

THE CHILEAN INCIDENT.

Dispatch Sent by Order of the President to Egan.

NO ROOM TO DOUBT THE MEANING OF THE INSTRUCTIONS.

Three Men Killed in an Explosion at Cleveland, Ohio--Extensive Prairie Fires in Oklahoma Territory--A Bank Wrecker Indicted--A Suit Against a Catholic Priest for Boycotting.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.--The telegram which was sent by the President's order to Minister Egan on the 23d inst., after stating the facts of the assault on the Baltimore's sails, and the results of Captain Schley's investigation, says: "You will observe that the board of officers selected by Captain Schley to investigate this affair report that our sailors were unarmed, and gave no provocation; that the assaults upon them were by armed men greatly superior in numbers, and, as we must conclude, animated in their bloody work by hostility to these men as sailors of the United States. You will also notice that the character of some of the wounds indicate that the public policy, or some of them, took part in the attack, and you will also observe that other American sailors were, without apparent fault, arrested and for some time held by the authorities. The friendly efforts of a few of the police officers to give succor to our men furnishes the only redeeming incident of this affair. "This cruel work, so injurious to the United States, took place on the 18th inst., and yet no expression of regret or purpose to make a searching inquiry, with a view of the institution of proper proceedings for the punishment of the guilty parties, have been, so far as I am advised, offered to this Government. "You will at once bring to the attention of the Government of Chile the facts reported to you by Captain Schley, and inquire whether there are any qualifying facts in the possession of that Government, which would justify an offer of the event that has so very deeply injured the people of the United States, not only by reason of the resulting death of some of our sailors, and the pitiless wounding of others, but even more as an apparent expression of unfriendliness toward this Government, which might put in peril the maintenance of friendly relations between the two countries. The facts as reported by Captain Schley, this Government cannot doubt that the Government of Chile will offer prompt and full reparation. "You will furnish the Foreign Office with full paraphrase of this dispatch, and report promptly to the Department of State the THUNDERER'S OPINION OF THE MATTER.

LONDON, Oct. 27.--The Times this morning returns to the Baltimore affair, and says: "The Minister Egan's request for an expedition from the Chilean Government is natural and proper, but the expression of indignation is a little premature. The facts according to the American point of view leaves it extremely doubtful in whether the paid servants of the Chilean Government are guilty, and until America is able to prove that they are not, it is right to prefer demands in a blustering and threatening manner. Riots are not unknown under the benign sway of the Washington Government. It is not only justly recalled the fact that Minister Egan might recall himself among the partisans of the defeated pretender, adding appreciably to the indignation of a settlement. She might also remind America of the New Orleans affair, for which Italy got little satisfaction. The Times concludes by saying that the part from the Irish, any large portion of the Americans approve of bluster toward a country not too kindly treated in its courts, and that the American Government is advised to strike without the greatest reluctance.

FAST TRAVELING.

An Express Train Averages Over Fifty-Three Miles an Hour.

BUFFALO, Oct. 27.--The Empire State Express is the fastest regular passenger train in the world. It made the run from New York to Buffalo, 440 miles, in eight hours and thirty-nine and a half minutes, half a minute faster than the schedule called for.

This is an average of fifty-three and one-third miles an hour. This achievement is the more remarkable when the size of the train is considered. The engine and cars weighed a total of 225 tons, nearly 100 tons more than the famous "Flying Scotsman," which maintains an average of fifty-one and six-tenths miles an hour between London and Edinburgh, a distance of 410 miles, at one point between Batavia and Buffalo a speed of seventy miles an hour was reached.

The Empire State Express will leave the Grand Central Station, New York, at 6 o'clock every morning, reaching Buffalo at 5:40 p. m., and Niagara Falls at 7:20 of the same day. The train is a simple one, with a commodious of the people of New York, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls. It will not stop elsewhere.

It will carry no more than 150 persons, and no person will be allowed to take more than 150 pounds of baggage. No theatrical baggage or sample cases will ever be carried on the Empire State. If it is successful it may be extended to Chicago, and the East-bound train may be put on to make the same time.

Three Men Killed by an Explosion.

CLEVELAND (Ohio), Oct. 27.--The factory of the United States Mine Supply Company was destroyed this afternoon by an explosion, followed by fire. The first explosion, which was supposed to have been powder, demolished the roof and part of the walls. Several other lighter explosions followed, and then the completed work of destruction. John E. Fink, Alfred Schaefer and Paul Jannke were killed and several other employees severely injured. The pecuniary loss is slight.

Large Book Deal.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.--One of the largest book deals ever consummated in America closed this afternoon by telegram. The University of Chicago purchased in Berlin a library containing 280,000 volumes and 120,000 dissertations in all languages. Among them are 200 transcripts from the eighth to the nineteenth century. The catalogue price is between six and seven hundred thousand dollars.

Lottery Officials Arrested.

STOCK FALLS (S. D.), Oct. 27.--This afternoon the District Attorney received word from New Orleans that the lottery defendants had been arrested, and asking what date they should give bonds for appearance here. He will have the cases set for the adjourned term in December.

Catholic Priest Sued.

BOSTON, Oct. 27.--Maria Kullburg, a storekeeper of East Boston, has sued

Father Hugh O'Donnell, a Catholic priest, for \$5,000 for ruining her business. She alleges that because she refused to send her children to a parochial school the priest publicly boycotted her from the altar.

The Famine in Mexico. ST. LOUIS, Oct. 27.--A special from the City of Mexico states that there is a well-founded rumor that the duty on corn will at once be removed, owing to the shortness of the crops and the famine prevailing in several States of the republic. The reports from the flooded districts in Chiapas state that hundreds of people are on the verge of starvation. The Governor of Guatemala has prohibited the export of corn from that State, and other Governors will soon follow his example.

General Beauregard. ST. LOUIS, Oct. 27.--In a published interview General Beauregard states that he is in no way connected with the lottery company. He had nothing whatever to do with it except, in conjunction with General Early, to see the monthly drawings conducted honestly.

Training-Ship for Mexican Youth. WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.--The Bureau of American Republics is informed that Mexico has entered into a contract with Captain Brenton of the British Navy to fit out a training-ship for the education of Mexican boys in seamanship.

Congratulations to the Queen. WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.--The President having been officially advised of the marriage of Queen Victoria's granddaughter, Princess Louise, to Prince Arthur of Connaught, he has sent his congratulations to the Queen.

Bank Official Indicted. PITTSBURGH, Oct. 27.--W. H. Hill, President of the defunct banks at Clearfield and Hazleton, has been indicted by the Grand Jury for altering the books with intent to defraud. He will be tried next month.

Result of a Premature Blast. GREAT FALLS (Mont.), Oct. 27.--As the result of a premature blast on the Great Northern extension, mentioned in last night's dispatches, four men are dead and two maimed for life.

The Lottery Company Indicted. BOSTON, Oct. 27.--The Grand Jury of the United States District Court of this district to-day indicted the Louisiana Lottery officials for illegally using the mails.

Suicide of an Actor. NEW YORK, Oct. 27.--A. W. Dennison, 45 years old, an actor, committed suicide this morning in the bathroom of the Hotel Arno. He had just been greatly depressed because of ill health.

Grain for Europe. NEW YORK, Oct. 27.--It is reported today on the Produce Exchange that twelve steamships have been engaged to carry grain to Europe at full figures.

Five Men Injured. GREENVILLE (Pa.), Oct. 27.--A fly-wheel burst at the Kimberly rolling mill, injuring five men, two of whom will die.

Distillery Burned. CINCINNATI, Oct. 27.--The Clifton Springs distillery was burned to-night. Loss, \$40,000; partially insured.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN'S WILL. THE COURT OF APPEALS DECIDES IN FAVOR OF THE HEIRS.

The Provision for the Tilden Trust Declared to be Void--The Estate to be Divided.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

ALBANY, Oct. 27.--The Court of Appeals rendered a decision this morning in the case of George H. Tilden vs. Andrew H. Green and others, as executors, et al., respondents, affirming the judgments with costs, payable to all parties out of the estate. This renders the Tilden trust void and is in favor of the heirs. Under the statute of inheritance that regulates the distribution of the property at issue, Mrs. Henry Pelton and Henry A. Tilden, sister and brother of Governor Tilden, come in for equal shares of \$8,000,000. Mrs. Wm. B. Hazard is the only heir on the Pelton side and thus is entitled to \$4,000,000. The other four million is subject to the claims of the six children of Henry Tilden, viz., George H. Tilden, S. J. Tilden, Jr., Mrs. Wm. B. Whittlessey, Mrs. Swan, a widow who lives in New Lebanon; Mrs. Willis S. Payne and Mrs. S. Schwartz of New York city.

Judge Brown in his opinion says, in substance: "Unless within the rules which control the courts in the construction of wills we can separate the provision in reference to the Tilden trust from the general directions as to the disposition of the testator's residuary estate contained in the last clause of the thirty-first article, and find therein that a preference is given to such estate, it is our duty to give to that institution the principle of the will, and one which the court at the suit of said institution could enforce within the limits which limit the trustee, we must, within the principle of similar cases, declare such provision of the will invalid.

"There is no discretion to be exercised upon the question whether property shall go to charitable purposes," adds the Judge. "Discretion there is as to the objection in connection with the general disposition of the estate. The object and the purpose of the testator is the devotion of his estate to charity."

The Judge goes on to say that "the Tilden trust does not represent any alternative or primary purpose in the disposition of the estate, but is simply suggested as an instrument to execute the testator's scheme for the disposition of the property. The Tilden trust takes nothing by virtue of the will. The residuary estate is vested in the trustees, and it is solely by their action that it is to be bestowed in the Tilden trust. Every expression used in the will indicates the testator's absolute discretion to convey or not to convey, and the creation and bestowal of such property is wholly opposed to the intent and fatal to the existence of an executory devise."

After considering the various other features in connection with the devised trust, the decision says that the provision cannot be eliminated from the will without destroying the scheme that the testator designed for the disposal of his estate. As the selection of the objects of trust was delegated absolutely to the trustees, there is no person or corporation to whom the trustee could, in the exercise of his power, maintain action to compel the trustees to execute power in their favor. This is a fatal defect in the will. The will is void, and the estate is to be divided as if the testator had died intestate.

More than 400 married women have applied to the Bureau of Charities and Correction in New York since the 1st of January for relief for themselves and children, having been deserted by their husbands. The Superintendent expresses the opinion that there are at least 2,000 deserted wives in the city.

WARRING FACTIONS.

Desperate Street Fight Between the Irish Parties.

STOCKS, CLUBS, SHOVELS AND PICKS USED AS WEAPONS.

The Russian Minister of the Interior Has Ordered the Arrest of Members of Relief Societies Who Attempt to Visit the Famine-Stricken Districts--Several Villages in Spain Inundated--Great Distress Among the Poorer Classes.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

CORK, Oct. 27.--William O'Brien and John Dillon arrived here to-day. The two distinguished members of Parliament were met by a deputation and an enormous crowd of people, the procession being headed by a brass band and escorted by a strong detachment of police. There was no disturbance. O'Brien, during his speech at the Assembly Rooms, said he was willing to give fair play to his opponents, but added that he would not yield to bricks and dynamite bombs. Continuing, O'Brien said they the "Parnellites" might blow up the office of a newspaper representing the views of the "Martyrized," he exclaimed he, "they cannot destroy the spirit which animates that party."

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Members of Relief Societies Prohibited From Visiting the Distressed.

LONDON, Oct. 27.--The Daily News this morning has a dispatch from St. Petersburg which says the Minister of the Interior, in declining the proposition of a deputation of relief societies to visit the famine in the stricken districts, declared that anybody attempting to visit the districts where the famine prevailed for any such objects as that described, would be arrested. The Emigration Society has prohibited the organization of relief committees at certain points. This is supposed to be due to the fact that reliance upon Government relief will have a bad moral effect on the peasants, who would decline to work on relief roads, etc., and spend the money they receive in drink. They are too lazy to sow corn while the ready cash of the famine fund is procurable.

ANTI-JEWISH RIOTS. VIENNA, Oct. 27.--Dispatches from Russia tell of anti-Jewish riots in various places. In Tchernovitz, 100 Jews were killed and hundreds were wounded. The forests are full of Jewish refugees dying of starvation. The Czar has sent a commission to inquire into the facts.

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PARIS, Oct. 27.--For the last two weeks the whole European press has been speaking on the Monsie interview--of what was said between the King of Italy and the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs. Several versions have been given here as to the truth. I have spoken with one person who assisted at this meeting. I am not at liberty to say who it was, but I am authorized to say that three persons were in the room--King Humbert, Mr. Giers and Count Nigra, Italian Ambassador at Vienna. It was Count Nigra who conducted the negotiations at Venice, where he saw Giers, who did not wish to take a decisive step before referring to the Czar. He telegraphed to Frederberg, but the reply not arriving, he thought the Czar did not care to reply. He left Venice, but at the station at Verona a telegram was handed to him containing these words: "Why not?"

M. De Giers at once descended from the train and met Count Nigra, where Count Nigra joined him, and it was at the hotel that it was decided that King Humbert would receive the Russian Minister, while Count Nigra would be received by his Russian colleague at Milan. King Humbert received Giers in a small square hall, which was unpolished and had the appearance of a triple alliance; without ceasing she tries to make believe that she is about to be attacked, whereas she is the aggressor. The interview was very short. There is not a single word which concerns Russia in the treaty with Germany. It is only a question of defense, of peace, nothing but peace, protection, social order. Peace, peace, peace."

Giers declared to be in a very calm and respectful tone, that he had a horror of war, and that he hoped strongly that his reign would terminate without his having to deplore a bloody war. Then he explained the approbation between France and Russia, which was quite pacific.

THE FAMINE IN RUSSIA.

Members of Relief Societies Prohibited From Visiting the Distressed.

LONDON, Oct. 27.--The Daily News this morning has a dispatch from St. Petersburg which says the Minister of the Interior, in declining the proposition of a deputation of relief societies to visit the famine in the stricken districts, declared that anybody attempting to visit the districts where the famine prevailed for any such objects as that described, would be arrested. The Emigration Society has prohibited the organization of relief committees at certain points. This is supposed to be due to the fact that reliance upon Government relief will have a bad moral effect on the peasants, who would decline to work on relief roads, etc., and spend the money they receive in drink. They are too lazy to sow corn while the ready cash of the famine fund is procurable.

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