

OREGON CITY ENTERPRISE.

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IS NOT A CANDIDATE

Blaine Writes a Letter to Chairman Clarkson.

FRANK, UNEQUIVOCAL STATEMENT

How Blaine's Declination is Regarded—Comments of the Press Upon It.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Secretary James G. Blaine has finally spoken. Under date of yesterday he has written Chairman Clarkson, of the republican national committee, formally announcing he is not a candidate for the republican presidential nomination. The full text of his letter is:

"I am not a candidate for the presidency, and my name will not go before the republican national convention for nomination. I make this announcement in due season. To those who have tendered me their support I owe sincere thanks, and am most grateful for their confidence. They will, I am sure, make an earnest effort in the approaching contest, which is rendered especially important by reason of the industrial and financial policies of the government being at stake. The popular decision on these issues is of great moment, and will be of far-reaching consequence."

New York, Feb. 8.—The Herald says this morning, referring to Blaine's letter, that it eliminates from the political campaign a very important element; that the republicans have lost their strongest man and the democrats' shrewdest opponent has retired. The democrats have a large number of men who certainly can run against Harrison.

The Tribune says: The announcement will cause sorrow and disappointment to thousands of republicans. Certainly that foremost citizen of the country will not be the next president, and the presumption that he will never secure that great office cannot fail to affect the multitude of his fellow citizens with a keen sense of personal grief. Blaine had a perfect right to allow his name to be used in connection with the presidency while holding the office of secretary of state, and Harrison and he had no misunderstanding on the subject.

New York, Feb. 10.—Chauncey M. Depew said Mr. Blaine's letter was certainly the most important announcement that has been made in this presidential canvass. Blaine was certain of the nomination. There would have been no name put in opposition against him. He is still in a position to largely dictate the choice of the convention. The devotion of the party to Blaine, both in its leadership and rank and file, has prevented the serious consideration of any other candidacy except the natural discussion of the renomination of President Harrison. "This letter," Mr. Depew added, "makes almost certain the nomination of Harrison."

GRAIN EXPORT TRADE.

A Recognized Authority's Figures Show an Enormous Increase.

New York, Feb. 6.—W. E. Ferguson, of the New York Produce Exchange, a recognized authority on statistics of the grain export trade of this port, has just made his annual report. Tables compiled show an enormous increase in the grain export trade of New York and the dwindling away of the American ocean marine, the American merchant flag being driven off the seas by Great Britain. The completeness with which steam has superseded sail in the ocean-carrying trade, may be seen from the fact that of 1238 vessels, which carried cargoes of grain from this port during 1891, only fifteen were sailing vessels. There was shipped from New York during 1891 68,223,528 bushels of American grain to the hungry mouths of Europe. Not included in this were 260,377 bushels of buckwheat, which appears in the statistics for the first time, buckwheat never having been exported before in any quantity. Of 1238 shiploads, only twenty-five were carried under the American flag. There were only four American steamers left in the grain-carrying trade. These were old passenger steamers of the late American line, which used to run from Philadelphia under control of the Pennsylvania railroad. Great Britain has the lion's share of the world's carrying trade and no less than 792 shiploads left this port under the British flag last year.

Money Order Facilities.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Postmaster-General Wanamaker has issued an order giving money order facilities to all post-offices where the compensation of the postmaster reaches \$200 per annum.

By using Hall's Hair Renewer, gray faded or discolored hair assumes the natural color of youth, and grows luxuriant and strong, pleasing everybody.

THE GARZA AFFAIR.

Determined to Drive the Revolutionist Out of the Country.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The Garza movement along the Mexican border is giving the officials of the war department considerable trouble just at present. No secret is made of their disappointment that Garza is still at large in American territory, and that his operations cannot be confined exclusively to Mexican territory. Garza and his followers are known to have received aid and sympathy from Mexican residents in the vicinity of Rio Grande, and the fact that the United States troops were unable to capture the revolutionist is in large measure attributed to the deceptions practiced upon them by these people. General Grant, acting secretary of war, and General Schofield had a conference with the president on the subject today, and it is understood it was decided to take vigorous action to capture Garza and his followers and drive them out of this country. Senator Romeo, the Mexican minister, also had a talk with Secretary Blaine on the same subject today, and was assured that the department would do its utmost to preserve the neutrality laws.

CHANGES IN NAVAL OFFICERS.

Captain Schley is Transferred from the Command of the Baltimore.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—There were some important orders issued from the navy department today. Captain Schley is relieved from command of the cruiser Baltimore and placed on duty in charge of the third lighthouse district, with headquarters at Staten Island N. Y., relieving Captain H. F. Picking, who is ordered to command the cruiser Charleston. Captain Remy is relieved from his command, and granted two months' leave of absence. The Baltimore is to be commanded by Commander William Whitehead, who is at present on duty at the Boston navy yard. He will leave that post, and will take command of the vessel as soon as he can make the journey across the continent. Both the Baltimore and Charleston are at San Francisco. It was stated at the navy department this morning that these orders had no bearing upon the Chilean episode, as the relief of Captains Schley and Remy was a matter of rule, those officers having already served more than the regulation time as commanders of vessels.

THE LOUISIANA ELECTION.

A Stock of Rifles and Ammunition Laid in to Argue the Matter.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 6.—The arrival of about 500 rifles and 2000 pounds of ammunition, consigned to Colonel Crandall, chairman of the democratic committee, on the steamship El Paso from New York was noted yesterday morning by the Delta accompanied by strong editorial remarks concluding as follows:

"The Winchester in the hands of the hireling oppose the Winchester in the hands of the freeman. Let every crack of a lottery rifle wake an answering echo to the report of an anti-lottery gun. If the hoodlums of New Orleans appear in the streets of this city armed with weapons placed in their hands by this lottery company, sweep them from the face of the earth. If the streets of New Orleans are to be reddened with blood, let it not be alone the blood of her good citizens. If wholesale murder has been resolved on by the lottery, let the people resolve on wholesale executions."

Trial for Timber Stealing.

BOISE CITY, Feb. 6.—In the trial of J. H. Stone today a witness named Gilles swore that Stone told him he was to pay \$100 to a special agent for permitting him to take timber from the land which had not been proved. From the Gilles claim Stone took 2037 logs, or over 1,000,000 feet. At Spokane they were sealed by Stone at 750,000 feet. Gilles had to sue Stone for payment of the logs, as the latter refused to pay until Gilles had a permit. He had already taken logs, however. A McDonald testified that he had a pre-emption of his own from which Stone, without his permission, cut 150,000 feet of logs. Later on Stone paid for a portion of the logs. The jury trying the case is closely watched, and at night the jurors are locked up.

Fighting in Guatemala.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 8.—Mail advices from the City of Guatemala contain an account of the election fights occurring January 12. They started by an attempt to seize the ballot boxes, and the troops as well as police, interred. Over sixty persons were killed and 100 wounded. At the time of writing, more fighting was going on.

Legal blanks at the ENTERPRISE office.

WORK OF FLAMES.

Twenty Lives Lost in a New York Hotel Fire.

A MILLION BURNED IN MEMPHIS.

Many Unidentified Remains Taken from the Hotel Ruins—Cause of the Fire Unknown.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 8.—A most disastrous conflagration, which is still raging at midnight with unabated fury, broke out in the building No. 229 Main street, occupied by the Bruce-Bran Hat Company. The building, which was of six stories, was soon seen by the firemen to be doomed, and all their efforts were concentrated in an endeavor to save adjoining property. They were unsuccessful, however. At 10:15 the Bruce-Bran building fell in with a crash, and a few minutes later the building of the Langstaff Hardware Company, which had burned on the south, fell into the space formerly occupied by the hat building. The trunk factory to the north, occupied by S. Levy, was then a mass of flames, and soon was a total wreck. The fire continued spreading, and by midnight Lacherman's hotel, the finest south of the Ohio river, the Ruby saloon, a large harness factory and another building were either burning or destroyed. So far as known there has been no loss of life. The loss will probably exceed \$1,000,000. Following are the principal losses:

Hotel Leuverman	\$100,000
Levy Company	50,000
Bruce-Bran Company	80,000
Langstaff Hardware Co.	155,000
Rosin & Hurst, auctioneers	20,000
Lemon & Gales, dry goods	200,000
Same building	30,000
Wetter's hardware	50,000
Jack's china store	75,000
Wilkinson drug house	65,000

Other small losses aggregate \$85,000 or more, partially insured. The origin of the fire is unknown, but it is supposed to have been from a crossing of the electric wire on the third floor of the hat store.

A NEW YORK HOLOCAUST.

Some Thirty Persons Lost their Lives in a Hotel Fire.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—A disaster, appalling in horror, and bringing to mind the terrible occurrence in Park Place, still fresh in the public mind, occurred in this city early this morning. The Hotel Royal, that well-known landmark, which has stood for more than a quarter of a century at the southeast corner of Sixth avenue and Fortieth street, burned to the ground and a large number of persons were burned, suffocated and crushed in the ruins. At the time of the disaster there were nearly 150 guests in the house. The hotel employes, all told, numbered fifty-five. Of the 150 people, five have thus far been found dead, six are in the hospital and sixty-three have been reported alive. One hundred are still missing. The number of dead will probably not exceed, at a later estimate, thirty.

The hotel was built over twenty-five years ago. In 1882, it was remodeled and an addition built on the south side. The house was the home of many persons in the theatrical profession, and was patronized chiefly by transients. Many families, however, made it their place of permanent residence. The loss on the hotel and furniture is estimated at \$250,000. The building was owned by Hyman Israel, a furniture dealer on the Bowery.

Whaleback in the Coal Trade.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 6.—The whaleback steamer Charles W. Wetmore, which made a voyage around Cape Horn with a cargo of machinery from Wilmington, Del., for Seattle, Wash., arrived yesterday with a cargo of coal for the Oregon Improvement Company, which she will unload here. It is stated that some of her plates were bent in collision with a steamer at Seattle a week ago, and that it became necessary to unload a portion of the cargo at Port Townsend before proceeding. The damage, however, was easily repaired. It is understood the steamer will continue in the coal trade on this coast.

Cleveland Street Hammond Pardoned.

SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 7.—Charles R. Hammond, of Cleveland street, London, notoriety, who has been in jail here on a charge of grand larceny for over a year, was pardoned today by Governor Ferry. Hammond was sentenced in December 1890, to two years in the penitentiary. Since then, it has been proven that he was not guilty of grand larceny, and that the charge upon which he was convicted was trumped up by the agents of the English aristocracy sent here for that purpose. Hammond's family has been in dire distress for the past year.