

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Interesting Collection of Current Events In Condensed Form From Both Continents.

An immense land grant has been obtained from Mexico by Japanese, who will shortly launch a big colonization project.

Rev. C. O. Brown, the California minister who figured in the Overman case, has been formally dropped from membership in the Chicago Congregational Association.

The outlook in France is gloomy, and many prominent men fear a downfall of the government may result from the recent agitation.

Dispatches from Guatemala state that anarchy reigns supreme throughout the country, as a direct result of the assassination of President Barrios.

The house library committee has made a favorable report on the bill to appropriate \$10,000 to erect a statue in Monterey, Cal., to Commodore John D. Sloat.

A dispatch to the New York World from Havana says: General Blanco's fiasco in Eastern Cuba, the postponing of the elections, De Lome's retirement, and the recent activity of the insurgents make the outlook black for autonomy and for Spain.

There is a rumor in Havana that the palace authorities have a letter written by Consul-General Lee, the contents of which are as interesting, even exciting, for Spain, as the De Lome letter to Canalejas was for the United States.

There is a general impression among the pan-American diplomats in Washington, says a correspondent, that Costa Rica and Nicaragua are very near war.

The annual report of the civil service commission for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897, has been presented to the president.

The Rhode Island locomotive works of Providence, has filed a petition in insolvency.

C. S. Kellogg, aged 76, was found frozen to death near Reno, Nev., in the Silver Hill mountains.

Potter Palmer, of Chicago, is to build a mansion at Newport which will cost between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000.

A New York Herald dispatch from San Juan del Sur says: Conservative refugees who have been threatening an attack on the government since their failure last September rushed through the village without the slightest warning and surprised the barracks.

Judge Hanford, of the federal court, sitting in Tacoma, has rendered a decision in the case of the Tacoma Grain Company vs. the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company and the Great Northern railway, which is vital importance to wheat growers of the state and shippers.

The fourth session of the 14th parliament of Queen Victoria and the 26th of the United Kingdom, was opened by the commission at 3 o'clock Tuesday after with the customary ceremonies.

Glasgow, Feb. 16.—The British government has invited tenders for four armored cruisers of 21,000 horsepower and about 14,000 tons displacement.

A TERRIBLE DISASTER.

Reported Loss of the Steamship Clara Nevada—Sixty Lives at Stake. Nanaimo, B. C., Feb. 16.—News arrived here from Union at 5:30 o'clock this evening by the Canadian Pacific Navigation steamer Islander, that the fine steel steamer Clara Nevada, which sailed for Skagway from Seattle two weeks ago, was lost with all on board.

The Clara Nevada left Skagway for Juneau on her home trip, February 5, and, when off Seward City, in Berner bay, about 30 miles south of Skagway, she was seen by the inhabitants of Seward City, all ablaze, and from stem to stern was one mass of hungry flames.

The following day the beach was strewn with wreckage, which resembled that of the Clara Nevada. It is feared the unfortunate 40 passengers and the entire crew are lost, as no trace could be found of them along the beach of Berner bay.

The steamer Rustler had left for the scene, but no report from her is obtainable. The Islander reports terrible weather at Skagway and long the coast.

Seattle, Wash., Feb. 16.—In the absence of contrary news, the report of the wreck of the Clara Nevada is credited in this city. The Clara Nevada was commanded by Captain C. H. Lewis, and her crew consisted of 28 men. The officers are: Pilot, Ed Kelly; first officer, Smith; engineer, David Reed; purser, Foster Beck; steward, O'Donnell, and freight clerk George Rogers.

It cannot be ascertained how many passengers the Clara Nevada had aboard, as no report has been received of the number who took passage at Skagway and other Alaskan ports. The Nevada was formerly the Hassler, which was built at Camden, N. J., in 1872 for the United States coast and geodetic survey service.

Morgan's restriction calling upon the president for the reports of United States consuls in Cuba and for information as to whether any agent of the autonomous government in Cuba had been accredited to this government and recognized by it, was adopted without dissent.

Considerable excitement was caused among the members of the house today by the rumor broadly circulated before the house convened that important action relative to Cuba was to be taken.

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STRIFE IN GUATEMALA.

Anarchy Reigns Supreme in That Little Country. New York, Feb. 16.—Dispatches from the Herald correspondent in Guatemala states that anarchy reigns supreme throughout the country, as a direct result of the assassination of President Barrios and the plotting of leaders of various factions to get into power in the republic.

General Mendizabela, who was called upon by the military to assume the presidency, is now marching on the capital, Guatemala City, with a force of troops. Besides the military, General Mendizabela has influential leaders, such as General Najera, behind him.

General Prospero Morales, who with General Fuentes was at the head of the revolution in September, has been called to Guatemala City by President Cabrera to take a position in the new cabinet.

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THROUGH TO LEWISTON

O. R. & N. Said to Be Ready to Extend Its Line

UP SNAKE RIVER FROM WALLULA

Burlington Party Surveying a Route Through Lo Lo Pass—Are Heading for the Coast.

Lewiston, Idaho, Feb. 15.—J. Alexander, a prominent merchant, today received a telegram from a high railroad source that the O. R. & N. would immediately commence operations on an extension of its railroad line to Lewiston. It has been understood to be the boast of the O. R. & N. that when the Northern Pacific entered this field the former company would show a bitter competition, and the information received today is the general subject of discussion on the streets.

The attention given Lo Lo pass by the company recently seems to give substantial support to the belief that that route has been accepted, in which event the road will penetrate the Pierce City mining region and drop down into the Clearwater valley, and by way of Lewiston proceed to Portland, through the Columbia basin, making the shortest transcontinental route to the coast by 36 hours.

RELIEF FOR WHALERS.

News Received From Expedition of the Bear.

Seattle, Feb. 15.—News was received here today from the expedition sent by the government last November on the revenue cutter Bear to relieve the whaling fleet, imprisoned in the Arctic region. The news was brought by the steam schooner Lakme, which left Dutch harbor, Alaska, February 3.

The cabinet had supposed that the prompt acceptance of Senor de Lome's resignation would be sufficient satisfaction for America, the writing of the letter to Canalejas not being an official but a purely private offense.

It has been arranged that the new Spanish minister shall arrive in Washington before the arrival of the delegates from Spain, Cuba and Porto Rico, appointed to participate in the drafting of a commercial treaty, which Premier Sagasta considers to be of the very highest importance.

All rumors about the sending of Spanish ironclads and torpedo-boats to Cuban waters are premature. Spaniards Said to Have Opened Letters. New York, Feb. 16.—It is now known on the highest authority that the real reason for sending the torpedo-boat Cushing to Havana was that the authorities have been tampering with the mail sent to the battle-ship Maine in Havana harbor.

Washington, Feb. 15.—Acting Secretary Meiklejohn today approved the project for the improvement of Yaquina bay, Oregon, and instructions have been telegraphed to Lieutenant Potter, of the engineer office at Portland, in charge of the district, to immediately begin preparation for the detailed plans and specifications which will be advertised as soon as possible.

Yaquina Bay Project.

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Fast Run on Santa Fe.

Topoka, Feb. 15.—The Santa Fe made another remarkable run on its Western division yesterday, eclipsing its former records by several minutes. Train No. 4, the Santa Fe's California Limited, covered the distance from La Junta, Colo., to Dodge City, Kan., 203 miles in 3 hours and 44 minutes.

SPAIN MUST DISAVOW IT.

Formal Repudiation of the De Lome Letter Requested at Madrid.

New York, Feb. 16.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: The De Lome incident is still unsettled. The cipher dispatch received from Minister Woodford was not satisfactory. It was taken to the president by Assistant Secretary Day, and after a short conference between them Mr. Day sent another telegram to Minister Woodford.

It is said that Minister Woodford's cable was a report of his interview with the Spanish minister of foreign affairs, which showed that no direct disclaimer had been made by Spain of that feature of the De Lome letter which has been interpreted to indicate the insincerity of the Spanish government in the matter of autonomy and in the negotiations for a commercial treaty.

Without making any express demand for a disavowal, Minister Woodford is requested by his new instructions to impress upon the Madrid authorities the importance to all concerned of some distinct repudiation of Senor de Lome's declarations, which the president can believe correctly represents the position of the Spanish government.

Mr. McKinley believes that when the Spanish minister of foreign affairs fully appreciates the interpretation which has been put upon Senor de Lome's letter in some quarters of the United States, he will hasten to disavow it. Minister Woodford has been told in a positive way that the president would like to have done; in other words, that he must use delicate diplomacy to secure the end desired, and the president is sincere in the belief that another interview between Minister Woodford and the minister of foreign affairs in Madrid will end the whole trouble.

As far as that feature of the case, the De Lome letter criticizing the president is concerned, the incident is closed. That was established when the state department received Senor Du Bose as charge d'affaires of the Spanish legation to succeed Senor de Lome. The other phase of the letter, the president considers, should very properly be made the subject for further negotiations, in order that Spain should have an opportunity to show that Senor de Lome falsely represented her position when he made the statement he did.

Spain Will Disavow It.

New York, Feb. 16.—The World's Madrid correspondent describing the formal statement of regret at the censure of De Lome's conduct, which he says is about to be made by Foreign Minister Guillon, says the statement will be in the form of a note in reply to a communication from the American government, and will set forth the substance of what the foreign minister said in an interview with United States Minister Woodford, February 10, when the latter submitted the note from the government at Washington informing the Madrid government of Senor de Lome's offense and requesting his recall.

The cabinet had supposed that the prompt acceptance of Senor de Lome's resignation would be sufficient satisfaction for America, the writing of the letter to Canalejas not being an official but a purely private offense.

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Resignation Considered Enough.

Madrid, Feb. 16.—The note from Minister Woodford demanded that Spain should formally disavow the insults to President McKinley contained in Senor de Lome's letter to Senor Canalejas. The cabinet council today, it is reported, decided unanimously to reply to Minister Woodford that Senor de Lome's spontaneous resignation and the terms of the decree accepting it were considered sufficient. It is understood that a long cipher telegram was sent to Washington.

TOLD TO COME HOME

De Lome Recalled by Spanish Cabinet and Queen.

HIS SUCCESSOR NOT YET CHOSEN

The ex-Minister Packing His Trunk for an Early Departure—Admits Writing the Letter.

Madrid, Feb. 14.—At a meeting of the Spanish cabinet, held today, under the presidency of the queen-regent, the minister of foreign affairs read a dispatch from Senor Dupuy de Lome, saying that the published letter to Senor Canalejas was written by him, and tendering his resignation. The cabinet decided to accept his resignation, and he was so notified, the legation to be entrusted to the first secretary.

Senor Sagasta, the premier, and other members of the cabinet, state publicly that the De Lome incident will not affect the relations between Spain and the United States, and that a new envoy competent to conduct the commercial negotiations will be selected.

Regards Himself as a Private Citizen.

Washington, Feb. 14.—The state department this morning gave out for publication the substance of the cablegram sent Saturday to our minister at Madrid in reference to the De Lome letter. The statement was as follows:

There has appeared in the public prints a letter addressed by the Spanish minister to Mr. Canalejas. This letter the minister admits was written by him. It contains expressions concerning the president of the United States of such a character as to terminate the minister's usefulness as a representative of the government to this country.

Up to 10 o'clock de Lome had not received from the Spanish government an acceptance of his resignation, but it is believed it will soon be given, and the minister's official connection with the government as Spanish representative to the termination without the necessity of action by this government by giving the minister his passports.

De Lome Anxious to Go.

New York, Feb. 14.—Diplomatic relations between the United States and Spain through Minister de Lome are at an end, and correspondence will be conducted exclusively through Minister Woodford in Madrid until Spain sends a new minister to Washington, or designates a charge d'affaires, says the Herald's Washington correspondent.

Minister de Lome has cabled his resignation to his government. Assistant Secretary of State Day admitted that this was true, by saying that Minister de Lome did not deny the authenticity of the letter to Canalejas, and by stating that a cablegram had been sent to Minister Woodford in Madrid, the contents of which would not be made public until it had reached its destination.

While no official statement will be made as to the contents of this cablegram until its substance has been communicated to the Spanish minister of foreign affairs, it informs Minister Woodford of the publication of the letter, says that De Lome does not deny its authenticity, and directs him to suggest to the Spanish foreign office that De Lome cannot be regarded as persona grata and to suggest that another minister be sent to Washington.

While naturally regretting the unpleasant incident which has terminated his diplomatic career in Washington, Minister de Lome will not regret being relieved of the onerous duties which have developed upon him as the Spanish representative here during the insurrection in Cuba. As soon as he learned that the letter had been obtained by the junta he realized that its publication would make his official stay in Washington as Spanish minister impossible, and he immediately cabled his resignation. When the letter appeared he again cabled to his government, stating that the letter had been published and reiterating his wish to be relieved.

This is not the first time that De Lome has placed his resignation at the disposal of the Sagasta ministry. When Senor Sagasta came into power, the minister being of the opposing party in Spain, tendered his resignation, and he has offered his resignation again in all on five separate occasions since that time.

Holland Dogs for Alaska.

Tacoma, Wash., Feb. 14.—Thirty dogs direct from Holland were shipped to Alaska today on the bark Shirley.

Japan Refused More Time.

London, Feb. 14.—The Peking correspondent of the Times says: The Japanese minister, Curino, regretfully intimates to the tsung-li-yamen the inability of his government, in regard to the obligations contracted by Japan, to grant an extension of the time for payment of the war indemnity. Though no official statement has been issued, the negotiations for a loan from British sources are regarded as having failed.

SPAIN SUES FOR PEACE.

Negotiations Have Been Opened With the Insurgents.

Havana, via Key West, Feb. 15.—It was resolved at a meeting of the cabinet, to open negotiations with the insurgents in the belief that the resolution could not be suppressed by force of arms. Anticipating that the insurgents would not accept the new terms, it was resolved that the colonial government would open negotiations, thus saving the Madrid government from the responsibility. The following propositions were formally tendered to the insurgents:

- "First—The volunteers will be dissolved and a Cuban militia formed.
"Second—The insurgent colonels and generals will be recognized.
"Third—Cuba will be called on to pay only \$100,000,000 out of the \$600,000,000 indebtedness due for both wars.
"Fourth—Cuba will pay \$2,000,000 a year for the crown list.
"Fifth—Cuba will make her own treaties without interference by the Madrid government.
"Sixth—Spanish products will have a 10 per cent margin of protection over similar products from other countries.
"Seventh—No exiles or deportations will be made, even in war time, to Spain, Africa or penal settlements elsewhere.
"Eight—Death sentences for rebellion shall be abolished.
"Nine—Martial law cannot be ordered by the captain-general without the assent of both the house and senate, if those bodies are in session, or without the assent of a majority of the cabinet, if the house and senate are not in session.
"Tenth—The archbishop of Santiago de Cuba shall always be a native Cuban.
"Eleventh—The actual insurgent party shall have three seats in the first cabinet.
"Twelfth—An armistice of 15 days shall be granted for the discussion of the terms of peace."

These terms are accepted by the autonomist party in full, with the exception of Senors Galvez, Montero, Zayas and Delonte. A GENERAL WALK-OUT. Textile Workers in New England Vote to Strike.

Boston, Feb. 15.—At a meeting in this city of 55 representatives of textile unions in New England, it was unanimously voted to recommend that all unions call out the operatives in every cotton mill in New England.

The resolution was practically the outcome of the recommendation which President Gompers made to the Federation of Labor last Sunday, in which he urged the different unions to unite on some settled policy on the mill situation in New England.

Today, the representatives of the various national textile associations assembled and for four hours discussed the situation from every standpoint. The primary object of the meeting was to devise some methods of rendering assistance to the New Bedford strikers. It was pointed out that if the strikers at New Bedford could hold out for four weeks without receiving more than 20 cents per operative per week in the way of outside assistance, other mill operatives could stand a similar strain, and that if all went out it would precipitate a crisis that would have to be met within a short time by the manufacturers.

It now remains for the unions to take action, but what this action will be is a matter of conjecture. If all should acquiesce and vote to strike, 47,000 operatives would undoubtedly cease work, and the manufacture of cotton goods throughout New England would be at a standstill.

Crime of a Jealous Husband.

Ogden, Utah, Feb. 15.—Last night Jack Douglass, of Ogden, shot and instantly killed his wife Emily, at Huntsville, in Ogden valley. He then turned the gun on himself and tried three times to end his own life, but without success. The action was the result of jealous rage.

Moline, Ill., Feb. 15.—The Auditorium opera-house, with its contents was destroyed by fire this evening. Adjoining store buildings also suffered from fire and water. The total loss is estimated at \$80,000. The flames cut off egress from the Auditorium, and there were several thrilling rescues by ropes and ladders. The building contained the large plant of the Porter Printing Company, Electric laundry, Commercial heating plant, etc. Arnold's "Funmakers" troupe lost their entire outfit. The loss is covered by insurance. Half a dozen persons who were in the building narrowly escaped death.