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## TELEGRAPHIC RESUME

### Events of the Day in a Condensed Form.

#### OF INTEREST TO ALL READERS

##### Items of Importance From Domestic and Foreign Sources—Cream of the Dispatches.

Charles Carleton Coffin, a famous newspaper correspondent in the war of secession, died in Boston.

The rates of exchange in Brazil have fallen lower than was ever known before. Grave fears are entertained that a commercial crisis will result.

The French chamber of deputies has adopted the project for a new submarine telegraph line between France, the United States and the Antilles.

The massacre of thirteen Armenian families is reported from the district of Moosh. Five Armenians are said to have been killed at Kirsehir, in the Angora district.

Superior Judge Murphy, of San Francisco, has granted another stay of execution in the Durrant case, until March 13. The bill of exceptions is not ready for settlement.

Three hundred tons of side armor for the battleship Sebastopol were shipped by the Bethlehem, Pa., iron works to Russia. This is part of the first order for armor the company has received from Russia.

A great ice gorge has been formed on the New York Central & Hudson River tracks between Hudson and Albany. The road is covered with ice, in some places ten feet high, and the tracks and telegraph poles for a distance of 700 feet are washed out.

The steamer Clyde was burned to the water's edge at Point Grey, just outside the harbor of Vancouver, B. C. Captain Woodworth and the crew had a narrow escape. The steamer was valued at \$2,000, and insured for \$1,200 in the Western Insurance Company.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says: The Novosti, in an editorial, says that Russia will maintain the independence of Korea and that if Japan continues intruding Russia may be forced to occupy the peninsula. Japan must consider that if she wishes to acquire Korea this means war with Russia.

Secretary Lamont has issued an order locating the military post at Magnolia Bluff, near Seattle. While this settles the location, much remains to be done before the site can be established. Seattle must give a perfect title to the site, and then an appropriation from congress must be obtained.

Andrew F. Burleigh, the well-known attorney of Seattle, will continue to remain receiver of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company in Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana. Circuit Judge Gilbert, of Portland, and District Judge C. H. Hanford so decided in a decision handed down in the federal court room at Seattle.

With the subsidence of the waters which overwhelmed a great part of New England, figures of losses sustained in the section will be considerably more than \$2,000,000. This does not include the wages of laboring men and women through suspension of manufacturing and other industries. Six lives have been lost.

Although the officials at Cramps' shipyards, Philadelphia, say they have received no special orders to rush the three warships, the Massachusetts, the Brooklyn and the Iowa, to completion, because of the pending trouble with Spain; there is, nevertheless, an air of activity about the yard which contrasts strongly with the recent dullness there.

A dispatch from Kobe says the king of Corea is still at the Russian legation in Seoul. Internal uprisings continue. It is rumored that Japan is making advances to Russia with a view of arranging a dual control in Corea. It is believed the Marquis Yamagata, while in attendance upon the czar's coronation, will negotiate a treaty of alliance.

Miss Edith M. Day, the young woman who, in the spring of 1894, made a trip by railroad around the United States and through Mexico without touching her foot to the ground, died in San Francisco. The scheme for her trip was devised by railroad men of Portland to offset the attention given to Miss Nellie Bly's trip around the world.

One hundred and fifty five-tal cels of opium were washed ashore at the logging camp of Edward Latour, near Umaty, Wash. The opium is valued at \$5,000, and is supposed to have been part of the cargo of a small smuggling sloop which left Victoria last week. The sloop, it is supposed, was wrecked during the severe gale of last week and the men drowned.

Expert Oatton, who was appointed to examine the city officials' books of Walla Walla, has submitted his report to the city council of that city. The report is from June 1, 1888, and shows a total deficit of \$3,471, divided between the city treasurer and two ex-mayors. The shortages, so the report states, occurred through negligence on the part of the city clerk, who collected the delinquent taxes for the marshal.

A Johannesburg dispatch says when President Kruger visits England it is stated he will stipulate as conditions of granting to Uitlanders the franchise, the abrogation of the convention of 1884, and the substitution of a treaty of commerce and amity, recognizing Great Britain as paramount power in South Africa, and the inclusion of Swaziland in the Transvaal; the guarantee of the independence of the Trans-

vaal; that a pre-emptive right to Kosi bay and Delagoa bay be accorded the Transvaal.

The United States supreme court has decided the Stanford case in favor of Mrs. Stanford. The title of the case is the United States vs. Jane L. Stanford, executrix of Leland Stanford, deceased. It involves the individual liability of stockholders in the Central Pacific Railroad Company for the debt due the United States on bonds issued in aid of the Central Pacific under the California constitution.

Shipping circles of the world are greatly interested in the voyage of the British ship Auspice, bound from Santa Rosalia, Mexico, to England with a valuable cargo of copper ore. More than eight months have elapsed since she left port, and since then nothing has been heard of the ship. The underwriters are considering the advisability of paying the insurance on the cargo and vessel, amounting to \$450,000.

Matt McGuire and Jacob Henke, miners, were instantly killed by an explosion of powder in their cabin near Sheridan, Mont.

A terrible conflagration raged for twenty-four hours at Asperen, South Holland. Several churches, the post-office and fifty buildings were destroyed.

The bicycle squad has proved satisfactory beyond anticipation, and when spring comes all New York's asphalt streets will be patrolled by policemen on wheels.

President Cleveland has approved the bill granting the right of way to the Columbia & Red Mountain Railroad Company through the Colville reservation, Washington.

In London the young radicals have broken out in revolt against the policy of the leaders of their party. The dual leadership between Lord Rosebery and Sir William Harcourt is the source of dispute.

The French historical society has placed a tablet on the house which Benjamin Franklin occupied in 1776, at Passy, France. Two members of the society eulogized Franklin, referring to his career as a scientist.

Minister Taylor has refused the resignations of Spaniards acting as United States consuls when they were written in Spanish, on the ground that that language is not the official language of the United States.

Letters written by Mayor Sutro, of San Francisco, to congressmen against the funding bill, have been seized by the postoffice authorities. Their objection is that the envelopes bear the inscription, "Huntington would not steal a red-hot stove."

Undergraduates of Princeton college burned in effigy the king of Spain in a demonstration in which several hundred took part. The flag of Spain was dragged through the main street, and later was torn to pieces in the center of the campus.

The charge d'affaires of the United States embassy in Berlin, J. B. Jackson, has had several meetings recently with the authorities in regard to the insurance matter, and they have promised to expedite a re-examination in the case of the American companies.

Senator Mitchell of Oregon has been consulting with the war department concerning an emergency appropriation for the cascade locks, to make the locks secure so they can be early opened for navigation. He will introduce a joint resolution for such amount as the war department recommends, so that it may be immediately adopted.

Actors Will Long and John West fought a duel after the close of a performance at Marion, Ind. Long was fatally wounded. The men are members of the "O'Houligan's Masquerade" company, and after a rough-and-tumble fight in West's dressing room, secured pistols and met on the stage. In the volley which followed Long received two bullets. West was unhurt.

Admiral Richard W. Meade, in a lecture on "The Caribbean Sea," said that in case of trouble between the United States and Great Britain over Venezuela, the first shot fired in anger will sound the death knell of the British empire. Discussing the Cuban question, he said that Cuba should bear the same relation to Spain that Canada bears to the British empire.

It is possible that the sugar bounty bill will not pass the German reboast, for even the agrarians are not unanimously in favor of it. The feature of the bill to which objection is made is a proposed increase in the consumption tax of from 18 to 24 marks. It has been stated in the reboast that sugar bounties would amply cheapen German sugar in America and England at the expense of Germany.

The dead body of an American, found six miles below El Paso, Tex., has been identified as that of Mr. Doyle, of Cripple Creek, Colo. He had a bullet hole through his head, and his neck was broken. His murderers had evidently first lassoed him and dragged him around till his neck was broken, and then shot him through the head. Doyle was said to be interested in rich mining property at Cripple Creek.

J. R. Bartlett, president of the Nicaragua Canal Construction Company, confirms the report that negotiations are in progress for a fusion of the Panama and Nicaragua companies. The scheme, however, has not yet secured the consideration of their respective boards. The consolidation of interests is regarded with great favor in banking circles in Europe, and it is understood in America as tending to remove the rivalry between interests, and the governments are also believed to be friendly to the proposed combination. It is believed that an Anglo-French-American syndicate for canal-building is being formed, but the details are withheld.

## NORTHWEST BREVITIES

### Evidence of Steady Growth and Enterprise.

#### ITEMS OF GENERAL INTEREST

##### News From Our Sister States Epitomized—The Leading Topics Discussed—Washington.

Waltburg's city election will be the first Monday in April.

Joseph Wiley, who settled in the Ahtanum valley in 1858, is dead.

The baseball fever has already reached Waltburg, and preparations are being made for the sport this summer.

The name of the Sprague National bank, which is soon to be moved to Spokane, will be changed to the Fidelity National.

It is supposed that Fisherman Larson drowned at Kamlichie last week. His hat was found on the wharf where his boat was tied.

The receiver of the Citizens' National bank, of Spokane, has announced that depositors will soon be paid a 10 per cent dividend.

The fishermen of Pacific county are making preparations for the coming fishing season. The scent of the boiling tar is in the air, and freshly tarred webs are on the racks drying.

The New Whatcom grocers who were recently arrested for violating the revenue law in selling leaf tobacco grown in the neighborhood, have effected a settlement of their cases with the federal authorities.

The Washington immigrant, a child of the state immigration convention, has appeared. Its avowed purpose is "to help the state carry out the plans of the immigration movement, and otherwise work for the interests of the people."

C. H. Ross, horticultural commissioner for the second district, is arranging for the appointment of spraying committees in various counties, to act in conjunction with local societies. The duties of the committees are to notify persons to spray their trees when necessary, and to report negligence in the matter.

The Seattle Times is authority for the statement that one-half of the hop acreage of Yakima will be plowed up this spring. A Payall paper contains a list of several yards, amounting to fifty or sixty acres, near that place that will also be plowed up. Many Boisfort farmers have had enough and are going to quit.

Spokane's offered bounty for squirrel tails is not exactly munificent. During the month of March, a bounty of 1 cent will be given, and in April and May, 1/2 cent. This bounty is for tails only, the former system of paying upon the presentation of scalps having proven an incentive to fraud rather than an encouragement to exterminate the destructive vermin.

A son of the late General J. M. Buckley, once manager on the coast for the Northern Pacific road, is on his way to Chile, to assume his duties as auditor of the Chilean railways. He is from Spokane. The salary attached to the office is said to be \$25,000 a year, Chilean silver money. The road is about 3,000 miles long, and extends from Iquique to Valparaiso, and the larger coast towns.

Some lawyers of Spokane have devised a scheme by which they say that land in the Colville reservation can be settled without waiting for its purchase from the Indians. Here is the plan: Under the law, any citizen can locate as many places or lots as he may choose. Any company of eight citizens may make as many locations of 160 acres each as it may see fit to take. The land will cost \$27.50 per acre, however.

Plowing and seeding are now under full headway in many places through Lincoln county, and have been for nearly a week. It is believed that a great deal larger acreage will be sown to crop this year throughout the Big Bend than was sown last. The improvement in wheat prices has given the farmers fresh courage, and the fields of summer-fallow lands that last year lay idle will be turned to account this season.

The assessors of Eastern Washington, who were in session in Walla Walla last week, have adjourned. The question of estimating the value of merchandise in stores was considered. It was decided that the mere statement of the proprietor should not be taken as the basis for the assessment, but that the invoice should be used, qualified by the careful judgment of the assessor. As to bank stock, it was thought best to follow strictly the law of the state, which requires its assessment at full value, less certified indebtedness against the same.

Oregon.

Malheur has a school district named "Fighting Seven."

Sheepmen of Grant county are taking their sheep to the hills.

Douglas county taxes for 1895 for all purposes amount to \$96,935.40.

The late rains have brought another batch of salmon in the Calapoos, and local fishermen are happy.

Fishermen predict there will be no high water in the Columbia this year, and anticipate a poor fishing season in consequence.

Owing to the low water, miners are again working the bed of Reuben creek. Much coarse gold and some pretty big nuggets are found in the creek.

Grook county will probably have

about 40,000 mutton sheep to turn off this spring. Sheep are in good condition and there is a general inquiry for stock sheep.

The Sherman county court held a special session and provided for a bounty of \$1 per scalp on all coyotes killed in the county from and after February 24, until further notice.

The money has been raised for erecting a skimming station at Sheed and work on the same will begin at an early date. An effort is also being made to establish one at Halsey, in Linn county.

The fire which recently destroyed the Hoxie sawmill, on Williams creek, in Josephine county, recalls the fact that this was the fourth time this sawmill has been destroyed by fire within the last sixteen years.

The Dalles Chronicle is informed that the Day Bros. claim they have finished the contract work at the locks, and are now waiting to learn what action will be taken by congress as regards the new appropriation.

Captain W. A. Cox will move his house from West Florence to Acme, three miles, by water. The house is 200 feet from the river and it is proposed to place it on a scow, after it is moved to the river, and tow it to its destination.

Railroad men say that the recent sand storm along the Columbia east of the mountains was the worst that has been experienced since 1882. Hand power is the only method of removing the sand, and this requires a great deal of time, as shoveling sand is slow work.

A cougar and two cubs were killed within seven miles of The Dalles last week by M. Doyle and Son, living on Chenoweth creek. The animals had killed several calves and sheep, and were getting very obnoxious. The old one measured over six feet in length.

The Jewett mine, within three miles of Grant's Pass, under the management of W. P. Belding, is again showing up well. Mr. Belding has exposed some large lodes of ore; so large in fact that the walls have not been discovered. It is reported that within a few months a twenty-stamp mill will be placed on the property, and improved concentrators.

Not a day passes but what some resident of Grant county complains of the condition of the mountain range, caused by being overrun by outside sheep during the summer season, says the Blue Mountain Eagle. Residents are all of the same opinion, that if the outside sheep are not kept out, it will not be many years before most of the stockmen will be compelled to dispose of their lands and retire from the business.

Idaho.

A restoration and increase in pension has been granted George F. Lyons, of Lewiston.

The woolen mills of Desert, Utah, are soon to be moved to Orchard, about thirty miles from Boise.

The postoffice at Leyburn, Shoshone county, has been discontinued, and its mail hereafter must be sent to Fraser.

A patent has been granted to James B. Perkins, assignor of one-half to P. Flannery, of Lewiston, on an animal trap.

In Fremont and Bingham counties recently a rabbit drive was had and nearly 2,100 rabbits were killed in one day.

In the Star mail service operating from Blackfoot to Challis, Bryan post-office has been ordered to be supplied without any change in the distance of the route Bryan is between the Blackfoot and Aroc. The order became operative March 2.

Harry B. Hall, ex-treasurer of Shoshone county, has been sentenced to one year in the penitentiary for embezzling county funds. Hall was treasurer of the county and cashier of a bank which failed, and in which Van B. De Lashmutt, of Portland, was one of the principal owners. County funds were in the bank. All except \$1,500 was recovered by the county. Hall was tried for embezzlement for failing to produce that sum.

Montana.

The smelting concerns of Colorado find it necessary to draw on the lead mines from Montana, and British Columbia for the majority of this class of ore and there a number of shipments reported each week.

The hills around the Rabbit district are full of prospectors and a number of very good discoveries have already been made. The snow is fast disappearing. Several new copper discoveries have been made during the past few weeks in the Nez Perce canyon.

A syndicate from Butte has taken up 300,000 miners' inches of water from the Madison river three miles east of Red Bluff which they propose to utilize in generating electric power for various uses in the different cities of Montana, and especially Butte. The papers have all been filed with the proper authority and it is said that fully \$25,000 will be expended this summer in building dams and other necessary improvements.

A number of Eastern gentlemen have been in Butte recently looking over different mining propositions. With a good lively chamber of commerce working for the good of the community, this number could be largely increased, says the Butte Mining World. All that Montana needs is to have her great mineral resources properly presented to the investing public. No boom business is wanted, but a fair representation of facts. Nothing else is necessary.

If it says the farmer to get the best hog to improve his stock, or the dairyman the best cow to increase the milk and butter supply, why will it not pay him to get the best thoroughbred poultry to increase the receipts in that line?

## THE CUBA RESOLUTION

### Another Chapter Added to the Controversy.

#### FINAL ACTION WAS NOT TAKEN

##### The Speech of the Day Was Made by Hale of Maine, in Vigorous Opposition to the Resolution.

Washington, March 11.—Another stirring chapter in the Spanish-Cuban controversy was added by the senate today. Many senators indicated a desire to be heard on the subject, and the conference report accepting the house Cuban resolution went over until tomorrow.

In anticipation that a critical stage of the question would be reached today the galleries were beset by the greatest crowd seen since the session opened. All of the public and private galleries were filled to overflowing, with long lines of anxious people standing in the outer corridors, eager to gain admission. The diplomatic gallery was occupied by Ambassador Faneur of France, Ministers Mendonca of Brazil, Hatch of Hawaii, Baron von Kettler of Germany, Messrs. Ho and Chung of the Chinese legation, and many secretaries, attaches and members of the legation households.

The bright costumes of the ladies of the diplomatic circle, and the rich robes of the Chinese diplomats gave a tinge of color to the animated scene.

The speech of the day was made by Hale, in vigorous opposition to the resolution, and to the offensive interference of the United States in foreign questions. He declared the spirit of militarism was abroad in the land; that our course involved the possibilities of war, with all its dreadful consequences. He brought out the kindly action of Spain at the time of the civil war, when the British-built privateers were prevented from remaining for any length of time in Spanish ports, and when American prisoners were abroad they were released by Spanish orders.

A dramatic incident occurred when Hale offered to read the statement of Minister De Lome, of Spain, calling in question the accuracy of some of the statements made by Sherman, Morgan and Lodge concerning Spanish atrocities.

Davis quickly objected to the reception of a document from a foreign minister not formally transmitted. Mitchell of Oregon, Morgan and Teller added their protest in the same direction. For a time there was some confusion and a prospect of a serious conflict, but the serenity of the debate was restored by Davis withdrawing his objection.

#### THE DURRANT CASE.

##### Final Action Has Not Been Taken Against Miss Lamont's Murderer.

San Francisco, March 11.—On April 6 next a year will have passed since the murder of Blanche Lamont, and yet Theodore Durrant, who was convicted of her murder last November, is still in the county jail waiting the final action of the state supreme court in the case. Immediately after Durrant's conviction an appeal was taken, but the case has not been presented to the supreme court, owing to requests for additional time made by both sides.

The last postponement took place a week ago when the prosecution was granted twenty days in which to file a bill of exceptions. At the end of this time it is believed the case will be presented to the supreme court, but a decision is not expected for several months. Durrant was sentenced to be hanged February 21, but the slow manner in which justice is meted out to murderers in this state make it probable that he will not meet his death much before the close of this year.

Meanwhile the prisoner spends his time at the county jail much the same as the other inmates. He has few visitors and devotes most of his time to reading and writing. He has written a history of his life and lately he is said to have begun the study of law.

#### TENEMENT-HOUSE TOILERS.

##### Strong Protest Made Against the Sweathop and Its System.

Chicago, March 11.—The sweatshop, and the system that supports it, were under consideration in the Central Music hall last evening. Nine speakers, representing the pulpit, the bar, the state government and the trade that is most closely identified with the sweatshop, explained its history, its operation, the evils of its existence and its tenacity of life, and suggested methods of reform. A large audience was present. A glance showed that it was composed of people in all stations of life, from men and women with toil-hardened hands to practical working philanthropists, professional men and women, thinkers, and lastly, men and women from whose hearts all sympathy is not shut out by garments of silk and seal skin. In the speeches made were criticisms, both implied and expressed, for the manufacturing wholesaler and the middleman or contractor "sweater," and unmeasured pity for the toiling victim, wearing away body and soul for a pittance, and appeal was made to the heart and brain of the whole people for a public sentiment powerful enough to lead from bondage the white slaves of the sweatshop as it shattered the fetters of the black slave in the Southern cotton fields.

Finally a resolution was adopted endorsing a bill intended to give the national government power to wipe out an evil in the presence of which state governments have been impotent.

## CONGRESSIONAL NEWS.

### Condensed Record of the Doings of the Nation's Lawmakers—Senate.

Washington, March 6.—In the senate today Cannon introduced a resolution, which was agreed to, asking the secretary of the interior for information as to why the Uncomphagre Indian reservation had not been opened to settlement, and when it would be done. Allen called up his resolution declaring that United States bonds and legal-tender notes are redeemable in either gold or silver coin. Teller had expressed a desire to speak upon the subject. As he was absent, the resolution was passed over. The house bill regulating proof in pension cases was passed. Mitchell of Oregon then presented a resolution reciting that Henry Dupont had been lawfully elected senator from Delaware, and made a speech in advocacy of Dupont being entitled to the seat.

Washington, March 7.—For a long time today it looked as if the Cuban question would be finally disposed of in the senate by agreeing to the conference report accepting the house resolutions. At the conclusion of Mitchell's elaborate argument of the Dupont case, Sherman presented the report of the conference and asked for immediate action. Chandler, who had not been before on Cuba, declared himself in favor of not only recognizing but maintaining the independence of Cuba, even if it resulted in war with Spain. On account of the late hour no action was taken.

Washington, March 9.—The senate committee on public lands practically decided today to report back the Arizona school land bill, recently vetoed by the president, with the recommendation that it be passed over the veto. Delegate Murphy of Arizona, addressed the committee in favor of the bill. The report would have been ordered today but for the fact that the committee desired to secure certain information from the interior department before finally passing upon the bill.

Washington, March 11.—When the Cuban question was laid aside in the senate today, Turpie was recognized for an argument against the claim of Dupont to a seat in the senate from Delaware. The senator had not concluded when, at 4:35, the senate held a brief executive session, and soon thereafter adjourned. Frye introduced a bill for the establishment of a department of the government to be known as the department of commerce and manufactures, the head of which is to be a member of the president's cabinet. The senate committee on public lands decided not to recommend the passage of the Arizona land bill over the veto of the president, but to recommend a new bill.

#### HOUSE.

Washington, March 8.—In the house today a bill passed to authorize the county of Navajo, Arizona, to issue bonds for the construction of county buildings. The conference report of the army appropriation bill was adopted. The house then resumed consideration of the legislative appropriation bill, the amendment to abolish marshals' and district attorneys' fees again coming up. The request of the senate for a conference on the Cuban resolution was received, but not acted upon today.

Washington, March 7.—After Hartman had made a very bitter attack upon the president in the house today, a bill was passed, on the motion of Grosvener, to make the national military parks national fields for the maintenance of the regular army and militia of the states, under the regulations prescribed by the secretary of war. The house then resumed the consideration of the amendment to the legislative appropriation bill to abolish the fee system in the case of United States attorneys and marshals. After the committee rose, without completing the consideration of the bill, a bill was passed appropriating \$98,000 for the reconstruction of the Rock Island, Ill., bridge, and then, at 5:03 P. M., the house adjourned.

Washington, March 9.—The house today passed the legislative appropriation bill, which has been under consideration for a week. Most of the time, however, was consumed in the consideration of an amendment to abolish the fee system in the cases of United States attorneys and marshals. This amendment was perfected and adopted. The house then entered upon the consideration of the postoffice appropriation bill, the largest of the regular supply bills, which carries \$91,943,757. A bill was passed to abolish the cash payment of pensions, the purpose of which was to protect old veterans who squandered or were swindled out of pensions on quarterly payments.

Washington, March 11.—District of Columbia business consumed the major portion of the day in the house. Among the bills passed was one to decrease the cost of gas from \$1.50 to \$1 a thousand. This was the outcome of a long fight against the gas company. The consideration of the postoffice appropriation bill was continued, but no important amendments were adopted. The speaker announced the appointment of Hendricks to the banking and currency committee. A bill was passed to authorize the secretary of the treasury to pay S. W. Peale, of Arkansas, \$50,000 for services to the old settlers against Cherokee Indians. A bill was also passed to change the times for holding court in the northern district of California.

#### NEW WARSHIPS FOR GERMANY.

Berlin, March 9.—The reboast today adopted credits to the amount of 5,275,000 marks for four cruisers and torpedo division boat and for several torpedo boats, after the minister of foreign affairs, Baron von Biebertstein, disclaimed that the government proposed a big navy programme.

## THE POLICY OF SPAIN

### Authentic Statement From Prime Minister Canovas.

#### NO OFFICIAL ACTION YET TAKEN

##### Nor Will Any Be Until the Government Is Officially Informed of the Intention of This Country.

New York, March 9.—The World today prints an authentic statement of the policy of Spain as to Cuba and congress, from Prime Minister Canovas. It is accompanied by a personal message to Joseph Palancaz from the president of the council of state at Madrid. The statement is as follows:

"We have as yet no official notification of the intentions of the American government, and cannot therefore take cognizance of or protest by note against any of the proceedings of the senate and house of representatives of the United States. We have taken no official notice whatever of the proceedings and speeches in Washington during the past week. Nor have we sounded the European powers or courts regarding their support in any form. All we have done is to show the American government that we have endeavored to enforce respect for the American legation and consulates, repressing so sternly the disturbances that we have ordered the Madrid, Granada, Barcelona and Valencia universities closed, and we will close all universities, schools and establishments while those students dare to make demonstrations hostile to the United States. We will send to prison and prompt trial all authors and promoters of such disturbances. We believe they are prompted by the advanced republicans.

"Nothing will be omitted on our side to show our desire to preserve cordial relations with America. The government of Spain regrets, and has made all the amends possible, for the manifestations already made for the indignation with which the speeches at Washington naturally excited among the ever-loyal people of Spain.

"The situation now is one of extreme delicacy. I cannot define how far it is possible for the government of Spain to permit amicable and careful mediation of a foreign power, however honorable and disinterested it may be, without incurring the grave risk of being accused of submitting to outside interference, pressure and dictation in the midst of a civil war. The United States is a great power, and until it recognizes the object and encourages the aims of the insurrectionists in Cuba, it is friendly to Spain. After the recognition of the belligerents in Cuba by the United States, it would be impossible for the government of Spain to accept the good offices of President Cleveland, or to permit any interference whatever.

"The only new and seemingly warlike preparations yet made by Spain are made simply with a view to equipping a fleet of warships and trans-Atlantic steamers to chase filibusters and to guard the coasts of Cuba. That is the sole object in view."

#### TO ABANDON ABYSSINIA.

##### Such Is Said to Be the Intention of the Italian Government.

London, March 9.—A special dispatch from Rome says: Humbert has ordered Signor Frascini to undertake a special mission to the Abyssinian, Negus Menelik. Signor Frascini believes it is best to conclude an honorable peace with the Abyssinians and abandon the country.

Rome, March 9.—Popolo Romano this morning refers to the fact that considerable anxiety is felt for the safety of the Italian garrison at Adigrat. The troops there have only three days' supply of provisions and are surrounded by the Shoa army. Unless promptly relieved Adigrat must fall, and a further massacre of the Italians follow.

Dispatches from Massowah to Italian papers show that the Italians fought bravely at Adowa and obeyed orders wherever they were led. But they were badly organized and there was no direct control over the distribution of the forces.

General Arimondi and Colonel Galliano, with 500 white soldiers, are now reported to be prisoners in the hands of the Shoa. It is reported that Cassala is now surrounded by the Dervishes. According to the Ischia-Militaire the Italian losses were 4,500, of which 3,000 belonged to General Albertone's column. It is positively ascertained that General Deboromis is dead. The only thing known of Albertone is that he fell wounded in the attack.

#### Given Up Their Cause.

Managua, Nicaragua, March 9.—The latest reports are to the effect that the Leon rebels have given up their cause. Rafael A. Gutierrez, president of the republic of Salvador, has telegraphed to President Zelaya, of Nicaragua, informing him the Leon rebels want to make terms of peace. President Zelaya is determined that the only terms of peace he will give are that the Leonists shall pay all the expenses of the war, preparations for which have been necessitated by their revolt; shall give up all their arms, and that their leaders shall be tried.

#### One Would Think Him a Spaniard.

Kansas City, March 9.—J. E. Archer, a well-to-do business man, showed his sympathy for Cuba by publicly burning the Spanish flag in front of a Spanish theater. The act was loudly cheered. Archer has a stock of Spanish flags, and says he will burn one each night until it is exhausted.