CHILI DEEP IN BLOOD.

Terrible Battles With Great Slaughter of all Ages—The Prisons are Overflowing.

Balmaceda's Government Desperate—Revolutionists Hold the Sea but Defeated on Land.

NEW YORK, March 11. — The Herald's correspondent at Santiago, Chili, sends the following letter under date of February 11: "A bloody battle has been fought at Pisagua. The rebels were defeated, having forty killed and thirty-four wounded. Their commander, Colonel Salvador Vergara, was seriously wounded, but was carried away by his soldiers. The government still continues to exile all persons who are in any way inclined toward the rebels. Both natives and foreigners are suffering. Several German and English merchants have been given thirty-six hours in which to leave the country for ever. A perfect surprise, to say the least, has been the decree of the government expelling from the country the representative of a foreign nation—the consul of Austria at Valparaiso. The consul, it seems, was very much inclined towards the rebels, and in an unguarded moment stated his feelings and the opinion of Balamaceda to his friends.

The Government prisons are filled to overflowing with prisoners, not the scum of society, but with revolutionists who are considered worthy of imprisonment by Balmaceda, who is styled by revolutionists the "modern despot." Confiscation on a grand scale is being resorted to by the Government. Only last week the entire property of Don H. Edwards, the richest man in Chili, was confiscated by the Government.

A most terrible disaster has taken place at Port Coronel. It was about 3 o'clock in the afternoon when the Esmeralda appeared in the harbor and demanded the surrender of the town. This was refused, and a perfect shower of grape canister was followed by solid shot. The people fled to the heights for safety, while some took refuge in the railroad station. Suddenly, before anyone could escape, the roof and the west wall fell in, burying over 200 men, women and children in the ruins. The firing continued and, added to the cries of the dying, caused the commander to surrender to the cruiser.

As soon as word was sent to the cruiser, surgeons of the ship, with a detachment of marines, was sent to help clear up the wreck and tender assistance to the wounded; sixty-seven dead bodies were taken out. About one hundred persons were more or less injured.

The blockade of Valparaiso is beginning to tell. Provisions are scarce and expensive. The two cruisers which are now blockading the port keep up an incessant vigilance, and nothing can get in or out. A desultory fire is kept up which is far more fatal than a bombardment. The commandant of the city will try to dislodge the enemy by means of a midnight attack with torpedo boats, of which the Government has several here. It is not probable that this will have good results, in view of the excessive vigilance kept up by the rebels and their strong cordon of picket-boats.

General Urutia, who commands the rebel army, has his headquarters on the island of Santa Maria, and has there over 5,000 fully armed and disciplined men. These men, it is said, are being held until such time as an attack on Santiago may be feasible, when they will be used. The revolutionists have also large bodies of troops at Pisagua and Tamara.

Colonel Annibal Narajuo, who was taken prisoner by the revolutionists at the battle of Doalle, was shot by them. The government forces thereupon marshalled out fifty revolutionary prisoners and put them to death.

The war department to-day made public the strength of the army. The government has now ready for the field 30,000 men, fully armed and equipped. The army has been divided into seven sections, with the minister of war as the commander-in-chief. The greatest difficulty the department has is in conveying supplies and troops from one place to another. This is impossible by water, as the rebel navy is in full control of the sea, and constantly watches all crafts which pass by.

The government of Bolivia and representatives of foreign powers are protesting against compulsory service in the army. Foreigners have either one or two alternatives, to enlist under the government banner or leave the country inside of 36 hours. About 50 Roman Catholic priests have been arrested at Valparaiso. They are accused of abetting the revolution. They were brutally treated by the police.

All property of the following families has been confiscated: Borgout, Toros, Quadroo, Damiles, Delano, Riquetme, Velesco, Steban, Rivas, Scotto, Latomayor, Valdevieze, Varella, Valldoor and Barroo-Arano.

The Roman Catholics are up and in arms at the imprisonment of Bishop Fontevilla. He is held on board the Blanco Enclalada as a prisoner, and should Salmada, the revolutionary chief, be shot he will meet with the same fate. The revolutionists have notified the government that they will follow out the proverb of "An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth." If any rebel chiefs are shot all prisoners of any prominence in the hands of the rebels will be executed.

In view of the fact that all the Chilian ships have gone over to the revolutionists, and that it has no ships with which to operate, the government has decided to purchase all merchant vessels in the waters of Chili, if, after necessary inspection, they are found to be up to the required standard. Ships will also be bought at Buenos Ayres and Montevideo if possible.

In spite of the wholesale arrest of men and women by President Balmaceda there is no doubt that a strong feeling of friendship exists towards the revolutionists in Santiago. A decree has been issued by the president prohibiting all persons from leaving the country without a passport.

IRELAND'S CROP REPORT.

Details of Damage to Potatoes and Corn and Suffering Districts.

DUBLIN, March 10.—The Irish local government board has issued a report on the failure of the potato crop and condition of the congested districts. It states that the districts in which the disease appears comprise about one-half of Ireland, and it is due to the planting of old Champion seed. In light, dry soil the crop in some places is excellent, but in the cold, wet lands and mountain districts the failure everywhere is serious. The corn crop is mostly good, and green crops are up to a fine average. Other resources of the farmers are about up to the average.

Briefly the report goes on to show that small farmers in bad circumstances are confronted with a scarcity of potatoes unprecedented in thirty years, causing the deepest distress. In the congested districts distress is aggravated by the reluctance of local shopkeepers to grant credit. Some of the board estimate the damage to the potato crop equivalent to the loss of the mid-day meal. The report gives details as to how the suffering poor should be relieved, showing that distress is yet on the increase. Relief applications are confined to the congested districts of the West and to the laboring and fishing classes of the South. It is expected the pressure will become more general between now and April.

THE POOLE MURDER CASE.

The Assassin Proves to be an Indian Named Nemiah, Who is Now a Fugitive From Justice.

About 10 years ago an old-timer named Tom Poole, who, with his two children, lived on a farm between Pemberton meadows and Lillooet lakes, was found murdered. The bodies of the children, horribly mutilated, lay across their father's corpse in the cellar of the house, which had been burned over their heads after the horrible butchery. Suspicion rested on a neighbor named Graham, who was last seen near the ranch. He was arrested and tried in New Westminster for the crime, being afterwards acquitted. The provincial government offered a reward for the capture of the murderer, and there the case dropped and public interest gradually died out. Within the past few months certain discoveries have been made which go to show that Graham was really innocent, and the real murderer is an Indian chief named Nemiah, who two years ago murdered a Chinaman on the Fraser river, and has since been evading the authorities. About two weeks ago Nemiah quarreled with another Indian in his band, and the hands of the chief were almost stained with the blood of his third victim. Other Indians present seized and bound him, and immediately sent a message to B. Franklin, justice of the peace at Tatlae lake, that they had got Nemiah and wanted the authorities to come up and take him. On the receipt of this information, Franklin, accompanied by a posse of special constables, left immediately, only to find on arriving at their destination that their bird had flown. Nemiah's squaw had cut the ropes that bound him while the others were asleep. Making good use of his liberty, Nemiah took to the woods, where he is supposed to be at present. The party found that the Indian, Guishon, with whom Nemiah had the quarrel, was not dangerously injured. All the other Indians are willing to assist in the capture of Nemiah, or appear to be. Mr. Franklin traced him as far as he could, but had to give up the chase, provisions running short.

About the same time that Mr. Franklin started out, news was received at the 150 mile house and at Clinton. A party of three special constables left the former place, and are now reinforced by some of the settlers and four Indians.

FAST ATLANTIC FLYERS.

New Steamship Line Between New York and London—Steel Vessels to Accomplish the Trip in Five Days.

NEW YORK, March 11.—An editorial will be published in the Seaboard to-day giving out the line of Austin Corbin's scheme for swift steamers from Montauk Point, L. I., to Milford Haven, England. By an act recently passed in Congress, Corbin has been able to excell all other plans for trans-Atlantic steamships, and the editorial says he will begin operations at once.

His plan is to build eight first-class steamships, of large capacity, all to be of steel, to be constructed in American shipyards and be capable of making 24 knots an hour. With these ships it is hoped to make the distance between Montauk Point and Milford Haven, 2,791 nautical miles, within five days.

BY TRAIN TO DEEP WATER.

From New York city a train of the finest vestibule cars will whisk passengers in two hours' time to Fort Pond bay, where deep water will allow the heaviest draught ocean steamship to run close in shore.

Passengers and baggage will be taken on board these ocean monsters, and inside of five days landed in Milford Haven, one of the finest harbors in England, where another express train will land passengers in London in two hours.

In order to make the best possible time these steamers will not carry heavy freight, but will limit their cargoes to light parcels and mails.

TO BE BUILT WITHIN FOUR YEARS.

Within two years, according to the Seaboard, the first four of these new steamships will be in commission, and it is promised they will eclipse anything afloat in excellence, safety and speed.

It is said Corbin has all his plans perfected for this great enterprise and will see the secretary of the navy at once, in order to get his approval of the designs for the new ships, so that they may conform in every particular to the provisions set forth in the postal subsidy bill. The four ships already projected will cost in all $1,200,000.

STRICKEN WITH PARALYSIS.

The Awful Fate of a New Hampshire Blasphemer—A Visitation of God's Wrath.

NEW HAVEN, March 11.—French Roman Catholics in this city are horrified at what they consider punishment visited upon a blasphemer who was stricken dumb while cursing the Catholic church and all connected with it.

Rev. Father Lacrosse came here recently from Montreal and revival services followed his advent in this city. At one of these meetings the priest urged his hearers to endeavor to reclaim all whom they had known as members of the church, but who had become indifferent to religion, and with this end in view the congregation called upon many of their own nationality.

Special efforts were made to reclaim Louis Lemay, of 110 James street. Several self-constituted missionaries sought Lemay at his rooms yesterday, and, with prayers and supplications, besought him to turn from his present ways and find consolation within the portals of the church.

As a return for their solicitude for his spiritual welfare, Lemay cursed his callers roundly, commencing with the church itself, devoting it to eternal fire and brimstone. Then he took up the prelates, beginning with the pope, and cursed them individually and collectively.

"May they all," and there the man stopped, while his eyes started from his sockets and he seemed to be in agony. Friends drew near and begged Lemay to tell his troubles, but he was unable to utter a word.

A physician who had been hastily summoned, made an examination and declared that the man had been struck with paralysis. The sufferer is still speechless. The Canadian priest says that in his judgment Lemay's affliction is a visitation of God's wrath.

ESQUIMALT MATTERS.

Quiet at the Graving Dock—The Yosemite Soon to be Repaired—Hustede Reminiscences.

H. M. S. Melpomene—Building Brisk—Property Sales—Albion Iron Works Co. a Purchaser.

Everything at the graving dock is dull and quiet, but it is hoped that soon the aspect of affairs will change. The steamer Yosemite is expected to be placed in dock in the course of a few days, and will probably remain there for four or five weeks, as it is intended to give her such attentions as she has not received since she left the waters of the Sacramento river. It is supposed that her keelson, bilges, and all the works under boilers and engines will require to be removed, the intention being to make a first-class job of her and turn out almost a brand new vessel.

The rumor of the wreck of the ship Henry Villard, which left this port for Great Britain with 65,000 cases of salmon on board, is entirely discredited here. When she arrived in port she reported having lost some of her boats and spars, and these, it is supposed, were what were picked up and had given rise to the story. She was strong and, in every way, well built, one, indeed, of the most seaworthy vessels that ever left port. Moreover, she had been loaded with special care in view of the disaster which the previous year had befallen the salmon ship Hustede, and it is said that her course could not be in the way of any of the ships that came to this coast, as she went right out to sea, and would not come near the land until making headway to the Horn. No one at Esquimalt will believe that the Villard can possibly be lost. Speculations as to her fate have, however, revived the circumstances attending the departure of the Hustede. It is reiterated that she was not ballasted at all, cases of salmon having been made to do duty for that most essential part of a ship's lading. Indeed, when the naval authorities towed her out of the berth which was claimed by them, her captain declared that she was not trim, having no ballast, and could not be removed with safety from where she lay. It is surmised that she must have turned clean over under a high wind, being lost with all on board.

H. M. S. Melpomene lies in the harbor, but there is no naval news. She has been out several times for shooting practice. There is officially said to be no truth in the rumour that water had been forcing its way between her sheathings.

Property is looking up in the town on account of the improved and improving means of communication afforded by the Tramway company. Mr. Langley is putting up a fine store and dwelling on the Main street, which is to be used by Mr. Pearse for a grocery store and post office.

The Albion Iron works company have purchased two lots outside the graving dock enclosure, one of them belonging to the Parsonage, continuing half an acre, and the other, land adjoining from Mr. Downer, though, in the latter case, the transfer has not been completed. Upon these it is proposed to erect, shops in anticipation of the extensive operations they expect to carry on among shipping. Mr. Muir, Chief Engineer of the Graving Dock, has also acquired two exceedingly eligible lots on which he proposes to put three or four commodious dwellings. Other property deals are also in course of negotiation.

Mr. Baynes Reid, Superintendent of the Meteorological Service, has erected a fence round the signal station on the hill. He proposes to place there a sun recorder, said to be the first in this province.

Yesterday a number of city people were busily engaged catching star fish round the wharf, some fine specimens being taken.

ALL THE OLD SPORTS ENLISTED.

The Six-Days' Walking Match in New York Will be a Great Event.

NEW YORK, March 12.—The six-days go-as-you-please race, which will commence at Madison Square garden at midnight on Sunday, has every promise of proving greater than any affair of the kind that has yet taken place in this or, in fact, any other country. The prizes, which range from $5,000 down to $250, and inducements held forth for record breakers have attracted the foremost pedestrians of the world. Hitherto walkers could only surmise what their portion of the receipts would be, prizes having been a percentage of the gate receipts after the expenses and a large slice for the promoters of the match had been appropriated, and not infrequently the men declared themselves openly as to the greed of the management.

The prize money, which aggregates $10,000, will be placed in the hands of some responsible person prior to the commencement of the race, who will be fully instructed as to the amount to be paid to those who are in the front ranks on Saturday, March 21. The winners will receive more money than even Rowell received, when go-as-you-please matches were in the palmiest days of their existence. If the 623 miles and eight laps record, made by George Littlewood, should be broken, the first man to eclipse it will receive a diamond emblem, valued at $3,000, and a money consideration. Other record fracturers, if there are any, will get $1,000 each.

Among the entries are Gus Guerrero, of San Francisco; James Alberts, Frank Hart, H. Omessier, John Hughes, Leon Glening, Peter Golden, George Manning, George Noremac, George Cartwright, Hazael Howarth, Connors, Curley, Riley, Pettit and several novices.

GETTING INTO NEW YORK.

The Canadian Pacific's Scheme for Extending Its Line to the American Metropolis.

NEW YORK, March 12.—The World this morning says: Wall street was agog yesterday at the revival of the old story that the New York Central had secured, or was about to secure, the control of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg railroad. Vice-President Walter Webb of the former road, and President Charles Parsons of the latter, promptly denied the story.

A gentleman who is a stockholder in the Ogdensburg company and has his information directly from official sources, said yesterday that the last chance of the Central road had escaped, and that its neglect to secure the line when it had the opportunity, was likely to cost it dear in the near future, for what it did not get the Canadian Pacific had secured.

Some time ago a number of men quietly secured a charter for a new bridge across the Niagara river at a point below the suspension bridge. It is said the Canadian Pacific has bought up the charter, paying $30,000 for it, though it consisted of nothing but the paper on which it was written.

The scheme now is to build a third bridge across the gorge. The company already has its Canadian line extending to the river on the Canadian side, while the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg east and west lines extend along the south shore of Lake Ontario to Lewiston and the American side of the Niagara river. The road can easily be deflected from some point east of the river to reach the bridge grade, and a perfect connection and almost direct eastern line will be at the command of the Canadian Pacific railway.

It seems, though, that the plans of the Canadian railway do not end here. It purposes to have direct connection with New York city, and for this purpose it will form a close alliance with the Lehigh Valley railway to connect its Buffalo terminus with the Canadian Pacific at the new bridge over the Niagara river. This will require a link of about twenty-five miles. The link line was surveyed some time ago and much of the right of way is understood to have been secured.

With the new bridge built and the short line completed, the Canadian Pacific will, in the future, enter as a more powerful factor in the transcontinental question, and it is not unlikely to disturb the whole railway situation in the north and east.

KAMLOOPS.

The Premier and the Cariboo Election—A False Alarm—Trains Delayed Owing to the Severe Weather.

(COLONIST Correspondent.)

A telegram addressed to the editor of the Inland Sentinel by Sir John Macdonald, on Thursday, reads: "I shall be obliged by your stating through your paper and by circular, that the government are very desirous that Mr. Barnard should be returned as your representative. Personally, I should be exceedingly obliged by the election of so able and true a supporter as Mr. Barnard has proved himself to be." Mr. Barnard's election for Cariboo is contested by Dr. Watt.

No small commotion was created in Kamloops early on Monday morning last by an alarm of fire. The alarm was raised by a member of the up-town fire brigade, who mistook the electric lights which, for the first time, were burning all night, for a conflagration in the lower town. The mistake was, fortunately, soon discovered and the alarmist quietly subsided.

Several carloads of sheep have been shipped for the markets of the coast during the week by the B. C. Cattle Co. It is understood that the company intend to go in more extensively for sheep raising and will import some thoroughbred stock.

Winter appears to have said good-bye to Kamloops. Every vestige of snow has disappeared, and the ice on the Thompson is fast breaking up. The weather is particularly mild, even for March.

Last week, as reported, a man died in Kamloops prison in delirium tremens. There is at present in jail one George Newlone, suffering from the effects of an overdose of whiskey, and fears are entertained that it will similarly develop. He was arrested on a charge of drunkenness, but, although nearly a week in custody, has not sobered sufficiently to plead.

Martin Rafter, well and unfavorably known, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment, with hard labor, on charges of drunkenness, vagrancy and selling whiskey to an Indian. The redskin is undergoing seven days in jail for imbibing too freely of the stuff thus supplied.

Mrs. Lavinia Harding, wife of Rev. Freeman Harding, died rather suddenly and unexpectedly on Tuesday evening last. The deceased was 49 years of age, and the greatest sympathy is felt for her sorrowing family. The interment took place on Friday. Mrs. Harding was very popular during her long residence in Kamloops.

Owing to the severity of the weather east, the night train due in Kamloops at 10.50 has been late almost every night during the week. On two occasions she did not arrive until 6 o'clock the following morning.

WELLINGTON LETTER.

TO THE EDITOR:—The Times of March 11th has a communication from Nanaimo, in which it is stated the few persons there who read the COLONIST are disgusted at the version given by "Truth" about the recent snowballing at Northfield. It is impossible to understand how any one reading the account of the whole affair, could be otherwise than *disgusted*. "Those who witnessed the occurence," he says, "aver that it was not as "Truth" represents it." Those who were present in the funeral procession affirm that the facts are truthfully stated. There were incidents connected with this disgraceful business, however, that were of so unseemly and immodest a character that I suppose 'Truth' considered it better to let them pass without notice. "Truth's" report was in all essential particulars a correct one; if anything, it was milder than the facts warranted. Instead of being exaggerated, they were rather softened down. The incidents admit of neither palliation nor justification. They were unseemly and disgraceful.

The wail in behalf of the business men of Nanaimo, that trade has been directed from them to the store at Wellington is natural and what might be expected, but it is not at all unnatural that the people of Wellington should prefer staying at home and purchasing their supplies at the company's store, where they are not subjected to the insults to which they were too often exposed from the hoodlum element of Nanaimo. Time and again have respectable people from Wellington been hooted and jeered at as black-legs, while quietly walking the streets of Nanaimo, and on one occasion at least they were turned out of the Opera House, and I believe waylaid on their way home, and yet no effort has been made on the part of those business men, or even by those in authority to put a stop to such unseemly and dastardly conduct. I cannot understand how these merchants can reasonably expect that the Wellington people should travel five or six miles, subjecting themselves to such treatment, simply for the purpose of putting money into the pockets of those, who, to put it mildly, are consenting parties to the treatment they have received for the past eighteen months. The complaint on behalf of the merchants is an absurd one. The Wellington mine owners have done the only thing that was left for them to do, in providing all necessary supplies for their employees at home, where they could trade—and on better terms than in Nanaimo—with the additional advantage of being free from the insults and persecution they have met with on their visits to the Black Diamond City.

ONE WHO KNOWS A LITTLE ABOUT IT.

Wellington, March 13, 1891.

A Natural Filter.

THE liver acts as a filter to remove impurities from the blood. To keep it in perfect working order use B. B. B., the great liver regulator.

I used two bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters for liver complaint, and can clearly say I am a well woman to-day.

MRS. C. P. WILEY, Upper Otnabog, N. B.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

Smelting Company Organized at Nelson With a Capital Stock of Half a Million.

A Man at Ladner's Charged With Starving His Daughter—Case of Infanticide.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

WESTMINSTER.

NEW WESTMINSTER, March 12.—The first shipment of salmon to the East went forward, to-day, consigned to a firm in New York.

The up-river steamers resume their trips to-morrow, the river being now clear all the way up.

A man was tried at Ladner's yesterday on a charge of hastening the death of his infant daughter by starving her and keeping her in a cold room without proper clothing. The magistrate reserved his decision for eight days.

The body of a newly born infant was found on the premises of a man named Hamphill, on the North Arm road, yesterday. Hamphill had only occupied the premises for a week, the former occupant being a man named Bull, who left two weeks ago. Hamphill noticed the package several days ago, but did not open it until yesterday, as it appeared to be only a bundle of old clothes. The baby had evidently been killed by a blow on the temple. An inquest will be held, and Mr. Moresby is investigating the affair.

KOOTENAY.

NELSON, B.C., March 12.—A smelting company was organized at Nelson, on Saturday (capital stock five hundred thousand dollars), to build a complete reduction works at the Falls, on Cottonwood Smith Creek, provided that the Government will grant it a site at that place. Large blocks of the stock were sold in this vicinity.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

A Descendant of Columbus May Open the Exposition—Cash Prizes for Live Stock.

CHICAGO, March 12.—Vice-Chairman McKenzie, of the World's Fair National commission, has been compelled to return to his Kentucky home, physicians fearing that should he remain in Chicago his attack of grippe will prove fatal. Colonel McKenzie's illness, combined with other misfortunes, leaves the national commission in a crippled condition. President Palmer is now on his way to Florida for his health, and Director-General Davis is sick at home.

The members of the board of control of the national commission, who have been considering financial questions, have reached the conclusion that the appropriation will not permit paying the expense of a meeting of the whole commission in April, as projected. The board has decided to issue a circular stating the exact financial condition of things and explaining that if a sufficient number of members to constitute a quorum would pay their own personal expenses, including railroad fare to Chicago, a session would be held.

There is a project on foot to have the fair opened by the only living descendant of Columbus, the Duke of Seragua, of Madrid.

The executive committee of the directory has appropriated $150,000 for cash premiums for live-stock exhibits at the fair.

The board of to-day defined the duties of the lady managers. They are, among other things, to appoint one-half of the members of all committees that award prizes for exhibits produced in whole or in part by female labor, besides having exclusive charge of the woman's building, and general management of the interests of woman in connection with the exposition.

BITTER COLD IN TEXAS.

Rain Freezes in the Air—Snow Blockades in Colorado.

DALLAS, Tex., March 12.—The weather to-day was the most severe that has been experienced in Texas in three years. The rain froze as it fell, until it was almost impossible for a street car or any vehicle to run. It is feared much damage was done the fruit crop.

DENVER, March 12.—The snow blockade on the Midland road near Ivanhoe, where a passenger train has been under the snow, was raised to-day. Silverton and Telluride are still snowed under. The drifts in many places are forty feet deep. Provisions are carried into these towns on snow shoes. All hope of railway communication with them inside of a month is abandoned. The Rainbow route from Silverton to Ironton is paralyzed, and no train will attempt to go over the line for weeks. The fall of snow throughout San Juan county and the southwestern portion of the state has been the greatest for many years, for the time being wrecking all classes of business. As yet no fatalities are reported.

Information from Santa Fe, N. M., says that Rio Grande mail and express trains have been snowed under for three days between San Antonio and Trespedas.

"A Forest Meet."

"Land and Water," a well-known Old Country periodical, contains the following mention of Mr. H. Hardey Simpson's now celebrated hunting picture, "A Forest Meet," a copy of which, as well as another of Mr. Simpson's works, will shortly be exhibited in Mr. Joseph Somer's window on Government street. The artist, as many know, is a much respected resident of Quamichan. "Hunting men who visited the Royal Academy in 1888 cannot fail to have been struck by a picture entitled "A Forest Meet," by H. Hardey Simpson. This picture, which is now published by Mr. George Bullock, of Manchester, has been reproduced by Messrs. Goupil in their highest style of photogravure, and has been done full justice to by that eminent firm. The scene represents a meet of the North Cheshire Hounds in Delamere Forest, and contains a number of most faithful portraits. In the foreground are Jones, the huntsman, and a few couples of hounds, some of which are having a lap of water after their trot to covert, whilst "Jack," the first whipper-in, is urging on a few laggards with a 'To 'im!' and a crack of his whip. The portrait of Jones is admirable, and he has a look on his face that betokens death to a "forest" fox, when he drops across him. In the background are grouped the field, the most noticeable of which, Capt. Park Yates, the Master (whose seat has been admirably hit off), on a rare shaped grey, who is whisking his tail, evidently bothered by the flies, for it is early in the season, and the leaves are not all down; Lord Berkeley Paget, Mr. Charles Reynolds, of Frodsham, and Mr. and Miss Battersby, of Lynnal, all of whom will readily be recognized. The grouping and the *mise en scene* are true and life-like, leaving little to be desired from an artistic or sportsman's point of view The men sit their horses like workmen, the hounds are fox-hounds from nose to stern, and all technicalities, a matter on which sportsmen are critical, are most faithful. It would be hard indeed, to find a fault with this admirable picture, which is far above the usual run of sporting productions, and the only faults, trivial though they are, are the want of a spur on Jones' right boot, and a somewhat broad flat hoof to his horse's near hind foot. Beyond this we have nothing but praise for this really first class picture, which should adorn the 'snuggery' walls of every man who loves horn and hound."

THE REVOLUTION IN CHILI.

Nearly the Whole of the Government Troops Join the Rebels—President Balmaceda Offering Amnesty to Deserters.

LONDON, March 13.—It is rumored in Buenos Ayres that President Balmaceda, of Chili, has, as a last resort to retrieve the Government cause, offered amnesty to all rebels who desert. According to the Government organ, El Proviso, the whole army of the Government, with exception of the Santiago garrison, has gone over to the rebels. Tarapaca and the whole of Southern Chili is now under the control of the revolutionists, who, it is expected, will ask the European powers to accord to them belligerent rights. In this way they hope to prevent the despatch of vessels of war and ammunition to Chili.

JAKE KILRAIN WINS.

A Long Contest—The Bostonian Fails to Come to Time in the 44th Round.

Kilrain Fought Viciously and Inflicted Severe Punishment on His Opponent.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 13.—The Kilrain-Godfrey fight came off to-night in the presence of a large crowd. Betting from the start was in favor of Kilrain, and considerable money was posted. The fight commenced a few minutes before 9.

Both men sparred at long distance. Godfrey let go with both hands and fell short. Kilrain got in light on Godfrey's neck. Both led and clinched. Kilrain shot out his left and caught Godfrey on the neck and another clinch followed. He let go twice in succession and reached the Bostonian's face. Blows were next in order. This terminated the round.

There was considerable scientific sparring, and up to the fifteenth round it was anybody's fight, although both men gave and received some hard blows.

In the sixteenth round the men went at it hammer and tongs. Both fought viciously. Kilrain got to Godfrey's face and neck, and Godfrey retaliated on Kilrain's heart. Both soon had bellows to mend, Kilrain smashed Godfrey repeatedly on the face with both hands. Godfrey was pretty weary; he had some punches left in him yet, however, and the Baltimorean felt them. It looked to the observer though that Kilrain would win.

Up to the 25th round Kilrain had matters mostly his own way. In the 26th round Kilrain fought Godfrey to the ropes, smashing him on the head and body. Godfrey turned his back on him and made no return. Kilrain still punched away, throwing all his energy into his blows, and still Godfrey took them all. The gong sounded while Kilrain was still at work. Godfrey sat in his corner with a smile on his face, evidently trying to let Kilrain wear himself out.

From the 27th to the 30th round Godfrey took considerable punishment, but managed to get in one or two effective blows.

Up to the 35th round, Godfrey did all the receiving, but in the latter round he staggered Kilrain twice with blows on the chest, and cut him under the left eye, drawing blood.

In round 36 Kilrain wrestled Godfrey to the floor. Cries of "foul" were ignored by the referee. Kilrain smashed Godfrey repeatedly on the head, knocking him down. On rising, he continued punishing him all over the ring. Godfrey went to the floor, took his ten seconds and arose just as the gong struck.

Round 37th—Kilrain immediately fought his man to the ropes, raining blow after blow on him. He soon desisted, and at the end of the round it was a "walk round."

Round 38—Godfrey had recovered a bit, and, although he took more punishment, he gave Kilrain several telling blows.

From the 39th to the 44th round honors were about even. In the 44th Kilrain went to work viciously, and punished Godfrey all round the ring. Blows were showered upon the Bostonian, and under the terrific onslaught he fell to the floor and failing to rise within the prescribed 10 seconds, Kilrain was declared the winner.

TELEGRAPHIC JOTS.

Gen. John N. Fuller died at Toledo Thursday.

Count Waldersee is growing in favor with Emperor William.

Herr Windthorst, leader of the centre party in the reichstag, is in a slightly improved condition.

The levee on the Mississippi river broke Thursday at Hillhouse, Miss. Great damage is likely to result.

The wholesale dealers in sponges in New York have formed a combination to control the market of sheep wool sponges.

The directors of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad have declared a semi-annual dividend of ½ per cent on preferred stock.

The woolen hat manufacturers of New York are completing the details for the formation of trust with a capital of $1,000,000.

John H. Wallace is willing to sell the Trotting Horse Register. It will probably be bought by a number of breeders if Wallace will sell for $200,000.

No settlement has yet been arrived at between Great Britain and Portugal on the African question, a former dispatch to that effect having been erroneous.

It is certain that there is no intention of dissolving the British Parliament until the Conservatives have acted upon the labor issues now before the country.

The Seamen and Firemen's Union of London claims to have discovered that vessels running to European ports are largely substituting foreigners for natives of Great Britain in their crews.

Gen. Isaac B. Moore was found dead in his hotel at Baltimore Thursday, with a pistol shot wound in his head. The general had been unwell for a few days, and it is supposed he killed himself in a fit of despondency.

THE ENGLISH STORM.

Severest Weather Known in Half a Century—The Steamer Suevia Missing.

Destructive Floods in Russia—Cyclone in Spain—Incidents of the British Blizzard.

LONDON, March 13.—The trains which run between Plymouth and the city were dispatched to-day for the first time since Monday last, traffic on the road having been suspended, owing to a heavy snowstorm which raged here during the week. Passengers who were snowed up on the numerous trains during the week suffered greatly from cold and privations. Many others had narrow escapes from serious trouble by danger of trains colliding with trees crushed across the railroad. West Cornwall has been in a state of complete isolation since Monday last, the first communication with that district being opened to-day. Of course the facts which have come to light in connection with snowed-up trains, and particularly in connection with snowed-up vehicles, such as coaches and carriages, only give a faint idea of what has actually taken place, hundreds at least of such conveyances have been snowed up at various points, and the experience of many will never be told. The storm is declared the worst known in fifty years.

The Hamburg-American line steamship Suevia, from New York, February 26, for Hamburg, which was reported, yesterday, disabled in the channel, has not yet been found. Her chief officer, who reached Plymouth, Wednesday, says the low-pressure condensing engine valve was found to be broken when the Suevia was off the southernmost point of Devonshire, Monday. A strong east gale was blowing and a heavy sea running. The Suevia drifted down the channel and experienced terrible weather all day Monday and Tuesday. Late on Tuesday her signals of distress were responded to by a small London steamer, which, however, would not attempt to tow the large steamship to Plymouth or Dartmouth, for fear of disaster to the small craft. Finally the chief officer of the Suevia put off in a lifeboat, and after receiving a terrible pounding from the heavy sea reached a pilot boat, which brought him to Plymouth. A powerful sea-tug was sent out to search for the Suevia, but returned last night without finding any trace of her. Another powerful tug was sent from Southampton this morning.

FLOOD AND BLIZZARD IN EUROPE.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 13.—The floods which followed the recent heavy snowstorms destroyed one-half the winter crops in many places in Southwest Russia. The Vistula overflowed its banks and inundated a great part of Warsaw. The inhabitants of that city are in distress owing to the floods, the severity of which may be judged from the fact that the ramparts which form part of the fortifications have been in part destroyed by the rising waters.

LONDON, March 13.—While throughout the London district a thaw has set in, there is no sign of moderation in the severity of the weather in the southwest part of England. A heavy snowstorm prevailed last night in Devonshire and Cornwall, considerably adding to the suffering of the farmers of these counties, and still further impeding railroad traffic. The country roads are impassable. In addition to the enormous loss suffered by farmers in sheep or cattle, a number of horses have perished. In a majority of the villages and smaller towns all the shops and schools are closed, for it is impossible for children and shopkeepers to venture out.

The steamship which was wrecked near Dartmouth, Monday last, during a storm, was the Miriame, of Liverpool. When the steamer struck, the crew took to the boats and endeavored to reach shore. One of the boats, containing the officers, was struck by a heavy sea and foundered, all on board being drowned. The second boat, in which the sailors were, capsized three times, and each time was righted. Each time a number of men were drowned. Four Swedish seamen reached shore, but one of them died from exhaustion soon after.

MADRID, March 13.—Severe storms and floods have been experienced throughout the provinces. At Placencia, in the province of Carres, a cyclone has done enormous damage.

IN FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES.

A Great Banking Institution in Paris Saved From Utter Failure by the Bank of France.

PARIS, March, 12.—The Wood Paving Company of this city has failed, with liabilities of 3,000,000 francs.

The Societe des Depots de Comptes Courants is in a critical position. The Societe has been suffering during the recent financial crises in London and Buenos Ayres, and now has only 18,000,00 francs on hand with which to meet claims amounting to 68,000,000. After consultation it was decided to ask government assistance, consequently M. Donon, the managing director, called upon M. Rouvier, the minister of finance, and asked Rouvier to advance the Societe 50,000,000 francs. After making inquiries, Rouvier asked the Bank of France to come to the assistance of the Societe. The Bank of France directors, after deliberating, refused to grant the assistance, and Rouvier then convened a meeting of the directors of the leading financial houses of Paris. The meeting was twice in session yesterday, in an endeavor to bring about an arrangement similar to that which, in the case of Baring Bros., of London, saved that house from utter collapse. No understanding was arrived at at the first meeting. It is stated in financial circles that the first report of the Societe being in difficulties was promoted by bear operators on the bourse, and that when the rumors were first circulated the position of the bank was financially sound.

At 11:15 p.m. the Societe was meeting all demands made upon it by the run which set in when alarming rumors became freely circulated. As a result of the meeting called by the minister of finance, the Bank of France finally agreed to advance the money required to tide over the difficulties of the Societe. Following is the basis of settlement decided upon: The Bank of France to advance 60,000,000 francs to the Societe, which sum is guaranteed by bills of the Societe, and the Societe calls for 375 francs per share from its shareholders, and financial houses jointly guarantee 15,000,000 francs to the Bank of France. The assets of the Societe will be assigned for payment of the advances. It is understood the total liabilities of the Societe are under 60,000,000 francs.