ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE

THE RECORD-UNION.

VOLUME LXXXII.--NO. 129. SACRAMENTO, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 20, 1892. WHOLE NO. 15,682.

THE CHILEAN TROUBLE.

Sole Topic of Conversation at the Cabinet Meeting.

NO CONCLUSION YET REACHED IN THE MATTER.

Sudden Illness of Secretary Blaine Delays Consideration of the Question—Great Britain Offers to Endeavor to Bring About an Amicable Adjustment of the Trouble—The Chile Government's Action in Regard to Balmacedist Refugees.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Everywhere in the Capital this morning the Chilean question is the topic of conversation. In his prayer the Chaplain of the House asked for divine guidance to the President and his advisers and the members of the two Houses in the present crisis, in that all that they shall advise, decide upon and do shall be for the safety, honor, dignity and welfare of the nation, and with a spirit of justice and conciliation to all other nations, and have the sanction and blessing of the Prince of the Kings of the Earth.

The Cabinet meeting to-day was devoted almost entirely to the consideration of the Chilean question. The proceedings were only temporarily interrupted by the slight illness of Secretary Blaine.

The session of the Cabinet continued until 2 o'clock. The only information in regard to the proceedings that could be secured was that no conclusion had been reached in the Chilean matter.

There is reason to believe the Government has received dispatches through the Chilean Minister looking to a peaceful and satisfactory solution of the questions in dispute, and they will be submitted to the Cabinet to-day. This may possibly do away altogether with the necessity of referring the question to Congress.

GREAT BRITAIN OFFERS HER SERVICES.

It is reported at the Capitol to-day that the Government of Great Britain has taken steps to bring about a more friendly feeling between the United States and Chile, and will intervene to effect a settlement of the trouble. A member of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House said this afternoon that he had not received the information officially, but that he had no doubt of the correctness of it. It is said Great Britain has offered her good offices, and would endeavor to arrange a basis on which an amicable agreement might be reached.

SECRETARY BLAINE TAKEN ILL.

Secretary Blaine while at the Cabinet meeting to-day experienced another attack of indigestion, accompanied with nausea, and felt so uncomfortable that he left the meeting and went riding.

The Secretary had not been at the meeting more than half an hour when he complained of nausea, and said he felt weak and faint. He suggested that he had better go home, and Secretary Elkins agreed to go with him. They drove to Mr. Blaine's house, and his regular physician was soon in attendance. The attack is somewhat similar to the one of a fortnight ago, but not nearly so serious, and yielded much more readily to treatment. It is not likely to have any serious or permanent effect.

The news that Secretary Blaine had another attack similar to that of several weeks ago is the subject of comment on all sides at the Capitol to-day. Universal sympathy appears to be expressed.

Secretary Tracy was very busy before he went to the Cabinet meeting to-day. Soon after reaching his office he had a long conference with Senator Cameron, Chairman of the Senate Naval Committee. The Secretary was also to-day in consultation, as usual of late, with his staff officers on various matters concerning the present operations of the department.

THE ESMERALDA'S MISSION.

Commander Evans of the Yorktown to-day informed the Navy Department that the Chilean steamer Esmeralda left Valparaiso this morning to go to the assistance of the British mail steamship John Alder, reported ashore 160 miles south of Valparaiso. It is learned to-day that the Balmaceda refugees are still on the Yorktown, and consequently in no danger of falling into the hands of Chileans by reason of the wreck of the steamship John Alder. The statement that they were placed on that vessel in disguise at Valparaiso is, therefore, incorrect. The fact that the Esmeralda has gone to the wreck of the John Alder might indicate, however, that the local authorities incline to the impression that the refugees were passengers on that vessel.

Word has been received in Washington that the Philadelphia, the flagship of Admiral Gherardi's squadron, has sailed south from Barbadoes, presumably for Montevideo. This indicates a general naval movement of importance, as the station lines of the naval system are regarded as absolute, except in cases of emergency.

There is considerable speculation as to who would be placed in command of the naval force in the Pacific in case of war, but the general opinion centers upon Rear Admiral Kimberly, who is at the head of the active list.

BALMACEDIST REFUGEES.

An Associated Press reporter had an interesting talk to-day with a Chilean gentleman with regard to the recent act of the Minister of Foreign Affairs in informing Minister Egan that the refugees now on the Yorktown would be liable to seizure if the vessel on which they were to leave Chile for Europe touched at any of the local points of that country. According to this gentleman the only inference to be drawn from the action of the Minister of Foreign Affairs is that the Chilean Government really meant it for the benefit of the refugees, instead of notice of an attempt to secure their persons.

The Chilean Government, he said, never asked their delivery from the legation and never offered to give them safe conduct out of the country. They traveled "in concealment" from Santiago to Valparaiso, and although the Government was fully aware of this, it was "officially ignorant" of the circumstances. But after it was informed officially that they were aboard the gunboat Yorktown and intended to sail for Europe on a steamer touching at a Chilean port the Government was compelled to take cognizance of the fact and then notified Egan that the refugees would be liable to seizure if found on such a merchant vessel in a Chilean port. It was to avert this seizure that the Minister of Foreign Affairs, with friendly intentions, reported to the American Minister what might be expected to happen. The Government could not interfere in the process of the courts, which would have caused the arrest of the refugees.

WAITING FOR THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

There was a lull in the talk to-day with reference to the Chilean matter on the House side of the Capitol. The disposition was to await the receipt of the President's message before endeavoring to form any decided opinions on the subject. The feeling expressed was nearly all on the side of disbelief in war as the probable outcome of the trouble. The members could not say in just what way they expected the trouble to pass away, but there was a general concurrence of opinion that it would do so in some way or other.

A number of Democratic Representatives who were talked with deprecated war with so small a nation as Chile, and said the United States is large and strong enough to afford to overlook a great many things rather than proceed to extremities.

MORE PACIFIC ASPECT.

During the afternoon the situation had assumed a slightly more pacific aspect, caused by the rumor that Great Britain had intervened and offered her good offices to bring about a peaceful adjustment of the relations between the two countries. A difference of opinion was manifest as to whether or not the United States ought to accept the mediation of any third party without an expression from Chile of regret at the lawless acts of her citizens and the disavowal of official connection or sympathy with them. Many members thought, in view of Chile's comparatively small size, that this Government need not be at all rigorous in its requirements. One member said the United States ought not to accept mediation without first receiving an apology from Chile. The knowledge of the fact that the Capitan Prat, Chile's formidable war vessel now building in France, can be turned over to Chile in a short time, makes the members from the seaboard cities anxious that the President's message to Congress should be soon forthcoming if trouble is to be feared.

IF THE WORST SHOULD COME.

While the talk to-day was favorable to peace, many Democratic members said plainly that if fighting did come they were in favor of pushing the war vigorously and relentlessly, omitting no measure to give Chile a severe lesson.

Should the President recommend Congress to declare war against Chile, the vote of Congress would be one of the most emphatic affirmatives ever recorded in the Capitol. But there would be a minority, and there, too, the maker of history will find the two Alliance Senators, Kyle and Peffer. What Irby would say were he here is not known. Kyle thinks war with Chile would be a national disgrace; that the idea of going to war with so small a country is criminally ludicrous.

Peffer said: "The perverted doctrines of patriotism is responsible for the war feeling. The idea that the trouble at Valparaiso constitutes cause for war springs from a mistaken sense of honor," said the Kansas Senator. "A lot of our sailors, most of them probably intoxicated, became parties to a brawl, and because two or three of them were killed we must bring about, at enormous expense, the death of many more of our people. The proposition is perfect foolishness."

The Cabinet did not pursue discussion after Secretary Blaine's retirement from the meeting, so any dispatches he may have had in his possession could not be fully considered at that time. It is understood that the subject will be taken up at the point where the discussion was interrupted when the Cabinet meets again, which may be to-morrow, and meantime the correspondence will be withheld from Congress. It was learned officially to-night that the President's message will not be sent to Congress to-morrow. While official information on this point does not extend beyond to-morrow, there are strong surface indications that the President has practically determined to postpone final action on the matter until next week, and this gives color to the belief that conciliatory dispatches have already been received, and more are expected. It is known that the President would strongly indorse any proposition for a settlement of the questions at issue on a peaceful basis consistent with the honor and dignity of the nation.

ONE OF THE RESULTS OF A WAR.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—One of the most prominent bankers on the street said today: "Suppose we should have war, what would be the result? Before any fight could take place war preparations involving between $100,000,000 and $200,000,000 would be made. The steel and iron industries, the provision market, the clothing trade and the general supply channels would be crowded as they have not been in years. At first inflation would hold full sway, and taken in conjunction with the general prosperous condition of the country, it is hard to see where this Chilean war scare can be effective."

THE YORKTOWN SAILS FOR CALLAO.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—A *Herald's* Valparaiso special says: The Yorktown sails to-night for Callao, Peru, with the Balmacedist refugees. As cabled last night, the Chilean authorities, despite the denials of the official knowledge of the refugees leaving the American Legation, really provided detectives to guard their passage. Further proof of their knowledge was easily obtainable from the newspaper reports.

CHILE'S SIDE OF THE STORY.

Evans Notified That the Refugees Could Not Be Protected.

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NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—A special to the *World* from Valparaiso, via Galveston, says:

It is true the Chilean Government notified Captain Evans of the Yorktown that it was unable to guarantee the safety of refugees on board his ship if he undertook to transfer them to any departing steamers, and neither could the Government prevent any steamer on which they took passage from being searched in any Chilean port at which the vessel might touch while on its way north. There was no change of mind on the part of the Chilean authorities in regard to the Chilean refugees. In proof of this it is only necessary to look at the facts. By the following statement from high authority it is claimed that the Government was powerless in its promises: "The Government of Chile has no right under the Constitution of the country to interfere with the courts or public prosecutors, and could not prevent the seizure of refugees in any part of Chile they touched on the way in any direction to a neutral port." This plain and direct statement of the law and facts should set at rest any notion, if any such exists, that the surrender of refugees to American authorities had a stout, tight string attached to it.

The report of the Procurator Fiscal to the Judge of Crimes in the Baltimore affair has been made public, and there has been time to examine it. This document contains 8,000 words. It says efforts were directed from the first to ascertain the origin of the trouble, but were unavailing. Several different accounts of the affair were received. The Commandant of Police states that the row began in some unknown tavern in one part of the city. Another witness says it began by the American sailors beating a Chilean sailor in an altogether different part of the town. The Chilean police say it began with a fight between a left-handed Chilean sailor and an American, and last of all the incidents reported had been commenced by some Chileans spitting in the faces of two American sailors in the street. A crowd near by was waiting to attack them should they resent the insult, so it was said at the time. The Baltimore's men took refuge on a tram-car, but the crowd stopped the car, hauled the men out, beating them with sticks, stones, and knifing them.

The Procurator Fiscal has accepted the story that the trouble began with the resentment by Americans of spitting in their faces. For all that, my information leads me to believe that the attack broke out simultaneously in different parts of the city, as charged in President Harrison's message. This is denied by the Chileans, and the Procurator closes the introduction of his report by asserting that the fight owes its origin to two drunken Baltimore sailors striking a Chilean sailor.

He then recounts the list of injured, and says it has only been possible to establish the culpability of four men. The testimony of James Johnson and Charles Langin, two of the Baltimore's crew, whose testimony was taken here, was rejected in the following language: "How is it if, as Johnson deposes, they left the house together and went together to the scene of the occurrence, it results that they did not know each other, nor had they spoken to each other until they met at the scene of boatswain mate Riggin's death? How is it that before knowing Langin he deposes that on the day of the occurrence they were dining together in a boarding-house? Johnson also says that on the day of the occurrence he dined together with Langin in an eating-house in Cochrane street. Moreover, is it possible that the act of raising the wounded man, and knowing if he walks or not could pass unobserved under such or any other circumstances? The conclusion drawn is that persons who indulge in such inconsistencies are not worthy of belief.

He says further: "Their testimony is contradicted by that of numerous witnesses, which fully proves that it is not possible to attribute Riggin's death to the police, but to the work of some unknown person thus far undetected. I will add the testimony of those numerous witnesses is as full of inconsistencies as is that of Johnson and Langin. Further, their testimony confirms much of Johnson's and Langin's, such as the rising of Riggin; calling for liquor; holding Riggin's head on Johnson's shoulder; hearing shots, etc. But no one testified who fired the shot. Langin's testimony was substantially this: When Riggin rose the first time two policemen came up. They drew short swords and knocked him down again, then stood back and let the crowd beat him. Afterward a squad of soldiers approached, and marched by twos under command of a mounted officer. They marched to within a few feet from where Johnson was holding Riggin in his arms. There they halted, and the first two soldiers leveled rifles and fired at the two American sailors.

"'I was about fifteen feet off on one side,' continued Langin. 'No one was between me and them, the crowd being back of the soldiers at that moment. No other shots were fired by anyone. I distinctly saw the soldiers level their rifles at the Baltimore's men and fire. The crowd had drawn back when the soldiers came up, leaving a clear passage between Riggin and the soldiers. After the first shot was fired the soldiers pressed forward a little, and I could not see the second man who fired, but am sure it was one of the leading soldiers who fired.' As many witnesses exist who are ready to say the shot was fired by the police as there are that deny.

"Then follows the report of the expert on the bullet-hole. He says: 'Opinion is divided on this point among the doctors still, and while they assert as their opinion that it was caused by a rifle-ball, it is rejected because they give no reason for the opinion.'

"Drs. Cowalls and Calderon maintain that they cannot tell if the bullet caused Riggin's death, and give as a reason that they saw the body the day after death. This is accepted.

"Two Chilean experts express the opinion that the holes in the shirt may have been made by a large-sized revolver, but can give no opinion as to what caused the holes in the neckerchief. Lieutenant McCree expressed the same opinion, but says the hole in the shirt was caused by a rifle-bullet. He made a strong point of the fact that the report of firearms was very slight, notwithstanding the evidence that there was a great tumult in the street. The evidence is conflicting as to whether one or two shots were fired."

The Procurator tries to make a strong point in the following language, in order to demonstrate the falsity of the assertion of Johnson and Langin: "These bring to mind a number of incidents which admit of no other course but to reject their evidence. Johnson deposes that he had Riggin's head on his breast when two shots were fired on the group formed by them, and they produce as proof a neckerchief and sailor's shirt pierced by a bullet. If this had been so, is it possible that a rifle ball, which can perforate several persons, would not have touched him? If what they assert be true, they ought to have exhibited blood-stains, which must have remained on the shirt. In all his depositions Johnson forgets this incident, which would have given a greater coloring of truth to his assertions."

He then asks: "Is it possible to believe them?" The plain answer to this question is the question of the fact that the bullet passed diagonally downward through the loose shirt of Johnson and into Riggin's neck. It could easily have done so, and passed two inches from his breast.

In the case of Turnbull there is much conflicting testimony, but on the strength of the admission by Charles Gomez that he used a knife against Turnbull, and the evidence of two witnesses that Jose Aumudha inflicted blows on the American, and that Federico Rodriguez stabbed Riggin in the hip, they find them guilty, but add that there is no evidence to show that Turnbull's death was caused by wounds inflicted by Carlos Gomez. John Davidson, a Baltimore sailor, was found guilty of hitting with a stone a one-armed Chilean sailor who was knifing an American sailor. The final findings were as follows:

"I ask the court to condemn Federico Rodriguez to a minor punishment in a minimum degree of from sixty-one to 540 days; Carlos Gomez to a minor punishment in a maximum for three years; John Davidson to prison in a medium degree from ten to fifteen years; Jose Aumudha to prison in medium degree from three years and one day to five years."

A gentleman who understands the Chilean people and Government very well says it is difficult to say what was the motive of some of the Government's conduct, unless it be war. Some things can be explained away, and some other things cannot. Sometimes they seem bent on making difficulties, and adding insult to injury. They have a very good opinion of themselves, and fancy they are very great diplomats, but seem to care precious little for the diplomatic rights of others. Among some of them, so says my informant, the opinion prevails that the United States would not condescend to fight so inferior a foe, but among very many others there exists an insane belief that she does not dare to do so.

One of the latest disclosures is the curious fact that Thompson, correspondent of the London *Times*, is trying to sell the Chilean Government a man-of-war. This man is acting in other directions. It is he who caused to be inserted in the Chilean papers sensations from a lot of European journals to the effect that the United States has no navy worth noticing, and Chile could with no trouble at all sink all her ships and levy contributions on San Francisco. The Chileans, when pressed hard, are forced to admit that they would of necessity be compelled to submit to the United States in the end. That would be tempered, however, and they would be let down very easy by their superior diplomacy.

The Chilean fleet has had steam up for the last three or four days, and they have more or less torpedo practice every day. The authorities now give out that the ships are to go south for exercise. The generally accepted rumor, though, is that they have been ordered to the Straits of Magellan with the intention of lying in wait for Admiral Walker and the white squadron, in case he be ordered to the west coast. This may or may not be true, but there is no doubt the ships are in fighting trim and ready for action.

Fight at the Bay.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 19.—Bill Page and Bill Duncan (colored), heavy-weights, fought before the Pastime Club to-night. The fight was an even one up to the sixteenth round, when Duncan fouled Page, disabling him. The referee reserved his decision until to-morrow.

FEARFUL WEATHER.

Blinding Snowstorms Beyond the Missouri River.

TRAINS DELAYED AND BUSINESS AT A STANDSTILL.

An Unusual Scene of Excitement in the French Chamber of Deputies—The Mail Steamer John Elder Wrecked in the Straits of Magellan—Pope Leo Ill With Influenza.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—Of twenty-three mail trains due in Chicago this morning from all points, fourteen had up to noon failed to arrive, and not one of them was on time. The snow blockade is one of the most extensive ever experienced, and has delayed trains from all points of the compass.

Reports from many points in Missouri, Illinois and Arkansas state that blinding snowstorms have raged for the last twenty-four hours, and that all business is at a standstill and trains are delayed.

Dispatches from Texas state that the rainstorm Monday turned into sleet and livestock are suffering terribly.

This is the coldest spell Kansas City has ever experienced, the thermometer registering about 25° below this morning, but later the weather moderated. It was 26° below at Atchison, where much suffering is caused by the cold.

Last night in Minnesota and the Dakotas was another cold one, but to-day it is somewhat warmer.

Private advices from the Cherokee Nation say the streams and pools are frozen over, and many cattle were drowned by going in search of water and breaking through.

Advices from all over the Western and Southern country tell of cold weather, such as has not been experienced for some time. A New Orleans dispatch says the ground is covered with sleet and snow, the mercury ranging from 8° to 30° above.

ST. PAUL (Minn.), Jan. 19.—Reports tell of the coldest night, with one exception, since four years ago, when the thermometer reached 41° below zero, the mercury registering 26° below at 7 o'clock this morning. At Minnedosa, Manitoba, the minimum last night was 44° below. At Pierre, S. D., it was 34° below; at Huron 34°, at Moorhead 38°, at Duluth 30°. A warm wave is rapidly approaching from the northwest. Various Iowa points report 20° to 35° below.

TEXAS BLIZZARD.

DALLAS (Tex.), Jan. 19.—Reports are that the blizzard increased in fury this morning. The Government Observer says the thermometer registered 10° below, and the weather was the worst ever recorded in the history of Texas. The losses on ranches from stock frozen to death will reach enormous figures.

QUAY WINS HIS SUIT.

The Jury Returns a Verdict Against Defendants as Indicted.

BEAVER, Jan. 19.—When the trial of the Quay libel suit was resumed this morning, Taylor Faunce of Philadelphia stated that he examined the books of the Keystone Bank, but found Quay's name on them only in the matter of the certificate previously referred to.

John A. Mellan, one of the defendants, admitted the publication, saying he received the note and the electrotype and the head-line, "Quay; Too, Was In It," from Chairman Kerr of the Democratic State Committee. He thought the matter for public information, and printed it.

The defense here rested their case, and Dougherty began an argument for the defense. He referred to the rejection of the Democratic jurors and claimed the jury was packed. The publication, he said, was near the close of a heated campaign, and insisted that whether true or false, the papers had a right to publish them as the matter was of public interest, if not malicious. Attorney Thompson opened for the commonwealth. He said the rights of the press must be always subordinate to the rights of individuals.

At the conclusion of Thompson's argument Judge Wickham delivered his charge and the jury retired.

The jury, after being out twenty-five minutes, returned a verdict of guilty as indicted. The penalty is a fine not to exceed $1,000 or imprisonment, or both. It is stated that Quay will intercede in behalf of the defendant.

LIVELY MEETING.

Unusual Scene of Excitement in the French Chamber of Deputies.

PARIS, Jan. 19.—The Chamber of Deputies was to-day the scene of unusual excitement. At the opening of the sitting President Floquet announced that he had received intimation from a Boulangist member (Lauer) that he desired to ask Premier De Freycinet what steps the Government would take regarding the *Intransingent's* attack upon certain members of the Cabinet. De Freycinet said it was clear that the object of the question was to have newspaper articles read from the tribune reflecting upon the Government, and therefore declined to discuss the matter. [Cheers.]

Several members spoke in favor of the previous question. Others opposed the shelving of the matter, reminding the House that the President had recently decided that every member had a right to be heard in a question not relating to the foreign policy of the Government, and maintaining that the House ought not to vote on a previous question when it was a case of sheltering a member of the Cabinet. [Hisses.]

As Laur was leaving, M. Constans, toward whom the insinuations were directed, suddenly advanced and struck him in the face. There was an uproar immediately. The Government supporters wildly cheered Constans, while Laur, surrounded by friends, was led to his seat. Constans was warmly congratulated.

President Floquet vainly tried to restore order, and finally adjourned the sitting. He advised the members to adjourn to the committee rooms, but many remained in the chamber, and there was no abatement to the clamor. Various groups of Deputies became engaged in violent quarrels.

During one dispute Del Peich, a Republican member, cuffed the ears of Deputy Castelin, a Boulangist. As a result Durmateil waited on Del Peich to arrange a duel with Castelin. At this juncture there was another row, resulting in arrangements for another duel.

About the same time a well-known journalist struck M. Boudeau, a Boulangist member. Other personal encounters being imminent, the lobbies were cleared by the officers.

Later the interrupted sitting was resumed. Constans, on entering the chamber, was greeted with cheers. He responded by expressing satisfaction for the sympathy shown him, adding that it was "sometimes impossible to maintain one's *sang froid*."

A motion to consider the previous question was then carried by a vote of 438 to 44.

Laur has telegraphed Rochefort for advice whether to challenge Constans or prosecute. The Cabinet supports Constans.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

Eight Persons Killed and Many Injured at a Railroad Crossing.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 19.—A little before 8 o'clock this evening a party of twenty-two started out for an evening's enjoyment. Eight of them now lie in the Morgue, while nearly all the others are in the hospital. The party was made up of members of the Clover Leaf Club, a social organization. They were all in one conveyance, a large four-horse sleigh. They went to a road-house near Forest Park, and, after luncheon, started to return home about half-past 10. At the Sarah-street crossing of the Wabash Railway the accident occurred. A special train coming in from Ferguson, running at a high rate of speed, struck the sleigh, killing two of the horses and throwing the people in every direction. So great was the force that two of the injured were afterward found on top of the cab.

The train was stopped within 300 yards of the crossing and returned to the scene, where the excursionists were aided in gathering up the dead and wounded. By this time the mounted police were on hand, and, taking charge, ordered the dead and wounded placed on the train. This was done, and all were taken to the union depot, whence the wounded were taken to St. Mary's Infirmary and the dead to the Morgue.

The dead number eight. It is believed that at least four of the wounded will die.

LATER—At 2:30 o'clock all of the dead but one had been identified. Andrew Stevenson (colored), the driver, is still missing, and it is believed he was ground to pieces by the engine.

But two of the whole party escaped unhurt, and eleven are in a serious condition. George Frey and one unknown man are dying, and others are likely to follow them.

SEA DISASTERS.

Mail Steamer John Elder Wrecked in the Straits of Magellan.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer John Elder, from Valparaiso for Liverpool, has been wrecked in the Straits of Magellan. All the passengers and crew of the steamer were saved, but the vessel itself will be a total loss. A dispatch to the *Times* from Santiago de Chile says that the news of the wreck is causing much excitement in that city, owing to the fact that it is generally believed that it was by this steamer that a number of the refugees who sought safety at the American Legation left the country. The passengers are proceeding to Conception, a Chilean port, 270 miles southwest of Santiago. The local authorities have received orders to arrest all refugees found among the shipwrecked people. All the mails on board the steamer were lost. The John Elder was an iron screw vessel, with a registered tonnage of 2,448, but her gross tonnage was 4,182. She was built in Glasgow in 1870.

LOST IN COLLISION.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The British brig Wellington has been wrecked in collision and two of her crew drowned.

LOUISIANA REPUBLICANS.

A State Ticket Nominated—National Delegates for Harrison.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 19.—At the Republican State Convention this afternoon the platform was read. It favors an honest ballot and fair count; declares it essential to the continuance of the Government that the Fifteenth Amendment be enforced; denounces the Democratic party, which maintains itself by violence and fraud; protests against the political intimidation and murders which have so long disgraced the State; indorses the sugar bounty; commends the administration of Harrison; recommends the delegates from this State to vote for the renomination of Harrison; denounces trusts and monopolies, and opposes the Louisiana lottery and the revenue amendment, and any scheme that proposes to legalize gambling.

The Committee on Nomination reported the following ticket: Governor, A. H. Leonard; Lieutenant-Governor, H. Dudley Coleman; Secretary of State, T. Voisin; Treasurer, G. B. Darrall; Auditor, Charles A. Fontelou; Attorney-General, Judge John Yoist; Superintendent of Public Education, E. S. Stoddard.

State Dinner at the White House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—President and Mrs. Harrison gave their first State dinner of the season to-night in honor of the Cabinet. The White House was handsomely decorated. Among the guests were: Vice-President and Mrs. Morton, Secretary and Mrs. Elkins, Attorney-General and Mrs. Miller, Postmaster-General and Mrs. Wanamaker, Secretary and Mrs. Rusk, Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Noble, General and Mrs. Schofield, Commodore and Mrs. Ramsey, Senator and Mrs. Cullom. Among those unable to attend were Secretary and Mrs. Blaine, Secretary and Mrs. Foster, Speaker and Mrs. Crisp.

Democratic National Convention.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The formal announcement that Chicago is not to be considered in the race for the Democratic National Convention has inspired all the delegations from the other cities with confidence, and the contest to-night presented a scene of unusual activity. Only a few members of the National Committee had put in an appearance up to a late hour to-night and those were not easy to find. Delegations from New York and Detroit arrived late to-night.

The Famine in Russia.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The *Standard's* correspondent at St. Petersburg says: The male inhabitants of Chelabinsk are leaving by hundreds to avoid seeing their families starve to death. Unburied carcasses of horses and cattle lie in every direction, together with human bodies. The only food left is dry mixed herbs. A traveler from that locality says hardly anybody appeared to have partaken of food for three days before his visit, and all were expecting death. The whole village took the last sacrament together.

Dahomians Defeated.

MARSEILLES, Jan. 19.—The steamer Thibet, from the west coast of Africa, reports that on December 30th a force of 2,000 Dahomians made an attack upon Katenou. The French garrison made a gallant defense, the fighting lasting three hours. Finally the garrison made a sortie and attacked the party, who fled, leaving 250 of their dead on the field. The French loss was three killed and ten wounded.

Killed His Betrothed.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The *Star* to-day prints a dispatch from Berlin stating that Dr. Bredermann, director of the chemical laboratory in the University of Berlin, killed his betrothed, Marguerite Meyer, and committed suicide. The whole affair is shrouded in mystery. Dr. Bredermann was 32 years old, while his betrothed was only 17.

Destructive Fire at Toledo.

TOLEDO, Jan. 19.—Early this morning a fire destroyed the Robison Electric Street Railway barns, with thirty-five electric-motor cars. The loss is estimated at about $150,000.

Heirs to a Large Estate.

BOSTON, Jan. 19.—S. D. Rogers of this city is said to have been notified that he with two brothers and two sisters, are the direct heirs to $3,000,000, the estate of the late John Rogers, their uncle of Glasgow, Scotland. The sisters are in Maine, one brother is in California and another in Texas.

France and the World's Fair.

PARIS, Jan. 19.—A Cabinet Council was held to-day, at which arrangements for a representative in each of the ministerial departments at the Chicago Columbian Exposition were decided upon. A bill for the credits necessary to carry out the plans of the Ministers will shortly be presented to the Chamber of Deputies.

Two Hundred Rebels Killed.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 19.—It is reported that there has been fighting in Kalasdash, arising from a revolt fomented by Persian priests on the tobacco question. Eight soldiers and 200 rebels were killed, and over 100 wounded. The local troops were defeated and reinforcements asked for.

Anti-Foreign Feeling in Persia.

VIENNA, Jan. 19.—Persian advices report the existence of much anti-foreign feeling in Persia, due to the belief that the English are responsible for the tobacco monopoly. The police are compelled to protect the residences of Europeans from mobs demanding their expulsion.

Three Children Burned to Death.

MINNEAPOLIS (Minn.), Jan. 19.—The *Tribune's* Babcock (Wis.) special says: At Vespers, twenty miles north of here, three children, aged 6, 4 and 2 years, were locked in the house by their parents. They overturned a lamp, set fire to the building and were burned to death.

Confirmed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The Senate today confirmed the following: M. T. Allen, United States Attorney for the Southern District of California; J. H. Scott, Receiver of Public Moneys at Buffalo, Wy.; J. J. Chatham, Postmaster at Nogales, Ariz.

The Trouble Settled.

GALVESTON (Tex.), Jan. 19.—A special from Taylor says: The Aransas Pass strike is settled. The old men admit their defeat. They will return to work whenever vacancies occur, but none of the new men will be discharged except for inefficiency.

Gold Plating Silver Quarters.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—Although the new silver quarters have been in circulation only a few days, an attempt has already been made to swindle people by gold plating them. A number of plated quarters have been passed as ten-dollar gold pieces.

Railroad Trestle Gives Way.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 19.—The trestle gave way at Rankin, Penn., this morning, precipitating a freight train to the ground. One brakeman was killed and another fatally injured. The cars were completely demolished.

First Through Sleeper to New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—The first through sleeper East from San Francisco reached the Grand Central station via the New York Central yesterday at 4:30 P. M. The service will be continued until further notice once a week from each direction.

The Papal Secretaryship.

ROME, Jan. 19.—Cardinal Rampolla has asked the Pope for permission, on the ground of ill-health, to resign the office of Papal Secretary of State and take the lighter duties of the office made vacant by the death of Cardinal Simeoni.

The Dead Duke.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The *Court Circular* says the Queen intended to attend the funeral of the Duke of Clarence, but yielded most unwillingly to entreaties not to expose herself to the risk of taking cold.

Wrestling Match at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Jan. 19.—Ike Smith, claiming to be welter-weight champion wrestler of England, was defeated last night by Dennis Gallagher of this city, before 9,000 spectators.

Steamer Disabled.

BOSTON, Jan. 19.—The Cunard's line steamship Pavonia, which sailed from Liverpool January 7th for this port, was towed in this morning with a broken shaft.

The Pittsburg Strike.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 19.—An unsuccessful attempt was made to run the electric cars to-day, the strikers cutting the trolley wire and stopping the current.

Pope Leo Ill.

ROME, Jan. 19.—It is announced this evening the Pope is suffering from an attack of influenza. His physician says there is no immediate cause for anxiety.

Earthquakes.

ATHENS, Jan. 19.—Shocks of earthquake were felt on the Island of Zante and in various districts of the Peloponnesus.

Snowstorms in Spain.

MADRID, Jan. 19.—A snowstorm in Spain has put a stop to railroad and telegraphic communication with France.

Gorman Re-Elected.

ANNAPOLIS (Md.), Jan. 19.—Arthur P. Gorman was to-day re-elected United States Senator to succeed himself.

Mississippi's Senators.

JACKSON (Miss.), Jan. 19.—Senators George and Walthall were re-elected in the Legislature to-day.

VICTORIA NOTES.

The New Saloon Ordinance Goes Into Effect.

VICTORIA (B. C.), Jan. 19.—None of the saloons were open yesterday, the Vintners' Association having concluded that one test case was sufficient. This was decided against them.

The electric wires question is attracting great attention among the fire underwriters, who held a meeting to-day to consider the subject and its bearing on fire losses.

Rev. Coverdale Watson on Sunday announced in the Pandora-avenue Methodist Church that the result of the municipal election was a victory of the decency of Victoria over the saloon element, by whom they would never allow affairs to be managed. He also denounced the law which had recently allowed little children to be held in slavery.

Two Forgers Arrested.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 19.—The police tonight arrested Joe Crocker and George Dawson, a couple of men who have been forging checks in this city. Both men are professionals, and are wanted in Portland, Or., Marysville and other places. Crocker has served a term in the State Prison.

Death of a Minister.

SAN LEANDRO, Jan. 19.—Rev. J. J. Cleveland, well known in this vicinity, died here Sunday at 1 P. M. His funeral took place from the M. E. Church of San Leandro to-day, the 19th, at 1 P. M.

Death of Samuel Sprigg.

VALLEJO, Jan. 19.—Samuel Sprigg, Pay Clerk U. S. N., died at the Naval Hospital last night. His death was due to consumption. He will be buried to-morrow.

THE FIELD TRIALS.

Increased Attendance at the Second Day of the Meeting.

SAM K. GLADSTONE WINNER OF THE PUPPY STAKES.

The Riverside (Arizona) Stage Robber Captured and Jailed—The Catalina Island Again Changes Hands—One of Stockton's Esteemed Citizens Buried With Military Honors—Destructive Fires at Colfax and Portland.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

BAKERSFIELD, Jan. 19.—The second day of the Pacific Coast field trials was full of interest. Several more visitors arrived this morning from San Francisco, including George Crocker and a large party of friends, who came in a private car. To-day's work was over the same ground on which the dogs were worked yesterday. Birds were found in sufficient numbers, but as on yesterday did not lie well to the dogs until late in the day, after they had been hunted. The grounds had been so rigidly protected that the birds had seldom heard the report of a gun, and were inclined to indulge their natural proclivities for running. The judges were the same as on yesterday.

The first dogs put down in the second series of the puppy stake were S. W. Kerkoff's setter Sam. K. Gladstone handled by Walters, and P. D. Linville's setter Flake L. The former won.

C. Studarus' pointer Rush Croxteth and T. J. Watson's setter Alice Gladstone, the former handled by its owner and the latter by DeMott, were the next pair run, and Rush was declared the winner.

In the third series Sam K. Gladstone beat Rush Croxteth, and won first money.

Then Flake L. and Linville's Dottie Day were run to determine which would be the best to put down against Croxteth to go for the second money, and Flake was selected. She defeated her opponent and won second money.

The third was divided between Studarus' Rush Croxteth and W. J. Golcher's pointer Delmonte.

The weather was warm and pleasant, and the sportsmen are having a jolly time.

To-morrow the members' stake will be run, and Thursday the all-age stake will open. The latter will probably consume three days, as it is expected the number of entries will be large.

Funeral of a Militiaman.

STOCKTON, Jan. 19.—The funeral of the late Lieutenant Sol Confer of Company A, N. G. C., this afternoon was the largest seen here in many years. He was a popular young man, 26 years of age, and the large concourse at the funeral was evidence of the esteem in which he was held. Military men were here from Sacramento, Fresno and Modesto. The Native Sons led the funeral cortege, the Odd Fellows next, then the Bricklayers' Union and Companies A and B, Sixth Regiment, with their band. The casket was draped with the American flag. At the grave a platoon of thirty-two men of his command fired a farewell salute over the grave.

Missing Man Heard From.

PORTLAND (Or.), Jan. 19.—The anxiety that has prevailed here for some days, regarding the whereabouts of W. M. Wisdom of this city, has been relieved by the receipt of a letter from him saying he is in Savannah, Ga. Previous to the receipt of the letter the last heard of Mr. Wisdom was in New York City. The letter was somewhat incoherent, and it is thought Mr. Wisdom wandered south while in a fit of mental aberration. Mr. Wisdom is well known in the Northwest.

Fires on the Coast.

PORTLAND (Or.), Jan. 19.—A fire early this morning destroyed the Hazelfern barn, the property of W. S. Ladd, situated about two miles east of the city. Forty hogs and six calves were cremated. A large stock of agricultural implements was destroyed, together with about 400 tons of hay and 5,000 bushels of grain. The total loss is about $30,000.

COLFAX (Wash.), Jan. 19.—The Colfax Brewery was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is $31,000; fully insured.

The Catalina Island.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 19.—Banning Bros. have purchased Catalina Island from G. R. Shatto. The new owners will make it a grand summer resort. An English syndicate, which once purchased it, failed to meet its obligations. The price to the syndicate was $400,000. The amount paid by the Bannings to Shatto is not stated. Shatto bought the island from the Lick estate four years ago for $150,000.

Stage Robber Captured.

PHŒNIX (Ariz.), Jan. 19.—A telegram from Globe states that Sheriff Thompson of Gila County captured a party named Heroie Blevins of Upper Salt River on suspicion of being the party who held up the Riverside stage a few days ago and secured the contents of Wells-Fargo's box and $1,200 in silver bullion. Blevins has been identified by the stage driver as the right man. He