

VIVA CHILE!

The Chilean Dictator Overthrown.

Valparaiso in the Hands of the Insurgents.

A Decisive Battle Fought Yesterday Morning.

The Forces of the Government Most Disastrously Routed.

Whole Regiments Desert and Join the Ranks of the Victors.

Five Thousand Men Killed and Wounded. The Almirante Lynch Surrenders. Balmaceda a Fugitive and Will Be Shot if He is Captured.

Associated Press Dispatches.

WASHINGTON, August 28.—At a late hour this afternoon Julio Foster, who is assisting the Chilean Congressional envoys in this city, received the following dispatch, dated New York:

"Balmaceda defeated. Valparaiso in our power. Viva Chile. (Signed) TRUMBULL."

The sender is Richard Trumbull, one of the Congressional agents, who is now under indictment for violation of the neutrality laws in connection with the equipment of the Itata.

An hour after the dispatch from Trumbull, the following from Viel, confidential agent of the insurgent party at Lima, Peru, dated today, and addressed to Pedro Montt, principal envoy in this city, was received: "Triumph complete. Valparaiso surrendered."

THE NEWS CONFIRMED. SAN FRANCISCO, August 28.—A well-known firm of this city received the following cablegram direct from Valparaiso this afternoon:

"Opposition defeated. Valparaiso in control of Congressionalists."

The cablegram comes from a source, which the houses here interested in Chilean trade, state is disinterested and authentic.

WASHINGTON, August 28.—Acting Secretary Wharton, of the state department, received the following cablegram tonight from United States Consul McCrary at Valparaiso:

"Battle fought near the city this morning. Government forces badly beaten. Heavy loss on both sides. City surrendered to the opposition, but in the hands of admirals of the American, German, French and English fleets, for good order. No communication with Santiago. Opposition forces now entering the city."

MINISTER EGAN'S SILENCE.

This is the first information received by the state departments from its representatives in Chile, excepting a meager cipher dispatch this morning from Minister Egan, dated yesterday, at Santiago, stating that a small fight had taken place near that place yesterday morning, and that a decisive battle would probably be fought this morning. Mr. Wharton said tonight that Santiago has been out of telegraphic communication with the outside world, the wires probably being in the hands of the insurgents, or Minister Egan would have communicated with the department. As Valparaiso is only thirty miles from Santiago, it is expected that the consul will soon be able to communicate with Minister Egan.

THE CHILEAN MINISTER DISHEARTENED.

Lascano, Chilean minister, said tonight that news has been received by him from Chile since yesterday, stating that a battle had been fought on the 25th instant, in which the government forces were victorious. The minister thinks the reason he heard nothing today from Santiago in regard to the reported fight, is because of the seizure and censorship of the cable and telegraph lines by the insurgents, and he can account for it in no other way, believing he would, if possible, have been informed immediately of the result of the encounter between the opposing forces.

It was apparent by the minister's demeanor, that he was not very hopeful of receiving good news, and he seemed not over sanguine that the government had not been defeated.

VALPARAISO TAKEN.

A Graphic Description of the Insurgents' Triumphant Victory. NEW YORK, August 29.—The Herald this morning devoted a page to Chile news. Its Valparaiso dispatch says: Balmaceda's power in Chile is over. His army has been crushed after five hours' hard fighting, and scattered beyond all hope of reorganization.

The revolutionists have taken possession of Valparaiso. With Balmaceda practically a fugitive, without resources in men or money, with the principal support in the hands of the Congressionalists, with President-elect Vicuña a refugee on board a German war ship, and the country flocking in vast masses to the standard of the invaders, it is a matter of only a few days when the capital will fall into the hands of the revolutionary leaders.

General Canto and his army won, today, a battle by superior generalship and hard fighting, assisted by good fortune in the killing of Balmaceda's generals, and the consequent demoralization of his army, and the desertion of entire regiments. Furthermore, there has not been harmony in the military councils of President Balmaceda. Both Barboza and Alzereca wanted supreme command. This jealousy resulted in almost open rupture, and these officers worked at cross purposes.

CANTO'S COIGN OF VANTAGE. Balmaceda was in no condition to assume the offensive, and Canto was in no hurry to move, partly because he was receiving constant accessions to his ranks and partly because he had a strongly entrenched position.

Early this morning, however, the booming of cannon announced to the people that a movement beyond the skirmish of the past few days, had begun. The occasional loud report of a cannon, soon swelled into a continuous roar. Canto's position was on the hills above the race track at Vina Del Mar. He had absolute control of the railroad to Santiago, and commanded the ordinary roads.

Affairs had come to such a pass that it was necessary for Balmaceda to make some move.

THE ATTACK BEGUN.

Accordingly, at daylight this morning, word was given to attack the position held by the revolutionists, and the government troops advanced under cover of a heavy fire from their batteries.

As soon as the approaching columns got within range, a destructive fire was opened by the entrenched revolutionists. The government troops, however, advanced steadily. They were soon near enough to return the fire, but shot, shell, grape and canister tore through their ranks until, despite the efforts of the officers, they broke and retired almost in a panic. As soon as they got outside the range of the deadly fire, the officers worked like beavers to reform their columns, and at last succeeded. Then came another attack.

In steady ranks the government troops started on the double quick up into the torrent of fire and lead which blazed from the insurgent ranks. General Barboza was killed. The line wavered for an instant, but then went on. A short distance further on, General Alzereca fell from his horse, wounded unto death.

THE BALMACEDISTS ROUTED.

Again the line wavered, and then Gen. Canto gave the order to charge. With a wild yell the Congressional army left their defenses and charged on the now retreating enemy. The artillery poured a deadly fire into the ranks of Balmaceda's troops. The loss of the general officers had left the latter without a head, and all the efforts of the subordinate officers to rally them were of no avail. The retreat became a rout, the rout a panic, and then utter demoralization. The government cavalry made a stand, but it was short. They were literally cut to pieces. Volley after volley was poured into the demoralized mob.

WHOLE REGIMENTS CHANGE SIDES.

Whole regiments which had not lost their regimental formation went over to the victorious troops of Canto, and joined in the attack on their late comrades. These deserters were generally volunteers who had been impressed by Balmaceda since the beginning of hostilities. Their sympathies all along had been with the Insurgents, and they grasped this, the first opportunity, to go over to them.

THE FIGHTING LASTED LESS THAN FIVE HOURS.

The fighting lasted less than five hours, and its desperate character may be judged by the fact that fully five thousand were killed and wounded.

THE DICTATOR'S DEFEAT ABSOLUTE.

Balmaceda's defeat is absolute. There is no possibility of reorganization, and if Balmaceda does not succeed in making his escape through the mountain passes, the chances are that he will be captured and shot.

President-elect Vicuña early took the alarm when stragglers began coming from the battlefield. He went aboard the German flag-ship, and asked the protection of the Admiral. It was granted.

BLUE JACKETS PROTECTING THE CITY.

Then Intendente Viel sent a communication to the admiral of the United States navy, and the commanding officers of the other foreign fleets, requesting them to send men ashore to protect their citizens, as the probabilities were there might be trouble. A party of blue jackets and marines from the cruiser San Francisco quickly came ashore, and took up positions about the American consulate; other naval officers followed suit, and soon there were enough foreign marines on shore to protect the city against an outbreak.

kill or wounded, and wounding and fatalities among the line officers also had been general.

VALPARAISO SURRENDERED.

To avoid the bloodshed which would probably have resulted from the victorious army entering the city, heated with the fire of battle, Viel sent a flag to General Canto, with a proposition to surrender the city. It was accepted, and Senior Walker Martinez, the congressional leader, took possession of the city.

Shortly after noon the victorious army began to enter Valparaiso, led by General Canto with his staff. The insurgent troops were greeted with the wildest enthusiasm. The people were wild with excitement, and the streets resounded with shouts of "Vive Chile! Vive Canto!"

THE LAST ENEMY SURRENDERS.

Shortly after the army entered, Captain Fuentes, of the torpedo boat Almirante Lynch, was summoned to surrender. He attempted to steam out, and opened fire with his machine guns. There was a sharp engagement, and then Captain Fuentes hauled down his flag, and there was not an enemy to the revolution from Fort Valdivia to Vina Del Mar. During the afternoon such of the government troops as were in the city delivered up their arms and were paroled. The city is as quiet as could be expected.

BALMACEDA IS MISSING.

Nobody here knows the whereabouts of Balmaceda, although the insurgent leaders are exceedingly anxious to find him. The general belief is that he is making his way west of the country, perhaps over to Buenos Ayres.

A DISASTROUS DELUGE.

TERRIBLE CLOUDBURSTS IN EASTERN NEW YORK.

Unprecedented Destruction By the Flood in Rensselaer County—Bridges and Buildings Carried Away and Railroads Washed Out—Several Lives Lost.

BERLIN, N. Y., August 28.—A cloud burst over this town and the town of Petersburg, last night, followed by a flood that did damage unparalleled in this vicinity. Had the cloud burst after the people had gone to bed, the loss of life would have been awful. As it was, the wife of Thomas Taylor was drowned, and James Smith was found dead, standing in mud up to his neck, horribly mangled. The Lebanon Springs railroad, between here and Petersburg, is washed out in half a dozen places. The large railroad bridge is also gone, besides a number of houses wrecked and crops destroyed. Part of the village of Petersburg is lying near the Little Hoosic, completely wrecked. A score of residences and workshops were washed from their foundations, and a large quantity of personal property was destroyed. The loss in that village will not be less than \$25,000. The loss in crops will be a very serious matter to the farmers.

RENSSELAER COUNTY DELUGED.

TROY, N. Y., August 28.—The whole eastern portion of Rensselaer county was deluged by a cloud burst last evening. Three dams were washed out at Sand lake. Damage to the extent of \$100,000 was done to the mills, and several houses were washed away. One end of Smart's paper mill, in this city was torn out; a bridge was carried away and damage to the extent of about \$10,000 was done. Bridges along the stream were torn from their fastenings, and it is believed the damage will reach half a million dollars. In the vicinity of Lebanon Springs the storm was equally extensive, and at Berlin, houses were washed away and two persons drowned. Travel on the Lebanon Springs railroad is completely interrupted by washouts, and is feared cannot be resumed within weeks. The Hudson and Hoosic rivers are very high, and in the vicinity of Hoosic Falls many bridges were swept away, and roads ruined by overflowing mountain streams. A man named McChesney was drowned at Paestenkil.

RAILROADS WASHED OUT.

NEWBURG, N. Y., August 28.—Owing to the blockade of the New York Central track, near Albany, caused by washouts, through trains on that road were run over the West Shore today.

HUDSON, N. Y., August 28.—Thirteen trains lay here this morning, delayed by a washout ten miles below Albany. All north bound trains were sent out over the Hudson branch of the Boston and Albany railroad. Five work trains are making repairs. Travel is delayed by reason of an accident, caused by a cloudburst.

A HURRICANE SWEEP OVER NEWARK.

NEWARK, N. J., August 28.—A hurricane swept over the lower part of the city this afternoon, covering a space about a mile and a quarter long and an eighth of a mile wide. Great damage was done to property, and several persons were painfully injured by flying debris, but no fatalities are yet reported. It struck, first, the corner of Bowers and Lexington streets, where the roof of a three-story building was torn off and carried down the street. On Oliver street an untenanted three-story brick building, formerly used as a factory, was completely demolished, and the adjoining buildings were badly damaged. Tin roofs seemed to be its special prey, and a number of them, together with skylights, etc., are lying about the streets and dangling from the telegraph wires. Bowers and Gross streets are strewn with debris.

Dr. H. A. Mott, United States government chemist, says "Royal Baking powder is undoubtedly the purest and most reliable baking powder offered to the public. It is absolutely pure."

Renewing the Whalobone Syndicate.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., August 28.—James McKenna, of San Francisco, is again trying to renew the whalobone syndicate of last year.

BRITISH POLITICS.

An Extraordinary Crop of Labor Candidates.

Liberal Leaders Hardly Know How to Treat Them.

Gladstone Makes a Very Significant Pronouncement.

The Disturbed State of Affairs in India Causes Grave Apprehension—Many Large Cities on the Point of Open Sedition.

Associated Press Dispatches.

LONDON, August 28.—[Copyrighted by the New York Associated Press.]—The Liberal electoral executive hardly know how to treat the extraordinary crop of labor candidates finding acceptance in the Radical constituencies. The length of the list of names already adopted, threatens to give a new character to the general election. The men selected in the labor interest chiefly represent trades unions, though a number are also identified with socialism. If the movement succeeds, it will place in the next parliament a compact phalanx of thirty labor members, determined to make questions in labor interests dominant over all others, after home rule is settled.

GLADSTONE'S PRONOUNCEMENT.

Attempts to draw Gladstone to pronounce in favor of several of these labor candidates, were met with the following response, especially referring to the agricultural laborer: "You may rest assured that the Liberals who, in the teeth of the house of lords, procured the franchise for the laborer, did not thus arm him for nothing. They hope to do him full justice, bringing local government to his door, and securing him free access to the use of land."

Liberals and Conservatives alike interpret this reply as promising the creation of parish councils on the popular basis, thus sapping the domination of the local landlords. This change would effect an immense practical reform in English rural life.

DISTURBED STATE OF INDIA.

A number of exceptional meetings of the India council have been held recently due to advices from Simla of the disturbed state of India. The St. James Gazette, always well informed on India, says the country is in a dangerous state of ebullition; many large cities are ready to burst into sedition, and will be difficult to control. The disaffected have lost that wholesome respect for British authority which was sufficient for three decades to keep peace. Any deliberate attempt to foment open sedition may readily succeed. The prospects are altogether gloomy. According to the officials in the India office, the government is aware of the tendencies to disorder in the great cities, but is satisfied with the general situation.

LABOR AND WAGES.

Points from President Harrison's Speech at Secretary Proctor's Home.

FACON, Vt., August 28.—President Harrison addressed a crowd from a platform erected in front of Secretary Proctor's residence here, this evening. Among the throng were about one thousand employees of the Proctor Marble company. The president spoke of the friendly relations that should always exist between employer and employee. He thought the national policy should be to give workmen a sufficient amount of wages to enable them to support their families in comfort. "We hear a great deal about cheap things," he said, "but things may be too cheap. There are too cheap when the man who produces them on the farm or in the factory does not get out of them living wages with a margin for old age, and for a dowry for the incidents that are to follow."

After his speech the president and party left for Rutland, where they take the train for New York.

A Hard Youth Beheaded.

PARIS, August 28.—A youth named Baillet, who was convicted of committing several atrocious murders, was beheaded at Douai, near Lille, in the department Du Nord, this morning. The execution of this young criminal is remarkable from the fact that he exhibited the calmest demeanor and seemed to have the utmost disregard for death. The young rascal positively refused to listen to the priest's comfortings and admonitions.

An Exhortation to Eat Maize.

LONDON, August 28.—The Standard, today, in discussing the grain shortage, advises the consumption of maize, saying the United States could export 400,000,000 bushels of maize, and that an extra shilling per bushel would attract all the maize in America, necessary to supply Europe with a wholesome, nutritious food.

Crops Rained by Wet Weather.

LONDON, August 28.—Telegrams from all parts of England and Ireland say the result of the continuous heavy rain is distressing. Crops are all under water and will certainly be spoiled unless saved by sunshine soon. In several sections the potato disease has appeared.

Gladstone Denounces Gambling.

LONDON, August 28.—Gladstone has written a letter denouncing gambling as a formidable and growing national evil. He adds that he is ready to give his aid to any efforts aiming at the extinction or mitigation of gambling.

Piracy Revived in the Levant.

MARSEILLE, August 28.—The steamer Senegal reports a revival of piracy in the eastern Mediterranean. Vessels trading with the Levant have been ordered to carry guns of small calibre and other arms.

Visitors are invited to call and inspect the stock of pure California wines ready for shipping to all parts of the east at H. J. Woodcock, 124 and 126 N. Spring street.

BARGAINS! All This Week Yet. Any Summer Coat and Vest in the House FOR \$3.45. Lots of them worth \$5.00 to \$7.50. The Balance of our \$8.85 Suit Sale. Whatever is left after Saturday night will be sold at regular prices---\$10.00, \$12.50, \$13.50 and \$15.00. Children's Suits at \$2.65. Exclusively from our \$3.50, \$4.00 and \$4.50 Suits. Children's Suits at \$3.95. Selected from our \$5.00 and \$6.50 suits. Boys' Suits, 13 to 18, for \$8.85. Selected from \$10.00 and \$12.50 Suits. Mothers' Friend Waists (Laundered) 75c. Regular Price, \$1.00. This is the Last Week for These Prices. London Clothing Co. Cor. Spring and Temple Streets.

FINE MODERATE TAILORING. POLASKI BROS. TAILORS AND FURNISHERS, No. 113 South Spring Street, Adjoining Nadeau Hotel.

Our new Stock of Woolens for the season, Fall and Winter, 1891, represents one of the largest collections imported into this city, selected from the best looms of the world. We avoid the two extremes usually practiced among the tailoring trade, viz., deceptive cheapness and fancy high prices. Our work is reliable, styles correct and charges reasonable.

Polaski Bros. TAILORS AND FURNISHERS, No. 113 South Spring Street, Adjoining Nadeau Hotel.

WHY NOT BUY THE BEST?

YOU DON'T NEED A BUSINESS TRAINING to understand the following FACTS and FIGURES from the financial operations of the three largest Life Insurance Companies in the world, from the organization of each company to January 1st, 1891, as shown by the official statistics of the New York State Insurance Department.

Table with 4 columns: NAME AND LOCATION OF COMPANY, THE MUTUAL LIFE OF NEW YORK, THE EQUITABLE, NEW YORK, NEW YORK LIFE, NEW YORK. Rows include Admitted assets January 1st, 1891, Capital stock, Total unappropriated surplus over all accrued liability, Total premiums received, Total payments to policy holders, plus assets held for future payment, Paid to policy holders and accumulated for them over all premiums received, Total dividends paid to policy holders, Total interest, rents and profits earned, Excess of interest earned more than enough to pay all death claims, Excess of interest earned more than enough to pay all taxes and expenses of management, Percentage of taxes and expenses to income.

The Intending Investor May Save Many Thousands of Dollars. By a careful consideration of the above comparative exhibit. The Mutual Life began business in 1843; The Equitable in 1869; The New York Life in 1845. Sixty-eight (68) per cent of the total income of the Mutual Life has been received since the Equitable began business. The Equitable has \$38,621,293 more insurance obligations assumed than the Mutual Life, but has \$29,009,394 less admitted assets. The Mutual Life Insurance Company has more insurance in force in the United States than any other company. Of the total insurance in force in California the Mutual Life has \$22,200,000; the Equitable, \$12,123,780; New York Life, \$18,347,500. The gain of insurance in favor of the Mutual Life in 1890 over the previous year was: In the Mutual Life, \$1,511,993; The Equitable lost \$700,000; New York Life gained \$677,000. See Report California State Insurance Department, 1891. The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York is the Largest, Strongest and Best Life Insurance Company in the World. Southern Department Pacific Coast Agency, 214 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal. ALBERT D. THOMAS, Manager. DOBSON & VETTER, Local Agents.