

ADDRESSED TO SPAIN

Important Document Drafted by Secretary Olney.

CLEVELAND NOW CONSIDERING IT

Speculation Rife Concerning the Exact Contents of the Document—Existing Conditions Deplored.

St. Louis, April 10.—A special to the Globe-Democrat from Washington says: A document of great moment was drafted at the state department on Monday and was carried by Secretary Olney, in person, to the White House. It has been before the president ever since. Several times the secretary has been sent for and has been closeted with the president. General Schofield, in whose knowledge of the inter-relations of civil and military law the president has much confidence, has been called to these conferences.

The document relates to Cuba. It marks out the immediate course which Mr. Olney thinks the United States should take, and to which desires the president to commit himself. The president has deliberated upon the matter, and it is now thought he has reached a conclusion which will be made known to the full cabinet today.

Various rumors prevail as to the exact character of this document. There is reason to believe that it is addressed to the Spanish government; that it deplores the existing conditions in Cuba, and that it expresses the earnest desire of this country for a speedy settlement on terms honorable to both Spanish and revolutionists.

The document it is said, suggests that President Cleveland act as mediator between Spain and the revolutionists.

A HUSBAND'S CRIME.

Murdered His Wife and Children, and Then Suicided.

MUSKOGON, Mich., April 10.—News has been received from Pentwater of a bold attempt on the life of William O. Sands, president of the Sands & Maxwell Lumber Company, last night. When he was within a few yards of home, H. B. Minchall jumped from behind a corner and commenced shooting at him. Sands ran across the street to his home, the would-be assassin keeping up the fire. Five shots were fired, three hitting him in the right arm and one in the leg.

Minchall immediately went home, shot his wife and two children, and then took his own life.

The officers found Minchall's residence locked, and broke in the door. A horrible sight was presented. Mrs. Minchall was lying on the floor of the sitting-room with a bullet hole in her temple. Near her was the dead body of her daughter, Ruby, about 18 years old. In the corner lay Minchall, with an empty revolver clutched in his hand. He, too, was dead. In an adjoining bedroom were found the bodies of George, aged 4 and his infant brother. They were in bed together, and death evidently came upon them while they slept. The motive for Minchall's crime is a mystery, but it is thought the inquest, now in progress, will clear the matter.

Minchall was an insurance agent and an attorney. He left a long letter, the gist of which is that Sands promised him all his company's business and now demanded a third of the commission. Minchall was badly involved, and his extreme love for his family prompted him to kill them rather than see them suffer.

BROUGHT TO A CRISIS.

President Said to Have Addressed a Note to Spain.

CHICAGO, April 11.—A dispatch to the Times-Herald from Washington says: At last President Cleveland has taken action in behalf of Cuba. He has made to Spain a formal proposition that the good offices of the United States be accepted in mediation between that country and her rebellious colony in the West Indies. This proposition was made in a cablegram of instructions to our minister at Madrid, Mr. Hannis Taylor, which was dispatched today. No diplomatic dispatch of equal importance has left this capital since Secretary Olney's note to the British government on the Venezuela boundary question was sent last summer. It brings to a crisis the relations between the United States and Spain, which have been unsettled since the outbreak of the Cuban rebellion.

The note thoroughly explains the attitude of the United States, and the reasons which have led to this action. The principal points of the dispatch are: First—The president offers the good

offices of the United States government in mediation between Spain and the insurgents, with a view to a settlement of the trouble and to bring about peace in Cuba.

Second—The note recalls the correspondence between this government and Spain at the time of the 10-years' war, when President Grant and Sec. Fish proposed mediation and the Spanish government, though declining to accept it, promised certain reforms in Cuba. The fact that the United States was in part instrumental in bringing about that settlement, and the charge that the Spanish government had not kept its promise are given as the reasons why the United States now has a right to be heard in the case.

Third—It is pointed out that the present rebellion in Cuba has assumed a much more serious aspect than any former insurrection, the insurgents having apparently taken possession of the island, except Havana, and a small section roundabout.

Spain is assured of the fact that the United States is actuated by only disinterested motives and by a desire through friendship to bring about a more pacific and satisfactory state of affairs in the island. Spain is urged to accept our good offices in the spirit in which they are tendered, and the hope is expressed that the Spanish government will see its way to granting reform in Cuba.

The president does not ask Spain to grant the independence of Cuba, nor does he suggest that home rule be accorded the people of that island. He leaves all these questions to be discussed after Spain shall have expressed a willingness to accept mediation.

Democratic State Convention.

The following business was transacted, conclusive of our report of yesterday:

J. A. Donthit presented the appended amendment to the 14th section of the platform and resolutions, which was adopted:

"We favor the preservation of the salmon industry of the state by abolishing the fish wheels below the lower cascades of the Columbia, and all fishtraps and small mesh gear and denounce the Republican party of the state for refusing to keep its pledge to afford such urgent relief."

The next order of business was the nomination of presidential electors, resulting in the naming of Dr. Oglistee, of Wasco; Edward Kilfeather, of Multnomah; J. M. Carroll, of Union, and John Burnett, of Benton.

The next order of business was the nomination of alternate delegates to the national convention, and the plums fell to B. Geither, George C. Stont, of Multnomah; F. S. Harding, of Yamhill; P. Derby, of Marion; Pierce Riggs, of Polk; G. W. Smith of Klamath; J. W. Morrow of Morrow; T. H. Crawford, of Union.

Prior to the ratification of the nominees of the district convention, John Burnett, of Wasco, was nominated judge of the supreme court.

In the congressional caucus of the first district General H. B. Compton withdrew, and Jefferson Meyers, of Linn, was nominated. In the second district A. S. Bennett, of Wasco, received the congressional nomination.

Up to a late hour the following judicial district nominations were ratified:

First—District Attorney—S. S. Pentz.

Second—District Attorney—J. M. Upton.

Third—District Attorney—S. L. Hayden.

Fourth—Circuit Judge, G. E. Chamberlain; district attorney, M. L. Pipes.

Fifth—District Attorney—J. E. Hedges.

Sixth—Circuit Judge, T. G. Halley; district attorney, G. W. Rea.

Seventh—District Attorney—J. H. Cradlebaugh.

Eighth—District Attorney—Samuel White.

Ninth judicial district—District Attorney, C. A. Sweek, of Harney county, Union and Wallawa counties—Joint Senator, D. A. McAllister.

Washington, Tillamook and Columbia counties—Joint Senator, W. B. Dillard, of Columbia county.

Yamhill and Tillamook counties—Joint Representative, George Cohn.

Union and Umatilla counties—Joint Senator, James H. Raley, of Pendleton.

Wasco and Sherman counties—Joint Senator, J. W. Armsworthy. James B. Crossen, for board of equalization.

Wasco and Sherman counties—Joint Representatives, V. C. Lewis, of Wasco and F. A. Seufert, of Wasco.

Grant and Harney counties—Joint Representative, Everfett Hicks.

If there is any one thing that needs to be purified, it is politics, so the reformers say, and many agree thereto. But blood tells, and as a blood purifier and liver corrector Simmons Liver Regulator is the best medicine. "I use it in preference to any other."—So wrote Mr. S. H. Hysell, of Middleport, Ohio. And Dr. D. S. Russell, of Farmville, Va., writes, "It fulfills all you promise for it."

THE FISHING TROUBLE

Gov's Lord and McGraw in Consultation.

RIGHTS MUST BE PROTECTED

Governor Lord Returns Home and Says the Laws Must Be Sustained in Protecting Property.

PORTLAND, April 11.—Governor John H. McGraw, of Washington, arrived in this city this morning and went to the Portland hotel. Shortly prior Governor Lord of Oregon, had come in on the Salem train and gone to the same hotel. The meeting of the two governors had been prearranged and the object a discussion of the violent scenes lately enacted at the mouth of the Columbia river, in which gill-net fishermen from Astoria on the Oregon side had crossed in their boats to a point off Ilwaco, Wash., and through a force of numbers compelled the destroying of certain fishtraps owned by citizens of the latter state. Governor McGraw when seen at the hotel by a reporter replied to a question as to his errand by saying: "I have come to consult with Governor Lord as to the best means of proceeding in bringing to justice the perpetrators of the high-handed outrage at the mouth of the Columbia river, where property of citizens of Washington, fully abiding within the law of that state, was destroyed by men coming from the state of Oregon, simply because the methods used in fishing on the Washington side differed from those practiced by the Oregon men."

"My talk with Governor Lord has been eminently satisfactory, he being emphatic in his declaration that the law will be enforced, and that such persons who may have participated in the destroying of fishtraps at Ilwaco will be promptly rendered on requisition, and the sheriff and prosecuting attorney of Pacific county are prepared to identify any of the principals."

"You have placed members of the Washington National Guard at Ilwaco?"

"Yes. From the showing made by Sheriff Roney, I considered it my duty to send to the scene a sufficient force to administer the law and protect the property of citizens. This is not a question of fishing or the likes or dislikes of a certain set of fishermen. It re-olves itself into the right of people to pursue their lawful avocations. That this might be assured, I ordered 43 men, selected from three companies of the W. N. G., sent to Ilwaco. The men were dispatched by the way of South Bend, and arrived at the mouth of the river Thursday night, since when there has been no further trouble."

"What traps were destroyed and what damage resulted?"

"At the present speaking it is hardly possible for me to estimate the damage though lacking exact knowledge of the cost of the property involved," replied Governor McGraw. "Three piledrivers were set adrift, one of which proved a total loss, the other two being recovered in a damaged condition by tugs. A trap which was lawfully operated in 1895, was demolished and the piles of a new trap were pulled and set adrift."

"I will return to Seattle tonight with confidence that Governor Lord will act promptly and decisively in the matter."

TROUBLE AHEAD FOR ELLIS.

Possible Sound Money Candidate—the Democratic Nominee Declines.

PORTLAND, Or., April 11.—It is likely there will be a sound money candidate for congress in the second district. He may be a Democrat and he may be a Republican, it has not been determined yet. A number of sound money Democrats held a meeting in this city tonight and discussed the advisability of putting a sound money man in the field. It is understood none of the persons present were delegates to the late convention, and should they inaugurate a movement for sound money man they would be viewed in the light of bolters. There is a probability that A. S. Bennett, the nominee for congress, will be asked to withdraw and allow the sound money democrat to put up a candidate against Ellis, the Republican nominee, in the hope of drawing support from the sound money Republicans. In case Bennett refuses to withdraw, it has been pretty well settled that an independent candidate will be put in the field. In the event that the Democrats fail to put up an independent candidate there is a possibility that the sound money Republicans will put up a candidate against Ellis.

Mr. Bennett Withdraws.

PORTLAND, April 11.—A. S. Bennett,

the Democratic nominee for congress in the second district, has declined the nomination.

A LONG-DISTANCE PEDESTRIAN.

A Colored Woman Who Walks and Asks for No Rides.

LA GRANDE, April 12.—Mary N. Childs is the name of a typical negro woman, who is a pedestrian of no mean merit. She reached La Grande about 3 o'clock Friday afternoon from Union on foot. Aunty Childs, as she likes to be called, has walked all the way from New Orleans, traversing all the states bordering the Mississippi, through the Dakotas and Montana. She walked over the Utah & Northern railroad to Pocatella, and reached here via the Short Line.

She is bound for California, asks for no rides, and expects to walk all the way via Portland. She carries an autograph album that is a curiosity in its way, containing appeals to the public to use her kindly, and attesting the veracity of some of the stories she has to tell.

She has no particular mission, and seems to labor under the idea that the Lord has commanded her to travel. In appearance she is a typical Southern colored woman of the slavery days. She is 55 years of age. Her footgear consists of a sort of moccasin, made up of ticking and odds and ends. She smokes an old cob pipe in a way that would indicate perfect contentment with the world at large.

Another Cure for Consumption.

BERLIN, April 11.—Intense interest has been aroused in medical and other circles here by the announcement of a young physician, Erich Langhels, at the International Physicians' congress that he has discovered a new remedy for tuberculosis, named antimicroba. Its principal ingredients it appears are ozone and cod liver oil, applied by subcutaneous injection. In the experiments of the past five years, he explained, the greatest difficulty to overcome was that of keeping ozone-pure and easily available. Of ninety cases of tuberculosis he has treated in the Moabite hospital during the past year all have been cured.

Railway Trains Delayed.

DENVER, April 12.—The storm of last night and today was the most disastrous to railway traffic of the winter. Little snow fell in Denver, but trains on all roads running into the city have been delayed and the Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf was obliged to abandon all its trains on the southern branch. News of almost unprecedented snowfall comes from all points south of here in Colorado and Northern New Mexico.

WILL BE A CLASH SOON.

A Crisis in Cuban Affairs Said to Be Approaching.

NEW ORLEANS, April 13.—The Picayune tomorrow will print the following letter, dated April 5, from its special correspondent at Havana:

The condition of affairs is continuing to draw to a crisis and soon there will be a clash which will either redound to the benefit of the Spaniards or the Cubans. For the past four days no official news has been given out at the captain-general's office, and rumors are received of a battle in which the insurgents were victorious. No details can be learned, but there has been considerable hurrying and scurrying around the palace.

The landing of the expeditions have caused a bad effect here, especially as the coast was supposed to be so well guarded. I am informed of the real details of the Collazo expedition. It seems that while the expedition was landing its arms and ammunition, a cruiser hove in sight and the vessel carrying the expedition put to sea, being pursued by the cruiser, whose searchlight was used to discover the vessel. In the meantime, the force of the coast patrol came up and captured a score of rifle boxes, and carried them to the nearest town, which was Cardenas, and placed them in a warehouse on the outskirts of the town. During the night, the Cuban forces, which were to protect the landing of the expedition, and who had been informed of the presence of the arms, overpowered the guards at the warehouse, and, before reinforcements came, recaptured the arms and carried them away, while a guard of insurgents protected the retreat and held the Spanish troops in check.

There are two absorbing topics at present. One is the attitude of the United States, and the other is the action that President Cleveland will take.

You hear it almost everywhere, and read it in the newspapers, that Simmons Liver Regulator is the best liver remedy, and the best Spring medicine, and the best blood medicine. "The only medicine of any consequence that I use is Simmons Liver Regulator."—So wrote Mr. E. A. Cobb, of Morgantown, N. C. And W. E. Park, M. D., of Tracy City, Tenn., writes: "Simmons Liver Regulator is the best."

DIPLOMACY IS NEEDED

Trouble With Spain Can Be Easily Averted.

WHAT A CORRESPONDENT LEARNS

Spanish Government Not Trying to Force a War—Cassell Williams' Successor.

New York, April 13.—A dispatch to the Herald from Madrid says:

With the employment of a little diplomacy by the United States the impending trouble with Spain can be averted. Your correspondent is able to state this most authoritatively after conversation with the leaders of the two important parties in Spain. If the United States will approach the Spanish government in a friendly spirit and ask exactly what conditions of autonomy the Spanish government will grant to Cuba before the former government recognizes the insurgents on the island as belligerents, the Spanish will meet such overtures half way.

Senor Sagasta, the liberal leader and former prime minister, said that the Spanish government was certainly not trying to force a war with the United States.

"It has taken," he said, "the utmost precaution to protect the lives and property of American citizens in Spain since this trouble began, all anti-American demonstrations have been promptly stopped and no American, up to the present time, has suffered the least harm."

SCHULZE'S STEALINGS.

Statement By a Prominent Spokane Man—St. Paul Syndicate Swindled.

CHICAGO, April 13.—A special to the Tribune from St. Paul says: Not long ago it was announced that Paul Schulze, general agent of the Northern Pacific land department, who committed suicide at Tacoma, had embezzled \$1,500,000. This revealed the fact that he had taken \$600,000 from a St. Paul syndicate. L. C. Dillman, of Spokane, Wash., the principal member of the syndicate, said last night: "I have for five years been accused of having secured large sums wrongfully from the St. Paul land syndicate which bought the Northern Pacific lands at Spokane, and of which I was general manager. Until now I could say nothing, but the Northern Pacific has sent me a statement that my affairs are straight. Schulze charged the syndicate over \$300,000 more than the directors of the road asked for the Spokane land, which included Cliff Park, Shantytown, and other lands."

"Of the cash that the syndicate paid to Schulze on the original price, \$312,000, he appropriated to his own use \$254,400. Besides this, he got a 40-acre tract of land valued at \$30,000, and he was to get about \$300,000 more of a personal rake-off. I have presented a claim against the company for \$580,000 in land that I was forced to relinquish through the cancellation of the contract by Schulze, and for \$112,400 that I overpaid the company above the amount of \$200,000 that the directors asked for it. I have assurances from the receivers that a settlement of this claim will be made without recourse to the courts."

"Schulze told me the price of the land was \$823,000, and not a cent less, of which \$200,000 must be cash, and on the rest we could have all the time we wanted. By October, 1892, we had paid \$312,400. A resolution was passed by the board of directors of the road in 1890, and the price at which the land should be sold was fixed at \$200,000, instead of \$823,000. If that should be true, I will have overpaid somebody \$769,000 before the deal is closed."

The Bomb Was Genuine.

NEW YORK, April 13.—A package addressed to Theodore Roosevelt, at police headquarters, and marked "Medicine," was brought to the general postoffice today by a collector of mail from the downtown boxes. A postoffice employee tore off the wrappings at one end, revealing the heads of several matches and bits of fuse.

An examination showed that by a vigorous tearing apart of the wrapping paper, the matches would be ignited and

set off the fuse, which entered a large cracker, filled with powder. The bomb was genuine, though not so dangerous as to have proved fatal. It was clumsily made.

SUCCESSFULLY LANDED.

Another Flibustering Expedition Reaches the Cuban Coast.

Key West, April 13.—The steam tug George W. Childs, which became notorious as a filibuster about a year ago, is once more in the service of the Cubans, and on Friday left Cape Florida with an expedition for the island. The Cubans have been fitting out this expedition for some weeks, and it is one of the best equipped that has yet left the United States. The party was commanded by Colonel Juan Monson, and there were 100 men in the party, half of whom were Americans. The Cubans have been storing arms and ammunition on Cape Florida for three weeks. Many of the arms were brought here by steamer, and then taken in schooners to the Cape. The schooner Cora Lee took two cargoes from this place, and the Dollie three. The steamer Three Friends, of Jacksonville, which passed down the coast a few days ago, also left a lot of arms on the Cape. It is said that 4000 rifles, 50,000 cartridges, five Gatling guns and a large number of pistols and machetes were stored there.

The tug Childs left here on Thursday, ostensibly to bring a disabled schooner to port, but the vessel proceeded to Cape Florida, took the munitions and men on board, and sailed for Cuba. It is reported she effected a landing on the Pinar del Rio Coast, being met by a detachment from Maceo's army.

The Spanish vice-consul here learned of the expedition and informed the United States authorities, who ordered a revenue cutter to look out for the filibuster. The cutter proceeded to Cape Florida and sighted the Childs as the latter was making off. The cutter gave chase, but the Childs, being very fleet, was soon out of reach and the United States vessel returned to port. It is said the Washington authorities have ordered no seizures to be made except within the marine limits.

Spanish Press Faultfinding.

LONDON, April 13.—A Madrid dispatch to the Standard says:

The press here evinces ill humor because American juries have acquitted the captains of notorious filibusters intended for Cuba. The Ecopa declares that in the event of a conflict between Spain and America over Cuba, Spanish diplomacy would make the matter a European question, and it insinuates that Spain is sure of European sympathy in such an event.

Drifts Twelve Feet High.

PALMER LAKE, Colo., April 12.—One of the worst snowstorms that has ever visited this town in the memory of the oldest inhabitants, started here about 7:30 last evening, and has been raging furiously ever since. The wind blew 75 miles an hour. The drifts are from 6 to 12 feet high. Pedestrianism is impossible, and the storm shows no signs of abatement. Trains in both directions are delayed between this point and Colorado Springs.

It May Do as Much for You.

Mr. Fred Miller, of Irving, Ill., writes that he had a severe kidney trouble for many years, with severe pains in his back and also that his bladder was affected. He tried many so called kidney cures but without any good result. About a year ago he began to use Electric Bitters and found relief at once. Electric Bitters is especially adapted to cure of all Kidney and Liver troubles and often gives almost instant relief. One trial will prove our statement. Price 50c and \$1.00. At Blakeley & Houghton's Drug Store.

How to Cure Rheumatism.

ARAGO, COOS CO., Oregon, Nov. 10, 1893.—I wish to inform you of the great good Chamberlain's Pain Balm has done my wife. She has been troubled with rheumatism of the arms and hands for six months, and has tried many remedies prescribed for that complaint, but found no relief until she used this Pain Balm; one bottle of which has completely cured her. I take pleasure in recommending it to that trouble. Yours truly, C. A. Bullard. 50 cents and \$1.00 bottles for sale by Blakeley & Houghton's Drug Store.

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