

HAS WEYLER RESIGNED

A Rumor to That Effect is Current.

IT IS DENIED AT THE PALACE

Nevertheless It is Generally Believed in Havana—Premier Canovas' Statement.

NEW YORK, March 3.—A special to the Herald from Havana says:

The startling rumor that General Weyler had resigned swept like wildfire through Havana, originating from an apparently worthy source. It was, however, promptly denied at the palace.

When Martinez de Campos retired his reported resignation was also denied in Havana, in official circles, up to the last hour.

THE SPANISH PREMIER.

He Expresses His Opinion in an Interview.

NEW YORK, March 3.—A special to the Herald from Madrid says:

Premier Canovas last night made the following statement: "I cannot understand how some people in the United States have got it into their minds that we, or rather General Weyler, is carrying on war in Cuba on inhuman lines. It is all false, nothing more than a tissue of falsehood. I venture to state that up to the present no American consul has been able to notify his government of a single instance of cruelty on Weyler's part, for the simple reason that no such thing occurs."

"As a matter of fact, I have given the most stringent orders that Weyler is to be most human. No inhumanities or cruelties have been perpetrated at all. The latter are all the imagination of friends of Cuba in the United States. Look at General Weyler's proclamation. It is nothing more than what obtains between civilized nations when at war with one another, as for instance, in the Franco-German war. As a matter of fact, the Germans shot spies because the latter did not carry on the war as recognized on acknowledged lines; that is, by fighting face to face with the enemy. As is natural, we do the same with spies in Cuba, simply because the latter do not fight according to the maxims of war as it is recognized by civilized nations. Is there any cruelties in this? It is, I admit, inhuman, but then, all warfare is inhuman."

"Then, again, I read of the sympathy expressed by United States senators for poor Cuban insurgents. How ridiculous! And how about the poor white inhabitants of Cuba, Spanish subjects, whose whole interests are bound up in the island? Is there no sympathy for them? Surely the latter deserve it more than the former."

"I consider Spain has been grossly calumniated, and I venture to think that the self-respecting, nonjingo portion of the United States electorate are of the same opinion."

"You see yourself what stringent measures I have adopted to protect the persons of representatives of friendly powers in Madrid, and, indeed, throughout Spain. I will not allow any disturbance of public peace, because I feel convinced that, in spite of what has occurred, the practical portion of the community of the United States will recognize the impossibility of recognizing the Cuban insurgents as belligerents. The indignation throughout Spain is immense, but I shall keep it in bounds. Today the civil guard in Barcelona charged a crowd of students. The civil guard did well, because I gave orders that there was to be no disturbance of the public peace."

STRONGLY OPPOSES IT.

President Does Not Favor Recognition of the Cubans.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The president and his cabinet undoubtedly are strongly opposed to the present recognition of the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents, and to any declaration concerning their independence as embodied in the recent congressional resolutions. The following is not an official statement, but it is known from careful inquiry that it accurately represents the administration's views of the matter.

While the president and members of the cabinet personally feel the sympathy, common to all Americans, with the Cubans who are contending for self-government, they feel that in their official action they should not depart from the well-settled principles which were followed by former presidents and secretaries of state during prior insurrections in Cuba.

These were clearly set forth by General Grant in his message of 1875, in which he dealt with the question of the recog-

niton of Cuban independence and also with that of the recognition of belligerency.

CULLOM INDORSED.

His Presidential Aspirations Announced in Convention.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. March 2.—The republican county convention last night adopted resolutions indorsing Shelby M. Cullom, for president of the United States. Hon. David M. Lattler, who presided at the convention, announced that he was authorized to say that Cullom was a candidate for president. The 20 delegates were instructed for Cullom for president. McKinley received but two votes out of 155 in the convention, but when Horace Clark, of Mattoon, candidate for governor, addressed the convention, the name of McKinley was received with cheering as well as that of Cullom.

A sensation was created by the speech of Joseph A. Drake, a young colored lawyer, who was defeated for representative. He declared that the negro must receive recognition from republicans; that they were aroused from Cairo to Chicago, and that if they were not accorded proper recognition, they would be heard from in November. Other nationalities had obtained recognition from the republicans, and the negroes, who wield an enormous vote in the republican party, must also be recognized.

The Fruit Not Badly Injured.

The thermometer registered 7 degrees above zero in Walla Walla Sunday night, says the Statesman. This is 9 degrees colder than it was in The Dalles on the same night.

Fruit men generally think the peaches and apricots are not seriously injured, and if the cold grows no more severe than we will yet have a good crop. An old resident of the Northwest says that many old settlers have erroneous impressions of March weather in former years. Many of them stoutly insist that they have seen the mercury below zero in this month several times within the last twenty years, while the government reports show that only once in twenty years has the temperature in March been lower. In March, 1891, the mercury fell to 2 degrees above zero. He thinks there is little danger of fruit trees being killed even if it should become much colder. There is now little sap in the trees and when this is the case there is much less danger. When the trees were killed about fourteen years ago the trees were full of sap, and when in February the mercury fell so low the trees were generally killed. Moreover, the ground at that time was covered with deep snow upon which a thick crust had formed, and the reflection of the sun from this crust caused the trees to split open on the south side, thus completing the deadly work of the extreme cold. A fruit man of wide experience says that the fruit buds can stand very severe cold so long as no water gets in them. The water freezing in the buds is sure death to them. Hence a heavy sleet falling upon the trees, followed by intense cold is most to be feared by fruit men.

THE WORLD'S NEWS.

A \$100,000 fire occurred in Johnstown, of flood fame, yesterday morning.

The "Christian Crusade" is the name suggested by Ballington Booth for the new evangelical movement, which the former commander of the Salvation Army in America has pledged himself to lead. It is said he will at once establish a paper in opposition to the famous War Cry, and it will be "up to date" in all evangelical matters.

Mayor Sutro of San Francisco was furious when he heard of the seizure by the postoffice authorities of his communications to the congressmen and senators at Washington warning them of the schemes of Huntington to compass the passage of the funding bill. His anger was occasioned not so much by the stoppage of the letters, as from the fact that he had not been notified by the postmaster of the seizure. He considered that the holding of the letters had caused the loss of valuable time in the fight against the funding bill, and that he should have been told that the department considered the envelopes objectionable so that he might have devised other means of placing them in the hands of the members of congress. He said: "This will not stop the bombardment of members of congress whom we believe capable of giving away to railroad influence. I could have made millions by combining with Huntington in his iniquitous schemes, but I would not do it, and now he is resorting to all sorts of trickery and lies to break down the influence I have brought to bear against him. That man is the biggest liar in America today, and the majority of the people in this country know it."

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ALL ITALY EXCITED

Defeat in Abyssinia Worse Than First Reported.

OVER FIVE THOUSAND KILLED

The Wounded Feared to Have Met a Horrible Fate—Great Clamor Against Crispi.

ROME, March 4.—The kingdom of Italy is filled with excitement, grief and anger almost beyond description. Every dispatch from Massowah adds to the gravity of the disaster to the Italian army at Adowa, Alesis. When the first news of General Baratieri's defeat reached the city, report had it that only 500 men had been killed. Then yesterday afternoon he number ran up to 3,000 killed, and 60 pieces of artillery captured. This morning's dispatches place the number of killed in the battle and the long harassing retreat, which followed, at 5,000. It is believed not even these figures tell the full extent of the disaster.

No mention is made of the wounded, and there is good reason, based on stories of recent Italian defeats by Abyssinians, to believe those who fell wounded during the retreat of over 50 miles met a more horrible fate than those killed on the spot.

Throughout the night the garrison here was kept under arms, and mounted patrols traversed the principal streets. The streets were filled with people until daybreak, and after early morning every public place was crowded with excited men and women. Several disturbances which called for police interference occurred today, and indications are that the people are assuming a most threatening attitude, not only in Rome but throughout Italy. Demonstrations against Crispi's ministry and even against the crown are reported from the provinces, in spite of the fact that the authorities were straining every nerve to suppress all alarming news.

Later in the day news from the provinces became more alarming. It was stated that in a number of places the police were unable to cope with the populace, and troops had to be called on to restore order. The soldiers, however, appear to have been as helpless as the police and in several places the crowds were fired upon.

At Milan the troops, after vainly trying to disperse a mob, were obliged to fire. This increased the excitement. The troops were stoned and had to clear the public square at the point of the bayonet.

Dispatches from Venice say last night a crowd assembled at Plaza St. Mark, and speeches were made condemning the military authorized to try General Baratieri by court martial. There was another popular demonstration against the government this morning, and the mob was dispersed by the police with the greatest difficulty after a number of arrests had been made.

At Padua today a mob marched through the streets hooting the government officials and crying for the downfall of the Crispi Ministry.

At Verona there was a similar demonstration. It is believed that nothing short of the downfall of Signor Crispi and the dispatch of strong reinforcements to Africa will satisfy the public clamor.

Shortly before noon it was announced that General Baratieri had been recalled to Rome, and his conduct of the present campaign and his defeat of Adowa will be inquired into. Socialists declare the general should be shot as an example to others, and the minister of war should share his fate.

The army reserves of 1872, numbering about 80,000 men, are being called to the standard, but it is feared there will be serious rioting when the men muster in large bodies.

News of the death of Generals Allertone and Dabormida has been confirmed. It is believed over 500 other Italian officers of lesser rank have been slain.

HELD BY THE POSTMASTER.

Mayor Sutro's Messages Refused Passage Through the Mails.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 4.—On orders from postoffice department headquarters at Washington a large number of letters sent out by Mayor Sutro's bureau of information, which he has been using to warn the nation's representatives at Washington of the schemes of C. P. Huntington, have been seized by Postmaster McCoppin and refused passage through the mails.

Shortly after the story had been printed that the concurrent resolution passed by the last legislature against the Riley funding bill had failed to reach the eyes for which it was intended, the bureau began sending out fac-

similes of a cartoon representing Huntington holding the resolution behind his back to prevent members of congress from seeing it.

Across the top of the envelopes was printed in bold red letters: "C. P. Huntington would not steal a red-hot stove."

The letters had hardly reached Washington when various members of the senate and house sent complaints to the postoffice department objecting to such missives being delivered to them, and asking protection for the future.

A telegram was sent to San Francisco instructing Postmaster McCoppin to stop all such letters delivered at the office under his charge for mailing. This was accordingly done, and several envelopes bearing the words to which the department objects are now held in McCoppin's care.

Republican County Convention.

A Republican county convention for the county of Wasco, state of Oregon, is called to meet in Dalles City, in said county, on Saturday, March 28, 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following county officers: One county judge, county commissioner, county clerk, county sheriff, county treasurer, county assessor, county school superintendent, county coroner and county surveyor, and also precinct officers for the several precincts, and seven delegates to the state and second district congressional conventions, and to transact such other business as may properly come before such convention. The convention will consist of 73 delegates, chosen by the several precincts; and the several precincts of the county, will be entitled to representation in said convention as follows:

- | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|---|
| Antelope..... | 6 Falls..... | 5 |
| Bakeoven..... | 2 Kingsley..... | 2 |
| Baldwin..... | 2 Mosier..... | 3 |
| Bigelow..... | 6 Nansene..... | 2 |
| Columbia..... | 2 Oak Grove..... | 2 |
| Dechutes..... | 2 Ramsey..... | 2 |
| Dufur..... | 3 Trevitt..... | 4 |
| East Dalles..... | 7 Tygh..... | 2 |
| Eight Mile..... | 2 Wamic..... | 3 |
| East Hobd River..... | 3 West Dalles..... | 5 |
| West Hood River..... | 6 | |

The same being one delegate-at-large from each precinct, and one delegate for every twenty-five votes, and one for every fraction over one-half of twenty-five votes cast for the Republican candidate for Governor at the election in June, 1894.

Primaries to elect the delegates in each of the several precincts will be held on March 21, 1896. In East Dalles precinct the polls will be located at the Wasco Warehouse, and William Butts, Frank Creighton and Horace Rice will act as judges at said election; in Bigelow precinct the polls will be located at the office of William Michell, F. D. Bronson, J. E. Barnett and H. Chrisman will act as judges at said election; in Trevitt precinct the polls will be located at the County Court room in said precinct, and F. Vogt, Thos. Haslem and C. L. Phillips will act as judges of said election; in West Dalles precinct the polls will be located at the City Mills, and Charles Schmidt, T. A. Hudson and H. J. Learned will act as judges at said election. The polls in each of said four precincts will be kept open from 12 o'clock m. to 7 o'clock p. m. for the reception of votes. The polls in each of the other precincts in the county will be located at the usual places at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., and will be conducted in the usual manner for holding primary elections. J. M. PATTERSON, Chairman Rep. County Comm. HAYWARD RIDDELL, Secy Comm.

Notice of Special School Meeting.

Notice is hereby given to the legal voters of school district No. 12, of Wasco county, state of Oregon, that the annual school meeting for the said school district for the election of directors and clerk, will be held at the office of Wm. Michell, on Third street, in The Dalles, Oregon, to begin at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and continue until 6 o'clock in the afternoon of the 9th day of March, 1896.

The meeting is called for the purpose of electing one director for said district for the term of three years, and one clerk for the term of one year. Said election to be by ballot and the polls will remain open from 2 o'clock p. m. until 6 p. m. of said 9th day of March, 1896, A. D.

Dated this 27th day of February, 1896. S. B. ADAMS, Chairman Board of Directors. Attest: E. JACOBSEN, District Clerk. 128-d10t

The blue-bird is hailed as a harbinger of spring. It is also a reminder that a blood-purifier is needed to prepare the system for the debilitating weather to come. Listen and you will hear the birds singing: "Take Ayer's Sarsaparilla in March, April, May."

THE ITALIAN CABINET

Ministers Have Sent in Their Resignations.

THE KING HAS ACCEPTED THEM

Steps Being Taken to Form a New Cabinet—Latest News From Cuba.

ROME, March 5.—The official and private residences of the cabinet ministers, the royal palace, the embassies and all important public buildings here were guarded by troops throughout the night, and the soldiers were still on duty this morning.

In spite of the strong force of troops and police about the chamber of deputies today it was with difficulty that order was maintained. The soldiers and police were frequently jostled by the excited populace, and had it not been for the great forbearance displayed by the authorities, many disturbances would have occurred. The crowds about Monte Citorio, upon which the chamber of deputies stands, now and again raised the cry "Down with the government!" "Death to Baratieri!" and from the galleries a number of persons were ejected by the police for uttering similar cries.

Almost immediately after the appearance of the premier, who was greeted by cheering by some of his supporters, and by cries of derision from his opponents, he announced that the cabinet had resigned and the king accepted its resignation. The announcement was followed by cheers, which were taken up by the crowds outside, and echoed far and wide. Some moments elapsed before the cheering subsided, and even then the excited shouts of the leftists continued for a time.

Crispi gazed calmly upon the shouting deputies, as if such a demonstration was quite an ordinary occurrence, and when again able to make himself heard, added: "The ministers will remain at their posts until their successors are appointed."

More cheers and shouts of disapproval followed, after which the president of the chamber asked the house to adjourn until the crown had decided upon the successors of the ministers. The leftists raised a storm of protest against the proposition, saying the government should be impeached, and that the public were entitled to know who was responsible for the disaster in Abyssinia, and there was no excuse for not making public promptly all the facts in the possession of the ministers. But when the protests had been exhausted, the house adjourned, pending the appointment of a new cabinet.

After the adjournment of the chamber the plaza of Monte Citorio and the adjacent streets remained filled with excited crowds until they were dispersed by the police and soldiers, who occupied all approaches to the house of parliament.

Signor Crispi, after leaving the chamber of deputies made a similar statement in the senate, which adjourned sine die.

King Humbert has already consulted several statesmen regarding the formation of a new cabinet. Among those sent for by his majesty are Marquis di Rudini, Viscount Venosta and General Ricotte.

The war office today admitted that "at least 150 Italian officers were killed," but the officials still refuse to admit that over 5,000 men were killed. They say, however, that "they believe that 8,500 Italian troops, and 8,000 native troops in the Italian service, were engaged, and that nearly all the artillery, ammunition and supplies fell into the hands of the enemy."

AT HAVANA'S GATES.

Maceo Within Sight of the Cuban Capital.

NEW YORK, March 5.—A special from Havana says: Nobody has paid much attention to reports from the field lately. Washington and Madrid have been the sole centers of interest. Yet, within a few days, Gomez and Maceo have achieved other successes in the face of strong opposing



THE BEST SPRING MEDICINE

Is SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR—don't forget to take it. The Liver gets sluggish during the Winter, just like all nature, and the system becomes choked up by the accumulated waste, which brings on Malaria, Fever and Ague and Rheumatism. You want to wake up your Liver now, but be sure you take SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR to do it. It also regulates the Liver—keeps it properly at work, when your system will be free from poison and the whole body invigorated. You get THE BEST BLOOD when your system is in A1 condition, and that will only be when the Liver is kept active. Try a Liver Remedy once and note the difference. But take only SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR—it is SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR which makes the difference. Take it in powder or in liquid already prepared, or make a tea of the powder; but take SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR. You'll find the RED Z on every package. Look for it.

J. H. Zella & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

columns, which have made the world wonder how it can be done.

General Weyler, apparently believing he had driven them to their stronghold in the everglades of Cienega de Scapata, has been hurrying thousands of troops into Santa Clara by land and sea with one purpose of hemming the enemy in at that point. General Pando, in command in Santa Clara, only awaited the arrival of these troops to strike hard blows. But Gomez and Maceo having left in the everglades' hospitals all their wounded and ill, taken east from their raids in the western provinces, strengthened their forces with new troops fresh from Puerto Principe and San Diego, and then, while the Spanish battalions were en route to catch them, they unexpectedly turned west again, slipping past all obstructions with only a few skirmishes.

Now Gomez is in the heart of Matanzas and Maceo is once more almost in the gates of the capital. Trains have been fired on just beyond the city on the Matanzas road and Monday night there was a sharp skirmish only three miles beyond the suburb of Jesus del Monte, a settlement to which Havana horse-cars and omnibuses make regular trips. There was no official report of the affair given out.

A FULL DAY'S WORK.

What a New England Farmer Accomplished.

Lost some one should think an Aroostook farmer's life too free and easy, the Parkhurst correspondent of the Fort Fairfield Beacon gives this account of an average day's work during the potato-digging season: "I went to bed at 11 p. m. with the conviction that I must get up at 4 a. m. (local time). Awoke when the clock struck 2 and dared not go to sleep again for fear of sleeping over. Jumped out of bed at 4 o'clock, ran to the barn, dressed myself as I went, and fed and harnessed four horses; ran to the house and woke the old woman (for good reasons farmers' wives often sleep with the hired girl through potato digging); ran to the spring and back twice; greased the double wagon; mended a check rein; unloaded four barrels and a basket of potatoes and dumped 16 barrels; 5, woke up the crew; 5:30, breakfast; 5:35, ran to the barn again, got the horses on the wagon and started for the factory; 6, arrived at factory, horses stalling, two acres of teams ahead of me; everybody swearing; 6:30, lit my pipe; 7, gave some of the boys a lesson in careless language; 8, lit my pipe again; 9, went into the boarding house and tried to buzz the cook; 10, told a big yarn; 11, stole a bottle of whiskey; 12:30, got unloaded, full as a starch factory, and ran the horses all the way home, arriving at 1: had a row with a Frenchman and forgot to eat dinner; 2, chased four Arab peddlers out of the field, then hauled potatoes to the cellar till 7; 8, had supper, unharnessed and cared for the horses, went to the spring twice more, shoveled potatoes in cellar till 9:30, got a chance to kiss the hired girl twice; 10, went to bed happy."

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

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