

KINGSTON IS THE WINNER

Van Buren Easily Beaten in a Match Race at the Garfield Park Track.

Record Slashing Was the Feature Among the Flyers at Independence.

The Day at the Sheephead Bay Course—The Giants and the Babies Play a Rare Game of Ball.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—In the match run between Kingston and Van Buren, at Garfield Park, for \$3,000, Kingston passed the wire in a common canter three lengths ahead. The attendance was 12,000. The bookmakers gave odds of four to one on Van Buren, and held Kingston at one five. Hamilton rode Kingston and Sloan Van Buren. The two started on even terms, and for half a mile raced like a team. Then Kingston forged ahead, which position he kept to the end of the race. The distance was one mile and one-sixteenth. Time, 1:50.9. Wednesday Kingston will be pitted against Marlon C. Vorse d'O and others at a mile and one-eighth. All are in good condition and a great race is expected. The other races were:

Six furlongs—Piedpiper won, Mabel H. second, Oakdale third. Time, 1:49.4.
One mile—Maud won, Tambarina second, Joe Woodman third. Time, 1:47.
Six furlongs—Addie won, Tom Elliott second, Joe Woodman third. Time, 1:37.
Five furlongs—Little Rock won, Tom Elliott second, Cruikshank third. Time, 1:36.4.
One mile—Got Away won, Carson second, Little Rock third. Time, 1:44.9.

Broke the Record.
INDEPENDENCE, Iowa, Aug. 31.—Records were made to-day as follows: Pat Downing, who obtained a race record of 2:18 Saturday, went against the clock in 2:16. A year ago this horse was incapable of beating three minutes. His owners value him at \$40,000. Galois, to beat 2:30.5, paced in 2:27.4. Muscovite, to beat 2:28.5, trotted in 2:24.4. Boaz, to beat 2:29.4, trotted in 2:20.4. Als, to beat 2:19.4, trotted in 2:16.4. Reserve Fund, to beat 2:30, paced in 2:26.4. Allerton lowered the record from 2:12 to 2:11. Quarters were: 33, 1:30.4, 1:28.4. Manager, holding the three-year-old stallion record for pacers of 2:13, reduced the mark to 2:11.4.

Sheephead Bay.
SHEEPSHEAD BAY, Aug. 31.—Weather cool and cloudy, track slosh.
Six furlongs—Chesapeake won, Worth second, Arab third. Time, 1:41.
Five furlongs—Refraction won, Cyska second, Fred Lee third, Laughing Water fourth. Time, 1:30.
One mile and a furlong—Pessari won, Now or Never second, Tea Tray third. Time, 1:55.9-5.
Six furlongs—May Stone won, Reilly second, Rosa H. third. Time, 1:40.3-5.
One mile—Linda B. won, Equiano second, Peralta third. Time, 1:48.
One mile—Waterson won, Eric second, Belwood third. Time, 1:45.

Flyers at Cincinnati.
CINCINNATI, Aug. 31.—Track in good condition.
One mile and twenty yards—Radcliffe won, Mary B. second, First Lap third. Time, 1:45.4.
One mile—Donnell won, Fannie S. second, Von Tromp third. Time, 1:40.3-5.
One mile and fifty yards—Hopewell won, Huesene second, Harry Weldon third. Time, 1:47.5.
Four and one-half furlongs—Hindoo Gam won, Greenwith second, K. K. third. Time, 1:37 seconds.
One mile and seventy yards—Allan Raye won, Palladeo second, Nina Archer third. Time, 1:46.4.

At the Hawthorne Track.
CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—Seven furlongs—Rose-land won, Barney second, Gilford third. Time, 1:38.
One mile—Bankrupt won, Dungenen second, Patrick third. Time, 1:46.
Handicap, one and a furlong—Brooklyn won, Insurance second, Silver Lake third. Time, 1:50.9.
Seven furlongs—Zantappa won, Powers second, Engertia third. Time, 1:35.5.
Steeplechase, short course—Evangeline won, Speculator second, Leander third. Time, 3:51.

BASE BALL.
The Home Club Mentioned First in the Record Here Printed.

LEAGUE CLUBS.
Pittsburg 3, Philadelphia 7.
Cincinnati 3, Boston 5.
Chicago 0, New York 6.
Cincinnati 3, Boston 5.
ASSOCIATION CLUBS.
Washington 1, Milwaukee 5.
Baltimore 6, St. Louis 3; second game, Baltimore 4, St. Louis 3.
Athletic 3, Columbus 1; second game, Athletic 2, Columbus 3.
Boston 5, Louisville 2.

Corbett's Challenge Accepted.
NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—A Herald cable from London says: Through the Herald Mitchell formally takes up Corbett's challenge to fight for \$25,000 a side. He is ready to deposit money, furnished by his father-in-law, "Pony" Moore, as soon as Corbett, by cable, announces his acceptance. In addition Mitchell authorizes your correspondent to say that he has an English friend willing to back him for \$100,000 against Corbett, but it must be a fight to the finish. Corbett can decide whether the fight is to be in America or in England. If in America Mitchell wants to name the exact location, and if in England Corbett can name the location.
"Pony" Moore says he will put up as much money as Corbett likes. The fight can be with bare knuckles or with small gloves, but Mitchell prefers knuckles.
Mitchell says he wants to fight for money and for an honest reputation—not for the cheers of the crowd at the ring side. If Corbett agrees to his ideas he is willing to fight in private, with nobody present but press representatives and say five men on each side, to be named by himself and Corbett. The main thing is that Mitchell wants to avoid the usual controversies.
Mitchell means business and believes Corbett does. The fight should come off in three months from the time of making the deposit. Mitchell's friends believe a more decisive fight can be had in private, thus getting rid of all talk about either fighter's crowd overawing the referee. On the other hand, if Corbett wishes a crowd present Mitchell will not object.
It was reported at Erie, Pa., last night that the condition of Ex-Congressman Scott was extremely critical.

NINETY MILES AN HOUR.

Over That Distance Made on the Reading Railroad.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31.—A mile in 39.2-5 seconds, or at the rate of over ninety miles an hour, is the unparalleled feat that was accomplished the other day on the Bound Brook railroad, between Nashamung Falls and Langhorne, by engine 206, drawing two coaches and President McLeod's private car "Reading," which is equal to two coaches in weight. Other miles were reeled off with a speed as astonishing as the crack mile, and at the end of the "fly" the world's record was broken.
The fastest mile was scored in 39.4-5 seconds; the fastest five miles three minutes 20.4-5 seconds; the fastest ten miles in seven minutes and twelve seconds, an average of forty-three seconds per mile.
This race against time grew out of some good-natured chaffing that took place at Judge Greeve's dinner to the Farmers' club, Aug. 20. William M. Singler was telling Mr. McLeod, president of the Reading Railroad company, that for thirteen years he had been making it a diversion to time fast railroad trains, and that he had rarely traveled faster than fifty seconds.
Mr. Singler said that published records failed to show a mile better than 50.4 seconds, and that the best he had timed was forty-eight seconds.
A special train, consisting of locomotive and three heavy coaches, was made up, and left the Ninth and Green street station at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon. When Nashamung Falls were left behind the engine was signalled to let her go for ten miles. The party who were in the flying coaches kept their watches out in their hands and told every mile. President McLeod feels greatly pleased that his race has so triumphantly beaten the best railroad record.

CYCLISTS IN THE ARMY.

Lieut. Bowen Says a Bicycle Service Would be a Great Thing.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Lieut. William H. Bowen, of the army, who inspected the Connecticut National guard during the recent encampment, has sent the war department a very complimentary report, giving the result of his observations. The novelty of the encampment was a special bicycle service by a corps of First regiment men, and this feature is especially commended. "The men were armed," says Lieut. Bowen, "with Colt's repeating carbines and revolvers. A man mounted on a bicycle is in many places where it would be impossible to take a horse, and can beat the flag in sending messages in nearly every case. As a fighting force it may not be favored, but as messengers, scouts and advance guards, it would be invaluable. I would recommend to the serious consideration of the war department the advisability of experimenting with the bicycle. The principal duties of the military cyclist are those of carrying dispatches, reconnaissance and reconnoitering. As applied to the signal service it would, in my opinion, almost double its usefulness."

PAID THE PENALTY.

Tramps Murder a Man and His Wife and Are Shot to Pieces by Neighbors.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—A dispatch from Monroe, Mich., says that on Saturday afternoon at a farm house near there John Williamson and wife were tortured and murdered by tramps who tried to get the money which they supposed the couple owned. Some of the farmers gave the warning, and the neighbors organized and went to the rescue, but found the couple dead when they reached the house. The tramps were caught and both shot down by the infuriated citizens.
DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 31.—Referring to the special dispatch from Monroe, Mich., to-day detailing the killing of one Williamson and wife and the shooting down of the murderers by the incensed farmers, the sheriff of Monroe county sends word this evening that no such crime was heard of in that county until the dispatch came, and that no such family resides in the county.

Found Two More Victims.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—Mayor Grant made a personal visit to the scene of the Park place disaster to-day. He found while looking through the debris the bodies of two victims badly charred and mutilated. He then issued directions that all debris be cleared away at once.
The first body was that of Abraham Derkewitch, an employee of the bronze leaf factory, and the other that of a man named Ritz, who also worked in the same establishment. When the news spread that more bodies had been found large crowds of people again congregated about the railroad tracks. Two more bodies are supposed to be underneath the sidewalk in the vaults, but could not be seen.
This afternoon J. A. Layman came thorough exploitation of all the vaults under the sidewalk and could find no other bodies.

Yonno Hopkins Is Politic.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 31.—Timothy Hopkins came in on Union Pacific train to-night. Speaking of the relation of his case to the control of the Central Pacific road, he said: "I can tell you nothing of a definite nature. I am not anticipating anything. However, I will say since you have spoken of a possible battle between the elements in the Southern Pacific, that while such a war may be possible, there will be no trouble. Senator Stanford has not assumed a belligerent attitude in the present affair, and Mr. Huntington alone has expressed his feelings and the position he will take in regard to Southern Pacific."

The Australian Wins.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 31.—Billy Maber, the Australian lightweight, better known as "The Shadow," defeated a local boxer, Frank Kelley, at the Occidental to-night, for a purse of \$750. Kelley was game, but unscientific, and Shadow placed his left at head level. Kelley was fazed and bleeding at the end of the ninth and the referee stopped the fight, awarding it to Maber.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Spurgeon has had another release. The business part of Ceres, N. Y., burned Sunday. The loss is not known.
Gen. Latino Coelho, the celebrated Portuguese republican leader and poet, is dead.
Rev. J. W. Olmstead, editor of the Watchman, the Baptist denominational paper, died at Manchester-by-the-Sea yesterday.
President Diaz, of Mexico, has appointed Joseph Ives Limantour, minister plenipotentiary to arrange a commercial reciprocity treaty with the United States.
Capt. James Franklin, the owner of the famous Tennessee stud and the breeder of many turf celebrities, is lying at the point of death, at his home in Sumner county, Tenn.
Capt. Palmer, commander-in-chief of the U. S. A. of the United States, has made the following staff appointments: Senior aide-de-camp, C. Hall Grant; D. U. Quick, of Brooklyn, assistant adjutant general.
An explosion took place yesterday in the Malaga colliery, near Edmonston, Somersetshire. Several men were killed, and two others are missing and about a dozen others were seriously injured.
An exhibition trial of the engines of the armored cruiser Maine was given yesterday on East river. Secretary Tracy and English naval officers, Baker, Morley, Kaff, and the navy department were present.
The engines of the Maine are the largest of their kind ever built in this country. The trial was eminently successful.

WHITE CARRIED THE DAY.

An American Steamship Captain Shows That He Is a Man of Some Nerve.

An Attempt of Salvadoreans to Molest American Citizens Frustrated.

Brennan, a Railroad Contractor and Some of the Enemies of President Ezeta Were the Men Wanted.

[Copyright, 1891, Western Associated Press.]
SAN JOSE DE GUATEMALA, Aug. 31.—An incident which occurred at La Libertad, in the republic of Salvador, ten days ago bore some resemblance to the Barrundia affair, which happened on the steamer Acapulco, in San Jose de Guatemala during the late war between Salvador and Guatemala. One of the parties concerned in this case, however, was an American. The Pacific Mail Steamship company's steamer City of Panama stopped at Corinto, Nicaragua, Aug. 5, on its regular northbound trip, and among the passengers were Patrick Brennan, an American citizen residing in Salvador, and four native Salvadoreans, all former officers of that government. These men had incurred the displeasure of President Ezeta, and were regarded by him as revolutionists. The steamer (Copyright, La Libertad, August 9, and Ezeta's officers demanded the surrender of Brennan and his companions. Captain White refused to comply and the commandant of the port went to the steamer with a boat load of armed men and informed Captain White that the latter could consider himself under his orders, as he had come to take possession of the steamer and arrest the men. Captain White's indignation was aroused at once, and he refused to discuss the matter. He did not leave the steamer immediately he would throw him overboard. The commandant evidently perceived that Capt. White was disposed to carry out his threat for further discussion. A short time before the steamer sailed Capt. White was informed that President Ezeta had been notified of the occurrence and had gone with a large armed force to Acapulco, in the port of Salvador, to take of the refugees at all hazards. Capt. White accordingly determined not to go to Acapulco and on his arrival at San Jose de Guatemala, laid the facts before United States Minister Pabeco. The next morning the coast of Guatemala was now in Guatemala territory, and Ezeta has requested Guatemala to surrender them.
The exact details of the charges made against the men are not known here. Brennan has resided in Salvador for some time and is a railroad contractor. He is said to be a man of means and some prominence in the country. During the late war in Guatemala his business operations were interrupted, and he is said to have been engaged in the capture of Gen. Lizaso in the army of Salvador, enlisted his railroad employees in the service and was instrumental in winning one or more battles in which he was engaged. At the close of the war he retired from military service, and when revolution was threatened in Salvador some time later it is said Ezeta desired Brennan to enter his service and enlist his railroad employees. Brennan declined to do so, and is supposed to have been persecuted by Ezeta's displeasure. The four Salvadoreans whom Ezeta wished to seize were Don Ayola, who claims to have been legally elected president of Salvador, but who has been deprived of office by the military; another, who is said to be the chief of the Salvadoran army in 1885, but who has been in exile for the past five years; Gen. Hernandez, a wealthy exile, and Col. M. Rivas, of the Salvadoran army, nephew of Gen. Rivas, who was executed at Escuintla during the late civil insurrection.

NATIONAL FINANCES.

How the Four Per Cent Are Being Exchange for Those Bearing Less Interest.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The amount of four and one-half per cent bonds continued at two per cent to-day was \$181,850, making a total to date of \$23,221,650. This leaves about \$27,000,000 4 1/2 per cents outstanding. It is impossible at present to make any definite estimates as to the amount of those bonds that will be presented for redemption, as the time within which they may be continued at two per cent is to be extended beyond Sept. 2 for a period not yet fixed. Secretary Foster said this afternoon he thought between twenty and twenty-five million 4 1/2 per cents would be presented for redemption. This will be entirely satisfactory to the department, the secretary said, as it would force that much money into circulation at a time when there is a great need of it in moving crops.
It is estimated that the treasury department had there been an increase of over \$6,000,000 in cash holdings since August 1, representing a decrease in the public debt of that amount, according to the old form of the debt statement.

Saved from the Wreck.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—The steamer Arizona, which arrived this morning, brought eight members of the crew of the ship Sea Gull, a terrific gale on the African coast. There were twenty-six all told in the Sea Gull's crew, and of these all were drowned save eight, picked up by the Arizona. When the Arizona found them they were floating on a small raft in the middle of the Atlantic. All were terribly exhausted from hunger and exposure, and some hardly able to sit up when lifted to the decks. On board the big ship everything possible was done for their comfort, and when they arrived here they were much improved.

One Was Killed.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 31.—Near Tell City, Indiana, this morning, a local mixed train on a branch of the Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis was wrecked by the driving wheel of engine breaking. Miss Barbara Nahmer and an unknown child were killed and twelve others were injured. It is thought some fatally.

Killed the Postal Clerk.

DAVENVILLE, Cal., Aug. 31.—A passenger train was derailed near here by the spreading wheel of engine breaking. The engine and four cars were derailed and badly wrecked. Postal Clerk Quinby was killed and several others seriously injured.

Held Up a Train.

DENVER, Colo., Sept. 1.—Word was received at one o'clock this morning from Canon City, saying the Denver & Rio Grande train was held up and robbed. No further particulars are obtainable to-night. The reports say the sheriffs of neighboring counties are organizing posses to start at day light in pursuit of the robbers.

RUSSIA GAINS A POINT.

The Sultan Gives the Czar a Right Granted No One Else.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 31.—The sultan has yielded to all of Russia's demands respecting the Dardanelles, which will henceforth be opened to Russian vessels when closed to others. The sultan has apologized for the recent detention of a Russian vessel, dismissed the officers responsible therefor, and promised indemnity.
LONDON, Aug. 31.—The St. James Gazette this evening holds that the submission of the ports to Russian demands establishes a precedent which permits Russian warships to use the passage of the Dardanelles as they please, while the warships of other nations must not enter those straits. This news, therefore, according to that paper, is by far the gravest published for some time. The Standard suggests that the sultan's action in regard to Russia and the Dardanelles may be due to pique and irritation at England's refusal to reopen the Egyptian negotiations. It says: "Since that refusal it is reported the English ambassador has not been received at Yildizkiosk. It is in the power of the sultan to grant what course to adopt to enforce the observance of existing treaties. Clearly the straits must be closed to all nations or open to all nations. England cannot alone champion the rights of the powers."
BERLIN, Aug. 31.—The press here is incredulous regarding the report of the Turkish sultan's submission to Russia's demands respecting the recent detention of the Russian volunteer fleet of steamers at the Dardanelles. The Vossische Zeitung says such action on the sultan's part would justify Turkey's removal from among the independent states of Europe.

Crispi Has a Sensation.

ROME, Aug. 31.—It is asserted that Premier Crispi will presently publish documents intended to demonstrate that France desired to have the pope to leave Rome in 1880. It is learned at the Vatican that any such statement is quite without foundation. The pope did, in 1880, form the intention of leaving Rome. He entered into negotiations with the prince of Monaco and completed arrangements for continuing without interruption. The conditions were such that the pope could not accept and the plan fell through, but France had nothing whatever to do with the matter.

Said Over Your Hags.

BERLIN, Aug. 31.—It is reported in Hamburg that all restrictions on American pork will be removed to-morrow. United States Minister Wm. Walter Phelps when questioned upon the subject smilingly refused to confirm the report. It is known, however, that Phelps in his last dispatch to the German foreign office intimated plainly to the officials of that department that the patience of President Harrison and Secretary Blaine would not last beyond September.

The Crop Failures in Europe.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—Col. Montgomery, of Oregon, who just returned from Germany, said to-day: "The crop failure in Europe is general, and distress is sure to follow. It was all over Germany and saw ruin had to look to this country for relief. The potato crop in continental Europe has been more or less a failure, and people look with longing eyes towards America."

McGreedy Cares Not for Himself.

MONTREAL, Aug. 31.—Hon. Thomas McGreedy, who fled to the United States to avoid telling what he knew of the public "boodling," has been located at Portland, Me. He stated to a friend that he would be very glad to come back, so far as he is personally concerned, and give all the facts, but others are interested who have trusted him and he is determined not to betray them.

Natives Object to Explorations.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—The government has received a dispatch announcing that Four-nan's expedition to explore the valley of Sanguha Bayen, Central Soudan, and the French Congo, has been attacked by natives. Sixteen were killed and thirty-one including Four-nan himself were wounded. All the merchandise and a number of rifles belonging to the party were lost.

Want Export Bounties.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 31.—A committee of the Nijni-Novgorod fair has resolved to request the minister of finance to come to a speedy solution of the question of instituting export bounties for common products. Unless new outlets for Russian manufacturers are thus created, they say, there will be a wholesale dismissal of workmen from Russian mills.

The Fatal Typhoon.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 31.—The steamship Empress of Japan, brings advices of a typhoon at Kobe, Japan, July 36 and 37, in which a large amount of property was destroyed and 200 or more people drowned, mostly Japanese and Chinese sailors. A German vessel and a number of native crafts were wrecked.

Raided by a Priest.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—A Catholic priest, Father Alwyrd, of Nativity parish, made a raid to-night on a Chinese opium den. Passing along Halsted street, not far from an apartment kept by a Chinaman named Wan Chang, the priest, suspecting something was afoot, went to the place, and being refused admission, promptly knocked the door down, took a revolver out of the hands of Wan Chang, the proprietor, and found a large quantity of opium, smoking opium. They confessed to being frequenters of the den and implicated many of their companions. The priest reported the case to the police and a warrant was issued for Wan Chang, who, in the meantime, has escaped.

Smuggled in Chinese.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., Aug. 21.—Capt. Tezier, of the United States revenue cutter Wolcott, this morning seized the American steamer George E. Starr, belonging to the Union Pacific company, plying between Port Townsend and Victoria, on the charge of smuggling Chinese into the States from British Columbia. Several Chinese were found aboard the vessel, who said they had been taken aboard at Victoria by the vessel's officers. The steamer's officers were arrested.

Squire Will Not Have It.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The Post to-morrow will publish an interview with Senator Squire, of Washington, in which he denies emphatically the reports that he has been tendered the nomination for the appointment of minister to China. He says he is not an applicant for the mission, and under no circumstances will he accept the appointment should it be offered.

Found in a Well.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 31.—A double murder was discovered in Bloomfield this morning when the bodies of a German farmer and his wife were found in a well. The reports say the bodies were killed by Italian laborers employed in the vicinity.

BALMACEDA HAS FLED.

Official Confirmation of the Report That the Congressmen Now Rule in Chili.

Balmaceda Has Left the Country and Affairs are Now Quiet in Valparaiso.

Stories of Frightful Mutilation by the the Victims—Incendiary Fires Destroy Much Property.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The official confirmation of Balmaceda's fall reached the state and navy departments this morning. Acting Secretary Wharton received the following cablegram, dated Valparaiso, Aug. 30, 9:30 p. m.: "Balmaceda has turned over the government to Bolognani and fled. Canto goes to Santiago to-night to assume control until the arrival of the junta from Iquique. Good order here."
"McOweny."

Acting Secretary Seely also received the following cablegram from Admiral Brown, dated Valparaiso, Aug. 30:

"The president of Chili has surrendered the government to the Chilean Gen. Bolognani, and he has left Santiago. Valparaiso is well organized. The foreign forces have re-embarked."

The above is somewhat obscure, but it is interpreted at the departments to mean that the police force in Valparaiso is so well organized as to relieve the foreign admiral of further necessity for keeping their marines on shore duty.

There has been no news from Chili received by Minister Lazoana this morning. The minister desires himself to newspaper reporters, but sent out word to the above effect by his servant. The Chilean congressional envoys here are also without any news thus far relating to affairs in Chili. Although they do not expect any detailed news of the movement of troops or the happenings of more important events, they do expect brief advices when matters of unusual importance occur. Senator Montt, the principal envoy, refuses to discuss his future action towards attempting to receive recognition for the constitutional government from the United States. When spoken to about the matter to-day he was willing to tell what was going on in Chili but that he be begged to be excused from telling what was going on in Washington. Senator Montt expects the junta, which left Iquique for Santiago, to reach Valparaiso in about three days. The distance, he says, is between 800 and 900 miles.

Owed it to the German.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—The World prints a Valparaiso special saying the insurgents owe their success in a great measure to the skill and experience of Col. Keoper, who was brought from Germany by the Chilean government as an instructor in modern warfare, but who quarreled with the Balmacedans and gave his services to the opposition. The fighting was not only a war of attrition, but a war of attrition. The bodies of the Balmacedan general Balboa and Alorreen, who fell in the hottest part of the engagement, were frightfully mutilated. At sundown a riotous mob of laborers united with a rabble of deserters from the government and set fire and looted many buildings on the outer end of the city belonging to Balmaceda's partisans. Fourteen fires raged all night, but are now under control. Two million dollars worth of property has been destroyed. The city rang all last night with rifle reports, and this morning the bodies of 200 rioters and pillagers littered the streets.

The ambulance service has been simply disgraceful. Hundreds of wounded men were left on the battle field to die, who might have been saved if prompt measures of relief had been taken. The surgeons from the foreign war ships did the most valuable service in caring for the wounded, and had it not been for them the suffering of the wounded soldiers would have been much greater. Especial credit is due the medical staffs of the United States ships San Francisco and Baltimore. It has been said that the wounded were left on the battle field to die, who might have been saved if prompt measures of relief had been taken. The surgeons from the foreign war ships did the most valuable service in caring for the wounded, and had it not been for them the suffering of the wounded soldiers would have been much greater. Especial credit is due the medical staffs of the United States ships San Francisco and Baltimore. It has been said that the wounded were left on the battle field to die, who might have been saved if prompt measures of relief had been taken. The surgeons from the foreign war ships did the most valuable service in caring for the wounded, and had it not been for them the suffering of the wounded soldiers would have been much greater. Especial credit is due the medical staffs of the United States ships San Francisco and Baltimore. It has been said that the wounded were left on the battle field to die, who might have been saved if prompt measures of relief had been taken. The surgeons from the foreign war ships did the most valuable service in caring for the wounded, and had it not been for them the suffering of the wounded soldiers would have been much greater. Especial credit is due the medical staffs of the United States ships San Francisco and Baltimore. It has been said that the wounded were left on the battle field to die, who might have been saved if prompt measures of relief had been taken. The surgeons from the foreign war ships did the most valuable service in caring for the wounded, and had it not been for them the suffering of the wounded soldiers would have been much greater. Especial credit is due the medical staffs of the United States ships San Francisco and Baltimore. It has been said that the wounded were left on the battle field to die, who might have been saved if prompt measures of relief had been taken. The surgeons from the foreign war ships did the most valuable service in caring for the wounded, and had it not been for them the suffering of the wounded soldiers would have been much greater. Especial credit is due the medical staffs of the United States ships San Francisco and Baltimore. It has been said that the wounded were left on the battle field to die, who might have been saved if prompt measures of relief had been taken. The surgeons from the foreign war ships did the most valuable service in caring for the wounded, and had it not been for them the suffering of the wounded soldiers would have been much greater. Especial credit is due the medical staffs of the United States ships San Francisco and Baltimore. It has been said that the wounded were left on the battle field to die, who might have been saved if prompt measures of relief had been taken. The surgeons from the foreign war ships did the most valuable service in caring for the wounded, and had it not been for them the suffering of the wounded soldiers would have been much greater. Especial credit is due the medical staffs of the United States ships San Francisco and Baltimore. It has been said that the wounded were left on the battle field to die, who might have been saved if prompt measures of relief had been taken. The surgeons from the foreign war ships did the most valuable service in caring for the wounded, and had it not been for them the suffering of the wounded soldiers would have been much greater. Especial credit is due the medical staffs of the United States ships San Francisco and Baltimore. It has been said that the wounded were left on the battle field to die, who might have been saved if prompt measures of relief had been taken. The surgeons from the foreign war ships did the most valuable service in caring for the wounded, and had it not been for them the suffering of the wounded soldiers would have been much greater. Especial credit is due the medical staffs of the United States ships San Francisco and Baltimore. It has been said that the wounded were left on the battle field to die, who might have been saved if prompt measures of relief had been taken. The surgeons from the foreign war ships did the most valuable service in caring for the wounded, and had it not been for them the suffering of the wounded soldiers would have been much greater. Especial credit is due the medical staffs of the United States ships San Francisco and Baltimore. It has been said that the wounded were left on the battle field to die, who might have been saved if prompt measures of relief had been taken. The surgeons from the foreign war ships did the most valuable service in caring for the wounded, and had it not been for them the suffering of the wounded soldiers would have been much greater. Especial credit is due the medical staffs of the United States ships San Francisco and Baltimore. It has been said that the wounded were left on the battle field to die, who might have been saved if prompt measures of relief had been taken. The surgeons from the foreign war ships did the most valuable service in caring for the wounded, and had it not been for them the suffering of the wounded soldiers would have been much greater. Especial credit is due the medical staffs of the United States ships San Francisco and Baltimore. It has been said that the wounded were left on the battle field to die, who might have been saved if prompt measures of relief had been taken. The surgeons from the foreign war ships did the most valuable service in caring for the wounded, and had it not been for them the suffering of the wounded soldiers would have been much greater. Especial credit is due the medical staffs of the United States ships San Francisco and Baltimore. It has been said that the wounded were left on the battle field to die, who might have been saved if prompt measures of relief had been taken. The surgeons from the foreign war ships did the most valuable service in caring for the wounded, and had it not been for them the suffering of the wounded soldiers would have been much greater. Especial credit is due the medical staffs of the United States ships San Francisco and Baltimore. It has been said that the wounded were left on the battle field to die, who might have been saved if prompt measures of relief had been taken. The surgeons from the foreign war ships did the most valuable service in caring for the wounded, and had it not been for them the suffering of the wounded soldiers would have been much greater. Especial credit is due the medical staffs of the United States ships San Francisco and Baltimore. It has been said that the wounded were left on the battle field to die, who might have been saved if prompt measures of relief had been taken. The surgeons from the foreign war ships did the most valuable service in caring for the wounded, and had it not been for them the suffering of the wounded soldiers would have been much greater. Especial credit is due the medical staffs of the United States ships San Francisco and Baltimore. It has been said that the wounded were left on the battle field to die, who might have been saved if prompt measures of relief had been taken. The surgeons from the foreign war ships did the most valuable service in caring for the wounded, and had it not been for them the suffering of the wounded soldiers would have been much greater. Especial credit is due the medical staffs of the United States ships San Francisco and Baltimore. It has been said that the wounded were left on the battle field to die, who might have been saved if prompt measures of relief had been taken. The surgeons from the foreign war ships did the most valuable service in caring for the wounded, and had it not been for them the suffering of the wounded soldiers would have been much greater. Especial credit is due the medical staffs of the United States ships San Francisco and Baltimore. It has been said that the wounded were left on the battle field to die, who might have been saved if prompt measures of relief had been taken. The surgeons from the foreign war ships did the most valuable service in caring for the wounded, and had it not been for them the suffering of the wounded soldiers would have been much greater. Especial credit is due the medical staffs of the United States ships San Francisco and Baltimore. It has been said that the wounded were left on the battle field to die, who might have been saved if prompt measures of relief had been taken. The surgeons from the foreign war ships did the most valuable service in caring for the wounded, and had it not been for them the suffering of the wounded soldiers would have been much greater. Especial credit is due the medical staffs of the United States ships San Francisco and Baltimore. It has been said that the wounded were left on the battle field to die, who might have been saved if prompt measures of relief had been taken. The surgeons from the foreign war ships did the most valuable service in caring for the wounded, and had it not been for them the suffering of the wounded soldiers would have been much greater. Especial credit is due the medical staffs of the United States ships San Francisco and Baltimore. It has been said that the wounded were left on the battle field to die, who might have been saved if prompt measures of relief had been taken. The surgeons from the foreign war ships did the most valuable service in caring for the wounded, and had it not been for them the suffering of the wounded soldiers would have been much greater. Especial credit is due the medical staffs of the United States ships San Francisco and Baltimore. It has been said that the wounded were left on the battle field to die, who might have been saved if prompt measures of relief had been taken. The surgeons from the foreign war ships did the most valuable service in caring for the wounded, and had it not been for them the suffering of the wounded soldiers would have been much greater. Especial credit is due the medical staffs of the United States ships San Francisco and Baltimore. It has been said that the wounded were left on the battle field to die, who might have been saved if prompt measures of relief had been taken. The surgeons from the foreign war ships did the most valuable service in caring for the wounded, and had it not been for them the suffering of the wounded soldiers would have been much greater. Especial credit is due the medical staffs of the United States ships San Francisco and Baltimore. It has been said that the wounded were left on the battle field to die, who might have been saved if prompt measures of relief had been taken. The surgeons from the foreign war ships did the most valuable service in caring for the wounded, and had it not been for them the suffering of the wounded soldiers would have been much greater. Especial credit is due the medical staffs of the United States ships San Francisco and Baltimore. It has been said that the wounded were left on the battle field to die, who might have been saved if prompt measures of relief had been taken. The surgeons from the foreign war ships did the most valuable service in caring for the wounded, and had it not been for them the suffering of the wounded soldiers would have been much greater. Especial credit is due the medical staffs of the United States ships San Francisco and Baltimore. It has been said that the wounded were left on the battle field to die, who might have been saved if prompt measures of relief had been taken. The surgeons from the foreign war ships did the most valuable service in caring for the wounded, and had it not been for them the suffering of the wounded soldiers would have been much greater. Especial credit is due the medical staffs of the United States ships San Francisco and Baltimore. It has been said that the wounded were left on the battle field to die, who might have been saved if prompt measures of relief had been taken. The surgeons from the foreign war ships did the most valuable service in caring for the wounded, and had it not been for them the suffering of the wounded soldiers would have been much greater. Especial credit is due the medical staffs of the United States ships San Francisco and Baltimore. It has been said that the wounded were left on the battle field to die, who might have been saved if prompt measures of relief had been taken. The surgeons from the foreign war ships did the most valuable service in caring for the wounded, and had it not been for them the suffering of the wounded soldiers would have been much greater. Especial credit is due the medical staffs of the United States ships San Francisco and Baltimore. It has been said that the wounded were left on the battle field to die, who might have been