

SCORES OF MEN SHOT.

HORRORS OF CHILIAN WAREFARE GRAPHICALLY PORTRAYED.

Shooting of Officers and Sailors of the Torpedo Launch Guolda—A Butchery that Causes Indignation Among Friends of the Dead—Brutal Torture of Prisoners—The Harvest in Russia This Year the Worst on Record—Gen. Alger on the National Political Contest of 1892.

Chilian Warfare Horrors.

NEW YORK, July 2.—A correspondent at Santiago, writing on Decoration day, May 30, says: The United States this day is dedicated to remembrances of the dead who fell fighting for the union. In Chili this is the day upon which scores of men were shot by their brethren. In this city the shooting of the officers and sailors of the torpedo launch Guolda was the special feature of the wholesale execution. The men were placed in one of the large rooms of the den last night, and those who desired to confess did so. At one side, on a table, was a crucifix between two candles. The half-broken sobs of the prisoners intermingled with the low tones of the priest, who, on his bended knees, exhorted the condemned men. Even the stern, rough soldiers of Balmaceda, who were on guard, could not repress tears. All the night the solemn ceremony continued.

It was scarcely daybreak when the shrill notes of a bugle were heard. Soon six companies of infantry were in line in the prison yard. An officer quickly ascended the steps leading to the capilla, as the room is called, and handed the officer on guard a document. It was the sentence and order of execution, which was read and then the funeral procession was formed. As the prisoners stepped out of the room each was put between two grim soldiers. When all had been thus placed the procession moved out of the prison and was met by two companies of mounted men, formed in two long lines, between which the men on foot proceeded to the place of execution. There was not a soul in the streets.

On arriving at the plaza the troops formed in a hollow square and a section of sharpshooters took positions opposite the condemned men. Not a muscle of their faces moved; by no sign did they betray the least emotion. They did not seem to realize that these men whom they were in the next minute to send to their graves were their brethren.

After the prisoners had kissed the crucifix their hands were tied behind them and then the command: "Prepare. Aim. Fire," rang out. A close volley, little puffs of smoke, and the execution was accomplished. About a dozen men had been sent into eternity because they espoused the cause of liberty as they understood it.

The butchery, for that is what the shooting is called, has not only caused indignation among the friends of the dead, but also among Balmaceda's ardent defenders. The dead sailors and officers were in charge of the torpedo launch Guolda in Valparaiso bay. One night the commander proposed to his crew to desert and go over to the congressional party. All acquiesced except one, and before steaming out of the bay he was landed. He notified the authorities at once and the Almirante Lynch was sent in pursuit. At Papudo the Lynch caught up with the launch and quickly captured it.

The men were put in irons and taken back to Valparaiso, whence they were sent to Santiago. There they were thrown into prison and one by one they were tortured by the brutal keepers. They were literally made to go without food and water for two and three days at a time. The cells to which the men were assigned were reeking with filth and vermin. On the day on which they were brought out to meet their doom they were so weak that they had to be assisted to walk or they would have fallen. Their faces were haggard and a deadly pallor overspread their features, showing what hunger and suffering had done. The tortures to which prisoners are subjected by Balmaceda's agents almost passes belief. The man who without thinking gives vent to his opinion of the dictator is next day missed from his accustomed haunts. One, two, three days, a whole week passes and still nothing is heard from him. A close scrutiny of one of the cells in the prison will without doubt reveal the missing man. If he is a person who possesses a secret the usual course pursued embraces flogging with rawhide whips, punning of hands with mallets, striking the body with thin sticks and depriving him of food and water. Several instances have come to my knowledge.

The Insurgents' Side.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Senator Pedro Montt, who is on a mission to this country from the constitutional party in Chili, has been informed by Senator Errasuri, the minister of foreign affairs of that party, that a committee of the government has appointed General Luis Perillo its confidential agent at Buenos Ayres. This is a relative position to that filled by Senator Montt to the United States.

Senator Montt still declines to say anything with respect to his mission to this country, but tonight stated that his dispatches contained a denial of the reports from Santiago, coming by the way of London that the revolt was making no progress, that provisions were scarce and that the army was discontented. The fact of the occupation of the Lofas Islands by the Esmeralda was in itself proof that the revolt was making progress. Provisions were not scarce and the army, being composed of volunteers, was not discontented nor was the pay of the soldiers in arrears.

Blaine Near Death's Door.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—[Special to the Omaha Bee.]—Private dispatches from Bar Harbor to friends in this city confirm the statement that Secretary of State James G. Blaine is suffering from Bright's disease and that his condition is alarming. His loss of memory is in itself regarded as an infallible symptom that the disease is well under way and all that physicians can do is nothing more than to prolong, for a short time, the life so eventful and so useful.

Mr. Blaine's condition has been the source of much comment in Washington for the past few days, and more than one opinion has been offered as to whether or not he would recover. It is stated on the highest authority that when the Washington physicians diagnosed Mr. Blaine's case they found that wherever a swelling occurred there were small callouses or corns. A physician said last night that the very fact that Mr. Blaine had been placed on a milk diet was proof positive that his kidneys were affected. Of course Blaine's family is fully aware of the alarming state of his health, but it is doubtful if Mr. Blaine knows himself what his trouble is. Some time ago Congressman Milliken said that Mr. Blaine was a thorough hypochondriac and that he gave up on the slightest attack of illness. At that time Mr. Milliken said that if the secretary really knew what his trouble was it would almost cause his death.

Not later than two days ago John R. McLean of the Cincinnati Enquirer, who is now at Bar Harbor and who is a life long friend of Mr. Blaine, wrote to a friend in this city that the secretary of state was a very sick man and he feared that a permanent recovery was out of the question. In his letter Mr. McLean intimated that on previous occasions when Mr. Blaine was attacked he rallied quickly, but now he seemed to lose ground continually.

There is no question about the true state of Mr. Blaine's health being withheld from the public. It has always been the purpose of attending physicians to issue encouraging bulletins concerning his health, and they are particularly careful to see that the press associations are furnished with cheerful reports. Take the case of Samuel J. Randall, for instance, while he was lying on his death bed his friends and the physicians circulated the most encouraging reports. Even two days before his death one of the medical men declared there was absolutely no danger, and they tried to spread the impression that Mr. Randall would recover.

It is claimed that all of Mr. Blaine's symptoms point to Bright's disease—the puffy sacs under his eyes, his ghastly pallor and the abstemious life he has led for many years. So firm is the conviction that this dreadful malady has taken possession of Mr. Blaine, that his successor as secretary of state is being discussed and the name of ex-Minister John W. Foster is being passed from lip to lip.

A close friend of Secretary Blaine said last night that just before Mr. Blaine left New York for Bar Harbor he wrote out his resignation as secretary of state and forwarded it to President Harrison. At that time he was low spirited and despondent and he told his family that his last public act had been accomplished. The resignation was received and the president was disposed to accept it at first, but concluded that he would lay it before his cabinet officers. When he did so Mr. Blaine's friends urged him not to accept it because when the secretary realized for certain that he could not return to his duties his hypochondria would assert itself and he would give up to the disease that is slowly but surely sapping his life away. It was decided not to consider the resignation, and President Harrison wrote Mr. Blaine a very cheerful declination, in which he said that a few months in the bracing air of Bar Harbor would restore him to his wonted activity.

Grasshoppers Stop a Train.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 6.—Last night about 12 o'clock grasshoppers stopped the Rock Island passenger train east of Lyman Junction in Colorado and about fifty miles west of the Kansas state line. They covered the track for a distance of five miles, and the wheels of the engine rolled helplessly. Another engine was procured at Lyman, which pushed the train through the five mile column, it taking two hours to accomplish this, even with the two engines. These grasshoppers have been hatching out for the last two weeks and are not yet matured enough to rise. They were in such quantities that they covered the rails. It is not known how much territory they cover.

Fatal Day For Eromants.

CLEVELAND, O., July 6.—There were two fatal balloon ascensions in Ohio Saturday. At New Lisbon Charles J. Jones of Cleveland was making an ascension. M. M. Hennessy, an assistant, was caught in the ropes and carried one thousand feet in the air. Both men fell, Hennessy being instantly killed and Jones fatally injured.

THE IOWA ELECTION.

REPUBLICANS PLACE THEIR TICKET IN THE FIELD.

H. C. Wheeler of Sac County Chosen for Governor and Geo. Van Houten, an Alliance Man, for Lieutenant Governor—The Nominations—Omaha Endorsed as the Proper Place for the Republican National Convention—The Platform—State Central Committee.

Iowa Republican State Convention. CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., July 2.—One of the most enthusiastic republican conventions ever assembled in Iowa, convened in the city yesterday. It was as distinguished for its harmony and good feeling as have been the conventions of recent years for their discord and dissension. Promptly at 11 o'clock Chairman Mack of the state central committee called the convention to order, and the divine blessing was invoked by Rev. Julian Ward of Cedar Rapids. "May there be in this convention," said he, "some of the breadth and peace of Grant, some of the courage of Hooker, some of the vigor and daring of Sheridan, some of the bravery of Sherman. May there come to the assembly some of the spirit of Lincoln and Garfield."

The new state central committee which is to conduct the coming campaign was reported as follows: First district, C. M. Jundin; Third, W. H. Morris; Fourth, J. E. Blythe; Fifth, J. G. Brown; Sixth, J. W. Kendall; Seventh, W. S. Mathews; Eighth, J. T. Wall; Ninth, L. P. Seavers; Tenth, M. K. Whelean; Eleventh, E. E. Mack. The convention took a recess until 2 p. m. On reconvening the nomination of state officers was declared in order and the convention declared that no nominating speeches should be permitted.

For governor, Hiram C. Wheeler of Odeboit, Sac county, was nominated on the first ballot amid great enthusiasm. He was called upon for a speech and returned thanks briefly for the honor conferred.

The republican candidate for governor of Iowa was born in New Hampshire in 1835. His father was a farmer there, but moved to Lane county, Illinois, when the subject of this sketch was still a child. Young Wheeler worked on his father's farm and attended district school and academy. When he was sixteen years old he taught school and the next year decided to seek his fortune on the Pacific slope. He went to California, and when twenty-one years old engaged in the real estate business in San Francisco for himself and was soon afterwards married to Miss Kate Dennis. In 1868 he went with his wife to Europe and remained there two years. In 1871 he purchased ten sections of land in the western part of Sac county, Iowa, upon which he has since resided. Wheeler was a candidate for gubernatorial nomination in 1889, when Hutchinson was nominated. He was president of the state agricultural society three years, and has always been president of the Iowa Fine Stock Breeders' association.

George Van Houten of Taylor county was nominated on the second ballot for lieutenant governor. Van Houten is a farmers' alliance man. For supreme judge—S. M. Weaver. For superintendent of public education—Henry Sabine. For railroad commissioner—Frank T. Campbell of Newton.

Congressman George D. Perkins, chairman of the committee on resolutions, reported to the convention the platform adopted by the committee:

1. The republican party of Iowa, in convention assembled, gives renewed expression of devotion to the principles of the national republican party, and declares the acceptance of those principles to be the bond of union with the republican party of Iowa.
2. We commend the patriotic, wise and courageous administration of President Harrison.
3. We commend the republican party in the last congress for its redemption of pledges made to the people and for a revision of the tariff in the interest of home industry and for its work in behalf of a liberal provision for pensions for old soldiers in accordance with the pledges of the nation.
4. We approve the coinage act, by which the great product of the silver mines of the United States is added to the currency of the people and out of which experiment may come a wise adjustment of financial questions liberal towards western interests.
5. We commend most heartily the policy that has been inaugurated looking to reciprocal trade relations with other people of the American continents and the administrative efforts now making for the enlargement of foreign markets for American beef and pork.
6. We assert that the republican party stands on record in every state of this union in favor of elections based upon the freedom of individual conscience and that the republican party may be trusted in Iowa or in any other state to promote any plan of reform, Australian or otherwise, calculated to extend this liberty and to further protect the purity of the ballot.
7. While inviting to our shores the worthy poor of all nations we earnestly recommend laws that will protect our country and our people against the influx of the vicious and criminal classes of foreign nations and the importation of laborers under contract to compete with our own citizens, and earnestly approve the rigid enforcement of these laws and of such further legislation as may be necessary.
8. We favor such legislation as will impose upon all classes of property, corporate and individual, equally the burdens of taxation.

9. We favor the passage of the Congressional bill, state legislation, tending to promote farmers' institutes and enlarging the powers of dairy commissioners.

10. We regard the World's Columbian exposition as an important event in the world's history and we are in hearty sympathy with the effort to make it a success in the friendly rivalry of states. We should make a creditable exhibit of Iowa's products, and we favor a liberal appropriation by the next general assembly for this purpose, that our prosperity and greatness may be fully exemplified.

11. We take pride in the record of this state and recognize that its growth and power, its prosperity and its good name are the fruits of its industrial people, and we believe in such policy, state and national as will promote justice and wider opportunity among these classes, and to their support in the future as in the past we pledge our most intelligent judgment and our most sincere endeavor.

12. We point to the record of the state under republican administration in the declaration that we favor economy and honesty in the administration of public affairs. We point to that record also for justification that the republican party has kept faith with the people of this state in the obligations of the past, and upon that record we invite continued support and confidence.

13. We have no apologies to offer to the people or to the democratic party for the republican record in the conspicuous issue in the state campaign of this year. In the interest of true temperance and under the laws of Iowa enacted by the representatives of its sovereign people the saloon was made an outlaw in the state. We charge that the outlaw has had the patronage, council and protection of the democratic party; that the democratic party, as it has won power, has nullified the law, defied the authority of the state and the expressed will of its people, and that now an appeal is made to the electors of the whole state for approval of the lawless work. We recognize that the issue is law against defiance of law, subordination against insubordination and the state of Iowa against the democratic party. We recognize that the issue is between the interest of true temperance and freedom and the rule of an indiscriminate traffic.

We renew our allegiance to the people of Iowa and submit to them the determination of the issue, promising that the control of the next legislature by the democratic party means state wide license, and that the control of the next legislature by the republicans means continued opposition to the interests of the saloon power through the maintenance and enforcement of the law.

14. We denounce the democratic party of Iowa as insincere in its dealings with the saloon issue. We charge that party with service to the saloon and with a purpose to strengthen the saloon grasp upon the homes and politics of the state. We cite in proof of this its surrender this year of the local option feature of the plank of 1889, under which last year pretense of endorsement by this state was made and to which pledge was given in proof of legislative authority. We charge that this abandonment of local option is the forerunner of further premeditated betrayals; and that trust in the democratic party will end in a complete breaking down of the temperance legislation of the state and a complete turning over of the state in every township thereof to the pollution and fester of the saloon against whatever protest of communities now free.

15. We protest against the re-election of Boies to the governorship of Iowa. We charge that in his unwise and ambitious zeal to cultivate the favor of alleged new allies in the northeast and upon that strength to commend himself to the favoring graces of Grover Cleveland that he did most outrageously misrepresent the honest, industrious, frugal and prosperous people of Iowa in his efforts to make a banquet speech in the city of New York December 23, last. We denounce as purposely misleading the alleged statistics with which the governor assumed to sustain the indictment against the state which had dignified his name.

16. We denounce the Ottumwa platform of this year as framed with a deliberate purpose to mislead and deceive, wherein sympathy is expressed where none is felt, wherein help is promised where none will be rendered, wherein purposes are avowed which are not entailed. In support of this indictment we point to the pretended friendship for the soldier and to the arraignment at the same time of the republican party for having appropriated money for the payment of pensions, to the free silver plank, intended to deceive the supporters of free and unlimited coinage of silver; to the plank assuming to reaffirm the doctrine of the control and regulation of railroads, a policy emanated upon this state under the administration of the first republican governor; against the opposition, secret and open, of the democratic party extending to an alliance with corporate power in the first election of railroad commissioners under the law in 1888.

17. We denounce the democratic party for misrepresentation in its platform and before the people of the McKinley bill, charging that it seeks to mislead the people through repetition of untruths as to the effect of that bill and in all ways to work upon the prejudices of the uninformed.

18. We arraign the democratic party for opposition to ballot reform in the south while yet making pretenses of ballot reform in Iowa, where the undisputed right to cast a free ballot and to have it honestly counted goes in every precinct of the state unchallenged.

19. We arraign the democratic party as an enemy of labor, as scheming to break down the defenses of protective laws to block the wheels of honest industry and to degrade the masses of the people a party controlled by an

aristocratic and reactionary tendency to the legacy of slavery.

20. The republican party of Iowa appeals to the intelligence and to the integrity of the people of this state, and from all good citizens we invite support.

Chairman Perkins then presented the following supplementary resolutions from the committee on resolutions and it was declared adopted by the chair:

Resolved, That as a just and equitable recognition to the states and territories west of the Mississippi river, containing a population of one-third of the entire population of the United States, the next republican presidential convention should be held west of the Mississippi river, and we, the delegates of Iowa in convention assembled, join the people of Nebraska by endorsing the city of Omaha as the place where said convention should be held.

Starvation in Russia.

LONDON, July 2.—The Telegraph's St. Petersburg correspondent declares the harvest in Russia this year is likely to be the worst on record. He draws a harrowing picture of the results of the continued drought. "Prices of cereals," he says, "are rising hourly. Rye has never been so dear. Throughout the western, central and the greater portion of southern Russia the outlook is dismal. Ministerial reports say that the winter crop in south and east Russia perished by frosts. Famine is already visible in the faces of the peasantry of Kostroma. Disease has already broken out. Theonly food is oatmeal mixed with tree bark or similar ingredients. In Kasan among indigents receiving meals gratis are 146 noblemen and 76 priests. In other districts similar conditions are reported. In the Jewish colony at Rynopol many people are dying of hunger and hundreds have to huddle together. Several families are in one room often for the sake of warmth. Some papers contain advertisements of children for sale. The government is taking precautions against expected revolts. Taxes are collected with the usual regularity and failure to pay is visited with severe flogging."

Blaine Can Have the Nomination.

OMAHA, Neb., July 2.—General Alger, being interviewed with reference to the political situation, conversed very freely. "Without a possible doubt," said he, "if Blaine wants the presidential nomination he can have it. I find this feeling generally gaining throughout the west, and his acceptance is all that is necessary. In the east I am confident that he is stronger than four years ago. I have some peculiar personal knowledge to the effect that many of his most influential opponents of '88 are now anxious to have him nominated. Harrison is second choice. Not that his administration has not been successful, but for the simple reason that Blaine is the most popular man in America. From my observation in the western states, Cleveland has the lead in democratic favor. His very little ideas I find injures his chances very severely. I sincerely think the alliance will be in the field with a national ticket, but the old soldiers will certainly cut more figure in the approaching contest than ever before. That element virtually nominated Harrison in 1888 and its strength will settle the contest in any event. But the alliance faction is a troublesome one. You can't tell what the situation will be with the farmers' organization and it is troubling thinking politicians very much." As to his personal candidacy the general was evasive, but he was satisfied the west would control the situation.

Youths' World's Fair Association.

CHICAGO, July 6.—The National Youths' World's Fair association has been organized in this city under the auspices of the American Society of Patriotic Knowledge, and all children from infancy up to sixteen years are eligible to membership. One of the important features of the organization will be a patriotic congress of American youths during the world's fair, authority for which is already obtained from President Bonny of the World's congress auxiliary. Some very charming things are provided for the members to do, and it is likely to be the greatest movement ever inaugurated among the young people. Interest is added to it by its being given to the public for the Fourth of July, and children will be asked to send their names to the secretary, Rev. Frederick Bliss, 323 and 325 Dearborn street, this city, dated on the 4th, so that their certificates of membership can be dated on that patriotic anniversary. This is to be the day for the children to celebrate, and it is supposed that names will come from every part of the country. The cost is but 10 cents. All information will be sent with the certificates.

Iron Workers Troubles.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 30.—The conference held between committees of the western manufacturers and the iron workers resulted in nothing but a widespread difference. The manufacturers are opposed to every new clause in the scale, but especially to that making a nine hour heat. There will be another conference today. Unless the nine-hour rule is eliminated every mill in the district will shut down. The existing scale expires today and unless some agreement is reached the mills must shut down or attempt to run without the amalgamated men.

Russia's Harvest Outlook Dark.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 1.—The crop prospects have become worse and there are fears of a partial failure and famine. Because of the bad condition of the crops it is proposed to prohibit the exportation of corn.

IN TENNESSEE STYLE.

PISTOLS DRAWN AND FREELY USED IN A COURT HOUSE.

Both Participants in the Fusilade Mortally Wounded—A Romantic Story from the Garden City—Marriage Long Interrupted by a Misunderstanding—The Emperor of Germany Rebuked—An Army Officer Absconds—Affairs in Chili—Senator Montt's Mission to this Country.

Duel in a Court House.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 1.—Word has just been received here of a fatal affray at Buffalo Valley, a post village of Putnam county about thirty miles from Lebanon. A picnic was given there recently. Among those who attended it were two men named Prentice and Carr. For some excuse or another not ascertained, they got into a quarrel which was followed by an exchange of blows. Carr, who was getting the worst of the fight, then drew a knife and stabbed his opponent. The wound was an ugly one and in a short time proved fatal. In the meantime Carr was put under arrest. He was arraigned before a magistrate Saturday morning. While the court was in progress a dispute arose between two witnesses named Jim Mitchell and Oscar Plunket. They soon drew revolvers, creating the greatest confusion in the court room, the spectators lodging behind doors and under benches to escape injury. The men instantly opened fire upon each other and kept it up until both had been mortally wounded. As all the parties are well known it has caused intense excitement.

A Little Romance from Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 1.—Last evening's train over the Milwaukee carried with other passengers Mrs. Maggie McViears, who will tomorrow, at Rochester, Minn., be married to one of the wealthiest merchants of that city, Mr. Arthur Morton. This marriage is the result of vows spoken twenty years ago, but which were interrupted by a misunderstanding occasioned by the loss of a letter in the mails.

In 1872 Arthur Morton and Miss Hartley lived on the north side in this city and were engaged. Their parents, however, considered them too young to marry. It was agreed that young Morton should go west, and if at the end of three years he was able to support a wife and they still loved each other, the wedding should receive parental sanction. In the meantime the two lovers were not to correspond for two years. Morton went to Minnesota and for two years worked hard to provide a home for the woman he loved. He prospered fairly and acquired a very comfortable property. He then wrote to Miss Hartley, apprising her of his condition and offering her his hand. At that time Miss Hartley lived in Milwaukee, which fact Mr. Morton knew, but in directing the letter the youth from force of habit wrote Chicago instead of Milwaukee.

The young lady, still faithful, waited for the letter, but at the end of the third year became discouraged. She yielded to the importunities of Mr. John McViears and in 1875 married him. In the meantime Morton waited for a reply to his letter and as none ever came he accepted it as a fact that he had been rejected. He did not pine away even after the marriage of Miss Hartley. About six months after Miss Hartley became Mrs. McViears she received through the dead letter office the letter written two years before by Morton. In spite of the fact that she was a wife, she wrote to her first love telling him that while she should be a faithful wife, her life would have been pleasanter had she received the letter in time.

Three years ago Mr. McViears died in this city, where he had lived for ten years, and about a year ago Mr. Morton and Mrs. McViears began correspondence. The romance ends in the wedding which has been postponed for twenty years.

First Lieutenant Weaver Absconds.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 1.—An evening paper says that First Lieutenant Ben S. Weaver of the First United States Infantry, stationed at Benicia, Cal., is missing and that it is rumored he has deserted and gone to Chili with a young woman from Fort Bidwell, who passed under the name of Miss Rosa Cooper. It is reported that the funds of the company are missing. Lieutenant Weaver has a wife living at Columbus, O., a daughter of Captain Calina of the First Infantry. Weaver was court-martialed and dismissed from the army in 1886 for disobedience, unbecoming conduct and absence without leave, but was reinstated by President Cleveland.

Weather Changes.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Acting Secretary Grant yesterday signed an order discharging the 162 employes of the signal service now engaged in the weather bureau work. The list is headed by Prof. Abbe and ends with the first class sergeants. Under the law the secretary of agriculture is bound to give preference to these men in making the appointments of the force of the new weather bureau and with the exception of a few men who were elected to remain in what will hereafter be the purely military branch of the signal service. All the employes are likely to be reappointed.

Mark W. Harrington, editor of the American Meteorological Journal and professor at Ann Arbor, Mich., has been appointed chief of the weather bureau.

Assistant Secretary Crouse has selected the site for the public building at Sioux Falls, S. D.