly, which meets in this city Thursday, and it is probable that the work of the committee will be sent to the presbyteries for their consideration without discussion, but that is hardly probable. The committee does not differ itself with the hope that all the presbyteries will be satisfied with its work, but hopes that it has met the views of a majority of the presbyteries. The report is a long one, and is inserted in the book, one relating to the work of the Holy Spirit and the other to the work of the church. The greater change in the book was expected, has taken place in the third chapter, which treats of eternal decrees. This chapter is revised, rather than rewritten, and the expressions considered objectionable by so many have disappeared.

One of the changes which will meet general approval is the new chapter on the subject of Roman Catholics. They are no longer called "papists" and "idolaters," but they are placed among the adherents of false religion. The case of Dr. Briggs will, of course, be of overwhelming interest, but in view of the fact that his Presbytery is now trying him, the General Assembly will suspend action. Retiring Moderator Moore, when shown a dispatch giving the questions submitted to Briggs and the reply thereto, said the Directors of the Union Theological Seminary, said the whole trouble about Dr. Briggs arose from the fact that he had a style of stating the points. There was nothing in his address, rightly understood, in conflict with the Presbyterian doctrine, and his answers place him in line with the church. He says he does not consider the Bible, such and reason as a co-ordinate source of authority. He says, too, that he believes the Bible is an infallible record of God's revelation in respect to both fact and doctrine. Of course he means essential things. Dr. Briggs says, also, that he does not hold what is commonly known as the doctrine of future punishment in purgatory. His address does not warrant such inference at all. He believes there will be progression from the time of death to the time of resurrection. DR. BRIGGS' ANSWERS SATISFACTORY. Theological Seminary a committee of three was appointed to formulate a series of questions to be presented to Professor Briggs for his consideration and reply. The questions were prepared and sent.

Professor Briggs affixed his answers and returned them to the committee. After considering it the board adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That this board has listened with satisfaction to the categorical replies rendered by Dr. Briggs to the questions submitted to him, and that it trusts the manner in which he has dealt with the points in dispute will operate to correct the misapprehension widely current, and quiet the disturbed condition of mind in which, as a communion, we are so unhappily involved."

CHICAGO STOCK YARDS.

Suit to Compel One Company to Carry Freight for Another. CHICAGO, May 20.—The Union Stock Yards Company this evening filed a lengthy answer to the suits brought by Armour, Swift & Morris, to compel the company to allow them access to their new yards with their live stock over its tracks, etc.

The answer in substance sets forth that the tracks in question are used exclusively for dead stock, and if a great volume of the business of complainant firms is forced on them it would blockade the same, and it is suggested that the complainants have any right of interest in the defendants' railroad, and it is added that there is no law compelling a trustee to assist in the use of his property for the benefit of other parties, thus destroying the value of its own.

The Court Asked to Decide as to Her Citizenship in This Country. NEW YORK, May 20.—Surrogate Ransom was called upon yesterday to determine whether the Duchess of Marlborough, because of her marriage with the Duke, is now a British subject and has ceased to be an American citizen. George G. Devitt, on behalf of the male trustee, presented the affidavits of the wife of a foreigner, residing now in New York, and had become a British subject. Robert Sewell, for the Duchess, put in an affidavit denying that she was now a subject of Great Britain. He was prepared to argue that she was not precluded from performing her duties as a trustee, but the Surrogate said he would look over Devitt's papers, and then, if necessary, would hear Sewell.

Labor Matters. SCOTTSDALE (Pa.), May 20.—The Knights of Labor Convention in session here resolved to-day to continue the strike six weeks longer. A split occurred between the Knights of Labor and the United Mine-workers over the refusal of the former to allow the latter to join the convention. As a result, an order has been issued by the United Mine-workers compelling the members to return to work.

LUMBER-DEALERS WIN. NEW YORK, May 20.—The boycott which was declared by the labor unions against certain lumber dealers of this city was lifted about ten days. This is regarded as a complete victory for the Lumber-dealers' Association.

The Hanchett Mystery. CHICAGO, May 20.—The dead body of a man whose description tallies almost exactly with that of the missing H. Jay Hanchett, who came here from California in charge of the Orange Carnival, was picked out of the lake this morning by the police. Hanchett is believed to have been drowned in the bay. The friends of Hanchett during his stay here have been unable to locate the missing man. The body was found in the bay, and the friends of Hanchett during his stay here have been unable to locate the missing man.

More Italians Coming. WASHINGTON, May 20.—The United States Consul at Gibraltar, in his report to the State Department, says that during the last four months thirty-one foreign steamships have touched at his port, carrying more than 200 Italian immigrants to the United States. Many more are expected soon. The United States Consul at Naples reports a similar condition of affairs there, and for the United States on every steamer, a mostly of a very ignorant and undesirable class. Some districts in Italy are nearly repopulated.

The Tarrytown Explosion. TARRYTOWN, N. Y., May 20.—To-day, so far as can be ascertained, the number of deaths from the dynamite explosion of yesterday is thirteen. This is from the coroner, who reports that from information he has he still believes there are five or six more who were killed. The river is being dragged for them.

DAVIS WILL CASE. BUTTE (Mont.), May 20.—The trial of the Davis case was postponed to June 23, on a motion for a continuance of the affidavit of Henry A. Root, who claims that he will be a forgery, and wants time to take depositions of witnesses as to the handwriting of the man who wrote it.

Discharged From Custody. NEW YORK, May 20.—Broker Edward H. Horner, and his agents, Furst, Hersh and Franke, who were arrested several months ago for connection with the sale of United States Government lottery tickets, were discharged this morning.

Secretary Blaine. NEW YORK, May 20.—Secretary Blaine's condition is much improved this morning. Mrs. Blaine, when asked whether the Secretary is likely to leave for Washington, replied that she had no definite arrangements had yet been made for their departure.

Woman's Missionary Association. DECATUR (Ill.), May 20.—The annual meeting of the Board of Managers of the Woman's Missionary Association of the United Brethren Church of America began here to-day. The reports showed the association's affairs to be prosperous.

Big Fire in Texas. HOUSTON, May 20.—A fire this afternoon destroyed the Phoenix Lumber Company's mill, Grubb's mill, several stories, and thirty residences, mostly workmen's cottages. The losses amount to \$200,000, with slight insurance.

The B'nai B'rith. ST. LOUIS, May 20.—The Grand Lodge B'nai B'rith has adjourned to meet next year in Cleveland. J. M. Helms of Indianapolis was elected President.

COAST CHRONICLES.

Eureka Narrowly Escapes a Disastrous Conflagration.

WILLOWS ELECTION OFFICERS ON TRIAL AT MARYSVILLE.

A Dispute Over a Debt of Fifty Cents Comes Near Ending in a Fatal Shooting at Oakland—Merced Visited by a Terrific Wind-Storm—Several of the Soldiers Connected With the Killing of Hunt at Walla Walla Indicted by the Grand Jury.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

EUREKA, May 20.—Eureka narrowly escaped a disastrous fire to-day. Just before noon a fire was discovered in the saloon of Lawrence McNally, on First street. The wind was blowing thirty miles an hour—just in a direction to sweep it through the business part of the town. It was discovered that the most convenient hydrant was out of repair, and the fire was not put out. This caused a delay of several minutes, and before water could be brought from other points the flames burst forth, which, in the furious gale blowing, greatly endangered the neighboring buildings. Much concern and excitement prevailed.

At this point the firemen brought several streams to bear on the flaming roof and the fire was subdued. Only the slow-burning qualities of redwood saved the city. The citizens are congratulating themselves on the fortunate termination. Loss, \$2,000; no insurance.

WILLOWS ELECTION BOARDS.

Trial of the Officers Charged With Fraud Commenced. MARYSVILLE, May 20.—The Colusa County election case recently transferred to this county came up before Judge Davis this morning in the Superior Court. District Attorney Swinton, of Colusa County; District Attorney Forbes, of Yuba County, and Grove L. Johnson will conduct the prosecution, and A. L. Hart, General N. P. Chipman and M. C. Barney will defend. There are about a hundred Colusa and Glenn County people here as witnesses and defendants.

The entire day was consumed in important cases. There are six separate complaints filed, one against Election Board Precinct No. 1, and one against Board Precinct No. 2. There are six defendants in each case.

The defendants' attorneys demanded separate trials, so the case of Wilson came up. It is thought this will be a test case, and will last about ten days. The complaint states that, at the last general election, the defendants aided in casting over fifty illegal ballots. Men were voted who were not on the list, and some were dead. It is claimed that the Willows people did this to secure the election of a member to the Legislature who would vote for the division of Colusa County.

WALLA WALLA TRAGEDY.

It is Believed All Who Took Part in It Will Be Apprehended. WALLA WALLA (Wash.), May 20.—At the Court of Inquiry to-day Captains Winter, Wilder, Hatfield and Smith were each examined. The soldiers told Captain Smith's two little boys that they were going to lynch Hunt, but their father thought nothing of it.

The feature of the day's testimony was that of James Casey, a saloon-keeper and ex-soldier, who testified that he saw the lynching Casey was at the jail and talked with the soldiers. He was the only citizen admitted inside. He also warned the officers that the lynching would be committed.

Eight soldiers have been arrested and are in irons. It is understood that the Grand Jury has requested that the six more supposed to have been implicated have deserted. It is believed that all engaged in the lynching will be apprehended.

AN ACCIDENT IN NEVADA.

A Man Struck by an Engine and Probably Fatally Injured. RENO, May 20.—A note from Lovelocks to the Journal says a man named Irving Greenstreet, who had been at work in the Boynton mine at Rye Patch, attempted to cross the track at Lovelocks Sunday morning. He was struck by a passenger train and was struck by the engine. When the mail train left Sunday night he was still unconscious, and his chances of recovery were very slight.

Henry Orr, who was at Lovelocks at the time the accident happened, handed him a slip of paper, with the name "I. Greenstreet" written on it with pencil, just before he attempted to cross the track. The engine which was slowing down to stop at the station, tossed him about as a cat would a mouse, and he seemed to be lifeless when the train stopped.

J. W. Boynton, who is Greenstreet had not been working for him lately. He acted strangely at times, as though mentally unbalanced, and he discharged him.

SERIOUSLY HURT.

A Man Badly Crushed While Endeavoring to Climb on a Moving Car. CRICO, May 20.—About 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon Charles Tresk, an employe of the Chico Mill Company, was seriously hurt at the mill while trying to climb to the top of a moving car, which was loaded with wheat to be conveyed from the warehouse to the mill. He essayed to gain the top of the car in order to set the brake when the door of the mill had been reached. In some manner he fell short of his reckoning and was caught between the door and the building. As the car was going at a good speed it was impossible to stop it at once and he was rolled round and round by the car and terribly crushed. He had his pelvis and hips crushed and his left wrist fractured. With good care he may possibly recover, although the chances in his favor are not very promising. The sufferer is now at the Johnson House, and at last accounts was resting nicely.

COMINGS TO RESIST ARREST, WHICH HE DID, FINALLY BEING PLACED IN JAIL, HOWEVER, MARSHAL MANNING THEN TRIED TO ARREST COMEGGS, WHO DROVE A REVOLVER. THE MARSHAL AND DEPUTIES ALSO DREW REVOLVERS AND FIRED SEVERAL SHOTS, ONE STRIKING A Bystander, NAMED BALLON, IN THE LEG, BREAKING BOTH BONES.

SHOOTING AFFRAY AT OAKLAND. OAKLAND, May 20.—A shooting affray which nearly resulted in a murder occurred in a colored gambling joint at 510 Seventh street to-day.

R. H. Hubbard had a dispute with another colored man named John Hirschfield over a debt of fifty cents. The latter drew a revolver and fired a shot at Hubbard's head.

The bullet struck a rib and glanced and was taken out by a surgeon from near the left nipple. The wound is not serious. Hirschfield escaped. The police were notified until several hours afterward.

The Murder of G. W. Miller. LOS ANGELES, May 20.—George H. Miles was arrested this afternoon for the murder of George W. Miller, in the Carlton Saloon, Saturday night. Miller was found in the card-room dead, having been killed by blows on the head with a heavy blunt instrument, presumably a hammer. Miller and Miles were partners in the saloon. The police refuse to give particulars, but say they think they have enough circumstantial evidence to make a strong case.

Well-Known Baptist Clergyman Ill. POMONA, May 20.—Rev. G. S. Bailey, D. D., a prominent Baptist author, editor and clergyman, is dangerously ill, beyond recovery. His son, Professor G. E. Bailey, special correspondent at Nicaragua, Central America, for the Chicago Inter-Ocean, has been in the city for several days, and has been with the Baptist Seminary at Chicago, and is well known in the Baptist denomination.

Murdered by Indians. CLIFTON (Ariz.), May 20.—The report is confirmed that Whitman was killed by Indians. The Indians were in ambush close to the house and shot him twice, the bullets entering the right side, ranging through the body and out on the left. The Indians headed east toward New Mexico. A boy, who went to bury Whitman, brought in the report yesterday.

Heavy Rains in Nevada. CARSON (Nev.), May 20.—There was a heavy rain all day. It is now snowing. The Carson River is raising rapidly, and coming into the business houses on Main street, in Empire. If the storm keeps up longer the crop in Nevada will be heavier than ever before. Every stream and rivulet is swollen to its utmost capacity.

Attorney-General of Oregon. SALEM (Or.), May 20.—Governor Penneyer to-day appointed George E. Chandler of Albany Attorney-General of Oregon. This is the same Chandler created at the last session of the Legislature.

Hall in Arizona. CLIFTON (Ariz.), May 20.—The heaviest hail-storm ever known visited this section last evening. Rain accompanied it, damaging the road-bed fifty feet two miles below Clifton.

Terrific Wind-Storm. MERCED, May 20.—A terrific wind-storm commenced here about 3 o'clock this afternoon and is still blowing. If it should continue through the night, much damage will be done to grain and fruit.

McDowell Murder Case. MERCED, May 20.—Out of twenty-four jurors examined in the McDowell murder case to-day, but two were accepted.

WASHINGTON NOTES. Allotments Made to Coast States for Arming and Equipping Militia. WASHINGTON, May 20.—The Secretary of War has made allotments of money to the various States and Territories for arming and equipping militia on a basis of representation in Congress. California gets \$7,275,000; Arizona \$2,900,000; Washington \$2,700,000; Arizona \$2,900,000. The funds will be available on the 1st of July next.

In the case of the Central Pacific Railway Company against Philetus O. Tyler, on appeal from the Commissioner's decision allowing Tyler to transmit to the homestead entry to the land, the Supreme Court has affirmed the decision of the Commissioner. The Tyler tract was withdrawn from public land and entry, was illegal and could give him no equitable claim to the said land. Mr. Tyler's homestead entry segregates the said land, and until the selection is disposed of no subsequent entry or filing should be allowed.

Heal at St. Johns. NEW YORK, May 20.—The steamer Boston from Brazil and Argentine ports has arrived here, bringing back about 700 utterly destitute Italian emigrants who had sought fortune in those countries. During the passage from South America there were five deaths from yellow fever among the emigrants. They tell startling stories of the hardships suffered, and it is expected their return will tend to stop the tide of emigration flowing toward South America. Most of the men had been sent to the United States, but the Italian emigrants who will seek employment in the United States.

England Alarmed. LONDON, May 20.—England is becoming alarmed at the exodus of destitute Hebrews from Russia, as large numbers of them are seeking refuge in Great Britain. This movement has assumed such proportions that it is termed "the Hebrew invasion of England." It is estimated that about 500 arrivals are made each week to different newspapers by refugees from Russia, and the authorities should introduce legislation to exclude destitute aliens, similar to the immigration law recently adopted by the United States.

Peace Societies. ROME, May 20.—English societies of Italy will meet in convention at Milan on the 30th and 31st of May. Invitations have been sent abroad, and delegates are expected from France, Germany, Switzerland and Austria. One of the main questions to be brought before the convention will be the lynching at New Orleans and the course the Italian Government should take in regard to the United States and before Europe.

PURSUIT OF THE ITATA.

Rumors That the Insurgents Want the Charleston Called Off.

IT IS SAID THAT THEY WILL SURRENDER THE ITATA.

England Alarmed Over the Fact That Destitute Hebrews From Russia Are Seeking Refuge in Great Britain—Italy to be Advised as to the Course She Should Take in the New Orleans Affair—Hundreds of Italian Emigrants Leaving South America.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

PARIS, May 20.—The delegates from the Congressional party for the insurgents of Chile, who are now in this city, say, that, acting upon instructions, they presented a note to Reid, United States Minister here, asking him to communicate with his Government, and ask the United States officials to countermand the instructions sent to Captain Remy, of the steamer Charleston, in regard to the pursuit of the Itata, and Reid communicated the request of the delegates to his Government, with the result that the United States officials acceded to it.

A dispatch received here from Chile says Admiral La Terra, President Balmaceda's Commissioner, has resigned, owing to the fact that he is in sympathy with the Congressional party. SECRETARY TRACY DENIES THE REPORT. WASHINGTON, May 20.—No news has yet been received from the Charleston or Itata. Secretary Tracy says there is no truth in the report from Paris that the insurgents have been ordered to surrender. The United States Government to discountenance the pursuit of the steamer.

"For some time past," said Tracy, "the Governments of France and Brazil have been co-operating with the Government of the United States to secure the restoration of peace in Chile; therefore if it should be ascertained that the United States Government, through suggestions of the French Government or otherwise, that the object for which the three great republics are now striving in Chile, the restoration of peace in Chile, can be brought within reach by relaxing the pursuit of the Itata, it may be that this course will be adopted, especially as it can now be asserted that the United States has used 'due diligence' in its efforts to preserve an honorable neutrality."

READY TO SURRENDER. WASHINGTON, May 20.—It is reported that the Congressional party have significant terms for the surrender of the Itata to the United States Government, and also that Admiral Brown has been instructed to demand her immediate surrender, and will not accept of her at any port. The Esmeralda has been denied the use of the telegraph at Acapulco, and so she is cut off in every way, being without coal and also without means of communicating with the Chilean insurgents. INSURGENT CRUISER ALMIRANTE LYNCH. IQUIQUE, May 20.—On Sunday morning about half-past 4 o'clock, the Chilean insurgent cruiser Almirante Lynch, by the Chilean warship Almirante Cochrane, was sighted off Punta De Piedra, by the Chilean warship Almirante Cochrane, who was firing a salute. Lynch was soon left far behind by the faster sailing of the torpedo vessel.

The Almirante Lynch steamed away in a yawning sea, and was seen to reach the reach of the ironclad's guns. In the meantime the authorities telegraphed to Pisagua, where the Huascar and Magallanes were anchored, and these vessels started to cut off the Almirante Lynch, and sighted her off Junin. The Huascar, when it was thought she was in range of the guns, fired a shot, which, however, was returned by the enemy.

The Almirante Lynch, however, gradually got away from the Huascar, apparently without any great excitement, until the Imperial was seen off Carancho. About ten miles from the coast she began rounding rapidly, and the Almirante Lynch, but no enemy was in sight. The Cochrane and O'Higgins went out at once to meet her, but the Imperial soon disappeared. While the Almirante Lynch was fixing a torpedo for defense in case of attack the torpedo exploded, and the Almirante Lynch was several injured. Boats from the San Francisco rescued two men.

NEWFOUNDLAND TROUBLE. Strong Opposition to Lord Knutsford's New York, May 20.—The Tribune St. John special says: M. Morine, who is commissioned by the other Newfoundland delegates in London to take charge of their draft of the bill temporarily enforcing the *modus vivendi* and the arbitration award, and to expound its provisions and urge its passage by the Legislature, arrived here on the steamer Caspian.

The bill has not been accepted by Lord Knutsford, who will put his coercion through the House of Commons. The delegates hope to defeat that measure in the Commons by aid of the Liberal party. Lord Knutsford has been in bad humor with the delegates, and hardly civil to them.

There is a strong opposition to the bill here, and it is feared that the line of the United States Secretary of State, Mr. Moorehouse, resigned.

Congressman Hermann leaves for Oregon to-morrow night.

COMMERCIAL CONGRESS. Warm Contest Over the Selection of a Chairman. DENVER, May 20.—After a warm contest this morning Terry of Utah, was selected Chairman of the Trans-Mississippi Congress. A majority of the Committee on Permanent Organization recommended for Chairman ex-Governor Anthony of Kansas. The minority stated that the convention must have a free coinage man for Chairman, and as Anthony was opposed to this they recommended Terry. After considerable debate and much excitement Terry was chosen.