

BALMACEIDA CONFIDENT. THIRTEEN MURDERED BABES.

Government Forces Strengthening Their Position Before Valparaiso.

BUSINESS BEING RESUMED.

Balmaceda Organizing for a Decisive Movement—An Early Close of the Struggle Looked for—Government Troops Loyal.

A special to the New York Herald from Valparaiso via Galveston says: In all probability Balmaceda will attack the insurgent forces now threatening this city tomorrow, and the Government officials and sympathizers are confident that he will crush them out of existence. It is impossible to learn of the position and movements of the insurgent army, though naturally there are many rumors afloat in connection with them. There was today a report to the effect that he had made a demonstration against Santiago and that the capitol had fallen into their hands. This is not true; however, the report that they have taken up a strong position on the hills above the race course at Mina Del Mar is much more probable. It is not improbable, also, that they had received some accession of strength since they fought their way down the coast from Quintero Bay, as there is no question the revolution has many sympathizers in the Province of Valparaiso.

It is not regarded as within the range of possibilities that the insurgents will make an attack on the Government forces for a while yet, at all events. While the movements of the rebels is a good deal a matter of conjecture, there is no doubt that President Balmaceda has lost no time in strengthening his position. Reinforcements have been constantly arriving until now he has within reach fully 20,000 men. He has established a long line of defence, reaching from Vina Del Mar to Placilla, and which it would be almost impossible for the forces at the command of Gen. Canto to break through. Confidence is gradually returning in Valparaiso in consequence of the strength and disposition of the Government forces, and some of the business houses were opened today for the first time since the appearance of the invading army. The Government army is much better equipped than the enemy, so far as cavalry is concerned, and Balmaceda is kept pretty well informed of the movements of the rebels by the cavalry corps, which is almost constantly on the move. The stories that the troops in Balmaceda's army are disloyal and mutinous are, so far as I can ascertain, without foundation.

The torpedo boats Almirante, Condell and Almirante Lynch are constantly patrolling the bay, and keep a sharp lookout to prevent any demonstration on the part of the insurgent cruisers. In this they have so far been successful.

From the condition of affairs here and the movements of troops it is generally believed today that President Balmaceda has almost prepared himself for a decisive move, and that possibly tomorrow, and almost certainly within two days, he will attack the revolutionary army in force and endeavor to end the war, so far as it can be done, by a victory or defeat in front of Valparaiso.

FAMILY WIPED OUT.

A New York Lunatic Kills His Wife, Two Children and Himself.

A New York despatch says: Tenants in the four-story tenement house, No. 321 East 106th street, last night heard pistol shots in the apartments occupied by a family named Baxter, on the third floor. No one, however, sought to learn what the shooting meant until 10 o'clock this morning, when it was noticed that none of the Baxters had been seen. Neighbors knocked at their door, but there was no answer, and Police-man Lawlor forced in the door, and there found John Baxter, a painter, 35 years old, his wife Mary, aged 28 years, and their children, Katie, 6 years, and John, 4 years old, all lying dead with bullet holes in their heads. Beside the body of the husband and father lay a bullock 32-calibre revolver, with four cartridges discharged. It is supposed he killed his wife and children and then shot himself. On a table was a letter written by him to his mother, in which he told of his intention to kill his family and himself.

Baxter was probably insane. No other motive for the horrible crime is known.

RUSSIA'S RYE UKASE

Causing Great Suffering to Enrich a Few Dealers.

A Moscow cable says: The Moscow Town Council is debating a proposal to compel all employers to supply their workmen with rye bread at the normal price or about one-half of the present price. Men experienced in the grain trade believe the rye ukase will only serve to enrich a few dealers who are holding grain in order to sell it at famine prices.

A St. Petersburg cable says: Indications of distress among the peasants are becoming numerous. The German colonists along the Volga, who have hitherto been prosperous farmers, are now in great distress. Riots among the people to prevent the exportation of rye are reported at Vitebsk, Dunaburg and other places.

Fraud of His Beard.

A Berlin cable says: The Emperor has ordered dealers in photographs not to sell portraits representing him as he appeared without a beard. All the lithographers, copper-plate and steel engravers are busy issuing new plates to show the Emperor as he now appears, with a beard, and the painters on glass and porcelain and the workers in leather and wood imagery are overrun with orders for representations of the Kaiser in the new style.

The railroads of the United States employ 700,000 men. Each year they lose 2,000 of their number in killed, and 20,000 of them are injured annually. It is estimated that 3,000,000 people depend on these employees for a living.

Awful Confession of a Colombian Husband and Wife.

A LONG LIFE OF CRIME.

Helpless Infants Cruelly Crushed to Death Their Grandchildren Murdered—The Discovery—Pleads Poverty as an Excuse.

A New York despatch says: The village of Lomas de Zamora, near Banfield Station, in Colombia, is the scene of a startling series of crimes. It consists in the discovery of a series of murders, beginning in 1859 or 1860 and continuing to 1890, and resulting in the death of ten sons and daughters and three grandchildren. The author of these crimes is Marciano Medina, and his wife, Paulina Benavides, and his daughter, Remigia, have been the accessories, if not the accomplices, in several of the murders. Since 1871 Marciano Medina has lived on a ranch near Lomas de Zamora. He has a family consisting of a wife, six sons and one daughter, Remigia. He is 55 and his wife 43 years old. Medina is employed among the corrals of Lomas, and is considered a good worker among the men of his class at election times.

THE DISCOVERY.

The discovery of the crimes of this man was due indirectly to the action of Remigia in leaving her father's home to elope with her lover. On July 18th Medina called upon the police commissary of de Zamora, or Valdo Guerl, and requested that his runaway daughter be apprehended. At the very moment of this conference a police agent, Pedro Mirandi, called the commissary aside, and said that he had just come from a ranch near Lomas de Zamora, where in the course of comments which had been made upon the elopement of Remigia, it had been charged that Remigia had killed several of her children and buried them on their ranch. After hearing this the commissary returned to Medina, and, without arousing his suspicion, dismissed him with the promise that everything possible would be done to secure the arrest of his daughter. The commissary next visited the ranch, where the story of the Medina crimes were told to him. On the following day Remigia was found hiding on a ranch near the village, and was brought before the police authorities of Lomas de Zamora. She declared that she had left her home on account of fearful treatment at the hands of her parents. Under close questioning, Remigia admitted that her father had murdered several of her children. She said that some of the bodies of those who had been killed shortly after birth were buried in the house, while some were buried in an old barn in an outlying part of the ranch. On the evidence Medina and his wife were arrested. They at first denied the charges, and then made a partial confession, entangling themselves in a maze of falsehoods, and at last were induced to fully confess their crime.

A FRENCH WORK.

According to the confession, Medina and his wife lived formerly in Les Flores, where they were married in 1858. They lived in an inn of the village, the husband being a man-of-all-work and his wife attended to the charge of the establishment. The first murder occurred after they had been married a year and a half. A son had been born to them who was afflicted with fever. One night Medina took the child away on horseback, on the pretext of consulting a doctor. While riding along he placed the child's breast against the pommel of his saddle and crushed the breath out of the little boy. Then he carried it to the shore of a lake and buried it on land belonging to Dr. Minez Oco. He then returned home and told his wife what he had done. She was heart-broken and accused him of his crime, but took no steps to punish him or expose him. Medina justified his act on the ground that they were too poor to support children.

A year later a second son, Guidelpha, two weeks old, was taken from home by the father. The baby was murdered and its body was taken home and buried in the presence of the mother, who again became accessory to the crime by her silence. The next victim was a baby boy, who was killed by strangulation when three months old, and the body was buried in a neighboring ranch. The next unfortunate infants were Felipa, who was murdered in her cradle when four months old, and Felija, whose brains were blown out by Medina when she was four months old. The parents then moved to Lomas de Zamora, where, in 1874, Medina murdered his sixth child, a boy eight days old, who had not been christened. This crime was especially atrocious. According to the confession of the mother the husband crushed the babe's breast and buried it, while yet half alive, in a trench. Throughout the following eight years Medina seems to have abandoned his murderous actions, and five sons and a daughter were born to him, all of whom are still living.

GRANDCHILDREN MURDERED.

Two others born after these, however, were killed by Medina. Twins born to the couple died under suspicious circumstances, although Medina stoutly insists that they died natural deaths. He says he carried their bodies three days after death to the public cemetery in a cart, not being able to go to the expense of a public funeral, and that the sexton buried the children. The commissary, however, has been unable to find any mention of such an interment in the records of the cemetery, and it is suspected that the twins were also foully dealt with. The list of Medina's crimes was not restricted to his offspring, but included the murder of three sons of his unmarried daughter, Remigia. The first, born in 1889, and the second, born in the year 1890, were beaten to death by their grandfather. They were buried on a ranch. In December, 1890, Remigia gave birth to a second son. When it was two days old Medina one evening ordered Remigia down to the kitchen. While she was absent he killed the baby. Remigia and her mother helped Medina to bury the child under the kitchen.

The discovery of these crimes has caused intense excitement in Lomas de Zamora and the adjacent towns. Excavations made on Medina's ranch have resulted in the finding of the skeletons of some of the murdered children. Medina seems little moved, either by the contemplation of his crimes or the peril that the discovery has placed him in. He says he murdered his own children because he had not the means to support them, and killed his grandsons to hide his daughter's shame.

TWENTY-SIX LIVES LOST.

Steamers Collide Off Melbourne and One Goes to the Bottom.

A London cable says: A despatch from Melbourne states that a collision occurred at 1 o'clock this morning inside Port Phillips Head between the steamers Gambier and Easy. The Gambier was bound from Sydney for Melbourne, and was just clearing the heads, when she met the Easy bound out. It was impossible for the vessels to clear each other and the Easy struck the Gambier amidships, crushing in her side to such an extent that when she backed away the water ran into the hold of the Gambier in torrents. A scene of terrible confusion and excitement followed the shock of the collision. Most of the passengers were in their berths asleep when the accident happened. The Easy remained alongside the Gambier and rescued many of the latter's passengers and crew. Without standing their efforts the Gambier filled so rapidly that it was beyond human power to save everybody. Seven minutes after the collision she sank, carrying with her five saloon passengers, fifteen steerage passengers and six of the crew. The Easy sustained considerable damage.

A STRANGE DUEL.

Teamsters Lash Each Other Terribly with Long Bull Whips.

A Chillicothe, O., despatch says: A teamster for a saw mill company, which operates in the bottom lands near here, brings a report of a queer duel. For some time there has been bad blood between James Stevens and William Graham. The trouble originally arose over the relative merits of the two men as oxen drivers or "bull punchers," each claiming to be the best in the section. The matter was kept within the bounds of a wordy war until last Sunday, when it was decided to settle the matter by a fight with bull whips. These are dangerous weapons in the hands of an expert. They have a total length of about 15 feet, and when well handled the wielder can take a strip of hide from the flank of a bullock at every pop. The preliminaries were all arranged, and the men were given plenty of room in which to circulate. There were no seconds, and the understanding was that the men should fight until one cried "enough." The employees of the mill ranged themselves in a circle about 100 feet in diameter, and the men were told to go in and fight. They approached to within fifteen feet of each other and then halted. Then both began circling the long whips over their heads, waiting for an opportunity to give a cut. Graham was first to try, but his blow was dodged by Stevens, who also sent his lash wide of its mark. This was repeated several times, when Stevens sent his lash directly at the handle of Graham's whip, and by a quick twist tore it from his grasp. Graham quickly recovered his weapon, but not before Stevens gave him two fearful lashes, one drawing the blood from his back and the other tearing a strip out of his trousers leg. The pain so enraged Graham that he made a savage onslaught on Stevens, cutting him twice, once across the face. Stevens kept his temper, and again caught Graham's whip, but before the latter could recover it he was whipped about the head and face until he was completely blinded and at the mercy of his antagonist, who lashed him almost into insensibility before he cried for mercy.

DESPERATE RUSSIAN PEASANTS.

Starving Men Rise in Rebellion Against the Czar's Ukase.

A St. Petersburg despatch says: Details of the rioting at Vitebsk, capital of the Government of that name, occasioned by the people's protest against the exportation of rye, show that the disturbance was serious. The Governor reports that there was evidence that a general revolt of the peasantry had been planned. The peasants attacked the railroad officials, demanding no more wheat to leave Vitebsk, and severely beat the Jewish grain dealers, who are blamed for the whole trouble. The peasantry also plundered the residences of these grain dealers, and finally attacked the railroad station. The military was then summoned. The rioters resisted stubbornly, and their supporters outside the railroad station made a fierce attack upon the soldiery, severely injuring many of them. Finally the officer in command, after repeatedly threatening the crowd, gave the order to fire upon the rioters. The soldiers then fired a volley, killing two peasants and wounding a number of others. The rioters soon afterward dispersed. Similar disturbances are reported from Dunaburg, Vint and other places, but no details have been made public.

One Kind of "Accident."

A Georgetown, N. Y., despatch says: At 3 o'clock this morning a mob of 150 men came into town, and taking Frank Dudley, the negro murderer of Frank Hughes, a wealthy citizen, out of jail, hung him to a tree. Jailer Reed was seized and the keys taken from him. Dudley was taken out on the Frankfort pike and stood on a wall pike. He was asked if he had anything to say and replied that he was sorry he had killed Hughes, as he was a friend of his and he had shot him accidentally. Some one in the crowd yelled: "We will now hang you accidentally," and it was immediately done. The crowd then fired a fusillade of shots and went away.

Lizzie Arhold, of Fenton, Mich., is 27 years old and weighs only 18 pounds. She has received overtures from circus managers, but her parents prefer to keep her home.

It has been decided by a Brooklyn church that playing cards isn't wicked, and two-thirds of the congregation have quit using them.

CANADA'S POPULATION.

Where it is Distributed as Shown by the Census Tables.

OUR GAINS IN TEN YEARS.

The Principal Increases Are in the Cities and Towns—Some of the Figures Disappointing—Some Entirely New Populations—Interesting Comparisons.

From the census returns just brought down the following comparative statements are taken for the information of readers. It is sufficient to say, by way of explanation, that in some cases additions to populations have been caused by the annexation of adjacent territory since 1881, notably in the cases of Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, London and St. John. In such instances the population of the annexed region as it was in 1881 has been added in the tables to the population of that year as given in the census volumes of 1881, in order that the comparison of growth may be exact.

1881.	1881.
Montreal.....	216,650
Toronto.....	181,220
Quebec.....	63,090
Ottawa.....	35,980
Halifax.....	41,454
St. John.....	31,307
London.....	30,100
Winnipeg.....	25,642
Victoria, B. C.....	14,991
Kingston.....	16,841
Halifax.....	13,683
Vancouver.....	18,415
St. Henri.....	13,415
Brantford.....	12,753
Chatham.....	11,574
Shawinigan.....	6,890
Hull.....	10,329
Windsor.....	10,370
St. Catharines.....	9,501
Sherbrooke.....	9,914
Belleville.....	9,717
Peterborough.....	9,516
Stratford.....	8,233
St. Cuneogonde.....	9,233
St. Catharines.....	9,170
Brantford.....	9,052
Moncton.....	8,783
Woodstock.....	8,785
Thunder Bay.....	8,612
St. John's.....	8,324
Windsor.....	8,233
St. John's.....	7,497
Berlin.....	7,425
St. Hyacinthe.....	7,301
St. John's.....	7,016
Cornwall.....	6,805
Sarnia.....	6,633
Sorel.....	6,669
New Westminster.....	6,541
Fredericton.....	6,502
Dartmouth, N. S.....	6,249
Yarmouth.....	6,088
Lindsay.....	6,081
Barrie.....	5,550
St. John's.....	5,516
Trois Rivieres.....	5,452
Port Hope.....	5,042
Total.....	1,030,250

POPULATION OF TOWNS FROM 3,000 TO 5,000.

1881.	1881.
Collingwood.....	4,940
Cobourg.....	4,445
Spring Hill.....	4,237
Orrville.....	4,813
St. John.....	4,752
Nanaimo.....	4,712
Carleton Place.....	4,645
Carleton Place.....	4,435
Embrooke.....	4,401
Trenton.....	4,364
Peterborough.....	4,365
Ingersoll.....	4,318
Orillia.....	4,175
Oshawa.....	4,068
Lunenburg.....	4,014
Calgary.....	3,876
St. John's Falls.....	3,864
Godsburg.....	3,859
New Glasgow.....	3,777
Amherst.....	3,781
Brantford.....	3,778
Lachine.....	3,761
Gananoque.....	3,629
Lauson.....	3,551
Dundas.....	3,556
St. Mary's.....	3,546
Mile End Village.....	3,537
Napanee.....	3,416
Napanee.....	3,434
St. Catharines.....	3,347
Bowmanville.....	3,377
Portage La Prairie.....	3,363
Niagara Falls.....	3,349
Deseronto.....	3,338
Arnprior.....	3,341
Strathroy.....	3,316
Woodstock, N. B.....	3,290
Pictou.....	3,287
Brantford.....	3,252
Perth.....	3,136
St. John's.....	3,094
Concord.....	3,085
Cote St. Antoine.....	3,076
Almonte.....	3,071
Walkerton.....	3,061
Total.....	162,347

POPULATION OF VILLAGES—1,500 TO 3,000.

1881.	1881.
Pictou, N. S.....	2,999
Cote St. Louis.....	2,972
Orangeville.....	2,917
Waterloo.....	2,911
Prescott.....	2,909
St. Jerome.....	2,888
Farmham.....	2,829
Whitby.....	2,788
Longueuil.....	2,757
Walden.....	2,726
Port Arthur.....	2,688
St. Stephen's.....	2,680
Simcoe.....	2,645
Stearns.....	2,641
Clinton.....	2,635
Kincardine.....	2,631
Renfrew.....	2,611
Listowel.....	2,608
Nicolet.....	2,515
North Sydney.....	2,513
Sydney.....	2,429
Thorold.....	2,373
Campbellford.....	2,424
N. Dame de Grace.....	2,305
Amherstburg.....	2,279
Chicotimi.....	2,277
Ridgeway.....	2,254
Buckingham.....	2,230
Mount Forest.....	2,214
Aylmer, Ont.....	2,167
Wingham.....	2,167
Milltown, N. B.....	2,146
Preston.....	2,125
Stearns.....	2,163
Newmarket.....	2,163
Penetanguishene.....	2,110
Mitchell.....	2,101
Forestburg.....	2,100
Midland.....	2,088
Dresden.....	2,058
St. John's.....	2,057
Richmond.....	2,055
Hawkesbury.....	2,042
Welland.....	2,035
Uxbridge.....	2,023
Palmerston.....	2,023
Meaford.....	1,999
Warton.....	1,984
Drummondville.....	1,974
Lachute.....	1,955
Aylmer, Que.....	1,945
London West.....	1,915
Leamington.....	1,910
Parrsboro.....	1,909
Point Edward.....	1,882
Gravenhurst.....	1,848
St. John's.....	1,843
Oakville.....	1,710
Merritton.....	1,708
Exeter.....	1,709
Lachute.....	1,709
Dunville.....	1,701
Aurora.....	1,743
Louisville.....	1,740
Waterloo.....	1,738
Iberville.....	1,719
Essex Centre.....	1,709

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1881.	1881.
Granby.....	1,710
Blenheim.....	1,708
Port Perry.....	1,698
Montigny.....	1,687
Kenilworth, N. B.....	1,686
Parkhill.....	1,674
Ashburnham.....	1,659
Alexandria.....	1,658
Fergus.....	1,657
Port Elgin.....	1,659
Alexandria.....	1,614
Windsor Mills.....	1,590
Beauharnois.....	1,590
Bedford.....	1,571
St. Boniface.....	1,571
Berthier.....	1,537
Georgetown.....	1,509
Total.....	175,639

ELECTORAL DISTRICTS.

1891.	1881.
Addington.....	24,151
Algoma.....	40,556
Bothwell.....	25,595
Brant, North.....	16,993
Brant, South.....	23,359
Brockville.....	15,855
Bruce, East.....	21,355
Bruce, North.....	22,531
Bruce, West.....	20,718
Carleton.....	15,282
Carleton Place.....	21,749
Formwall and Stormont.....	27,158
Dundas.....	20,132
Durham East.....	17,033
Durham West.....	15,375
Elgin East.....	26,734
Elgin West.....	23,925
Essex North.....	31,323
Essex South.....	24,022
Frontenac.....	13,445
Glengarry.....	14,422
Grenville South.....	12,551
Grey East.....	26,225
Grey North.....	26,341
Grey South.....	25,672
Haldimand.....	16,318
Halton.....	21,986
Hamilton.....	47,252
Hastings East.....	15,053
Hastings North.....	22,213
Hastings West.....	18,963
Huron East.....	18,808
Huron South.....	18,968
Huron West.....	20,020
Kent.....	31,434
Kingston.....	19,204
Lambton East.....	24,209
Lambton West.....	25,449
Lanark North.....	19,205
Lanark South.....	19,864
Leeds and Grenville N.....	13,523
Leeds South.....	22,451
Lennox.....	14,902
Lincoln and Niagara.....	23,305
London.....	27,281
Middlesex, E.....	25,568
Middlesex, N.....	19,085
Middlesex, S.....	18,808
Middlesex, W.....	17,288
Monck.....	15,315
Muskoka and Parry Sound.....	25,515
Nipissing.....	13,023
Norfolk.....	19,400
Norfolk, S.....	17,780
Northumberland, E.....	22,901
Northumberland, W.....	14,947
Ontario, N.....	21,380
Ontario, W.....	18,371
Ontario City.....	27,912
Oxford, N.....	26,131
Oxford, S.....	17,421
Peel.....	16,472
Perth, N.....	26,909
Perth, S.....	19,402
Peterborough, E.....	21,520
Peterborough, W.....	15,808
Prescott.....	20,857
Prince Edward.....	18,892
Renfrew, N.....	22,719
Renfrew, S.....	23,972
Russell.....	31,643
Simcoe, E.....	35,801
Simcoe, N.....	28,206
Simcoe, S.....	20,827
Victoria, N.....	16,849
Victoria, S.....	20,455
Waterloo.....	23,325
Waterloo, S.....	25,148
Welland.....	25,131</