

LESSONS FROM ADVERSITY.

The press of the country are hopeful regarding the situation and believe that the wave of depression, under which the business interests of the nation have suffered for the past two years, has reached its height, and has begun to recede. There are bright prospects for the future, and trade this summer, it is expected, will be better than it has been for some time past. This is an opportune time for Oregon to take a step forward, and to reap the full benefit of the revival in business. During the era of adversity she has received many useful lessons in thrift, economy and self-reliance. The citizens of this state more fully understand now than ever before the necessity of depending upon their own resources, and the benefit that will accrue to them from the development of the country. Experience has taught them that it is better to patronize home industries than to forego them to buy the products of the soil of Oregon than, to send the money out of the state to purchase them elsewhere. Hereafter the people will feel stronger and better able to help themselves, and for these inherent qualities of strength which will undoubtedly impress the west, Oregon may be thankful to the period of financial depression and business stagnation through which she has passed since 1892. With unlimited resources, by reason of a lack of enterprise, Oregon has been left behind in the race for commercial supremacy; but this will not mean defeat, for Oregon has, bacon, lamb, butter and cheese will find a market in Oregon hereafter, and the Omaha and Kansas City articles will not supply the demand. This will mean wealth and prosperity to our people, and a large increase in the population of the state. By following strictly the lessons taught in the last two years the Willamette valley will be unmeasurably benefited, and so will the inland Empire. If all business zealously can be laid aside the entire state will enjoy an era of prosperity in the near future, and this portion of the northwest will no longer be renowned for lack of business energy. What could not have been taught in a prosperous decade has been indelibly impressed upon the community in two years of adversity.

THE ARMISTICE.

The New York Sun, in speaking of the armistice between China and Japan, says: "The impression gains ground that the armistice granted to China will be followed by permanent peace. That view, of course, supposes that Japan will insist on no terms that China would feel compelled to refuse. Indeed, while Japan has kept her own counsel as to her demands her moderation and good judgment seem to be in evidence. She has not made any mistake of excessive exactions, which might make the whole future policy of China that of revenge upon her, and might also lead to the intervention of European powers. On the other hand, China must recognize the fact that the present struggle is hopeless, and would probably only bring her to a condition in which terms still more onerous could be justly demanded. With her population enormously greater than that of Japan, and her vast resources, she may count on receiving terms that will be more than she can stand. The time to attempt this should be years hence, when she shall have built or bought a new fleet, and have reorganized her army and made it really efficient, as Japan has done. "These are the two leading influences which will determine the course of a treaty of peace. The capture of Pekin might give Japan a little more prestige and a little larger claim upon the fruits of victory, but she already has enough of both, and will not needlessly awaken the jealousy, fear, or ill-will of overlooking the fact that she may fairly take, besides her money indemnity for war expenses, such of the Chinese islands as have a military importance for her, or will give her scope for developing their products and commercial resources. If, in addition, she seeks to hold on to the concession of the railway, she may expect to find it chosen with few new to humiliate China, but to acquire a strategic advantage there as would help to guard her against an attack from China hereafter."

A COMPLETE VICTORY.

The election of directors last Saturday resulted in a complete victory for the transportation company, and no fears need be entertained that any attempt will be made to dispose of the seats to the O. R. & N. Co. No blame should be attached to the company for the election of the directors, as they could secure a majority of the shares of stock, for it would be a wise business policy on its part to control all lines of transportation to the interior; but it would be a great misfortune to the producers of Eastern Oregon, when the stockholders have agreed to sell the boats to the railroad company, a few months ago, and were only precluded from "delivering the goods" because they could not control a majority of the shares, tried to secure their election to the board by procuring the proxies of the stockholders. The company became alarmed, and good active work was done. A better board could not have been selected, and every member is directly interested that the opposition should continue. The Register and Dalles City, with the portage road in the Cascades, have solved the freight problem to the advantage of the producers, and have saved annually thousands of dollars to the country. With the patronage the company is receiving it is on a good paying basis, and its business will increase with the development of the inland Empire. The railroad will result and do a large lucrative business, but the cost of transportation in Oregon, the same as elsewhere, will always be regulated by river carriage.

HYSTERICAL VIRTUE.

The moral wave which is now passing over the country is very likely hysterical, and perhaps will soon subside. If it arouses the people to a higher conception of the necessity of eradicating existing vices, it will have accomplished good; but if it simply excites the passions, wherever and whenever they have died out, it is better that it had never been inaugurated. There are laws on the statute books against gambling and the social evil in nearly every state of the union, and they should be enforced or repealed.

PENSION LEGISLATION.

The last congress passed several important acts on the subject of pensions, directly in the interest of the old soldiers, and the unfriendly policy of the present administration, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. One of these acts provides that \$6 per month shall be the lowest pension for any form of disability, which means that all pensions of lower amounts will be raised to this figure, and that the maximum of paying only \$2 per month to a veteran who has proved his right to a pension will cease to exist. Another act repeals the prohibition against the payment of pensions to non-residents; and another authorizes postmasters to administer oaths in pension cases to the satisfaction of many pensioners of the trouble and expense of making long journeys to secure their money. But the most advantageous of all is one which declares a pension to be a vested right. This means that pensions are not to be modified, suspended or annulled at the caprice of a commissioner of pensions, or for the promotion of political designs. It will not be possible hereafter for a Democratic administration to repeat the outrage of arbitrarily depriving nearly 20,000 soldiers of their pensions, but in the proposed pension bill, thirty days' notice must be given to the pensioner, with the privilege of furnishing testimony to substantiate his claim, the presumption of the law being in his favor instead of against him.

THE REPUBLICAN VOTE.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat, in speaking of the recent Republican victories, says: The Republican tide is still rising. Michigan, which voted on Monday for a justice of its supreme court and for a republican governor, gave heavy majorities for the republican candidates. Wisconsin, which on Tuesday chose a justice of its supreme court, was also carried by the Republicans, although party lines were not rigidly drawn. Rhode Island elected a republican governor, and a legislature yesterday, and there too, the Republicans were successful. The fact that the contest in Wisconsin was not altogether on party grounds detracts, to some extent, from the significance of that election. Many Republican voters for the Democratic candidate, in order to keep the count out of politics, but the Republican candidate won nevertheless.

"In some of the municipal elections the Republican victories were even more signal and decisive than they were on state or national issues. In Michigan and Rhode Island, the national issues entered into the canvass. The Republican majority in St. Louis on Tuesday on city officers averaged about 13,500, which beats all Republican records. Chicago voted Republican for mayor by the record-breaking total of over 40,000. In the elections in the other cities and towns in Missouri and Illinois the Republicans, on the whole, also scored great gains. The municipal contests in Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Ohio, as a rule, tell a similar story. The special elections for members of congress in Illinois and Michigan also resulted in the Republican favor. In general, of course, the vote was not as heavy this week as it was in the congressional elections last November. To the extent of the vote, however, the Republican victory was as conspicuous as in the case of the case of St. Louis and Chicago it was much more marked and decisive. "The meaning of all this is so clear that the wary man of this age would make no mistake in interpreting it. It will over the north and west, and finally in a considerable portion of the south, the drift is in favor of the Republicans. The changes in the conditions came in 1893, when the people, to the extent of their opportunity, reversed the Democratic verdict of 1892. Ever since then the Republican tide has been steadily rising. When, in the congressional elections of last year, the people turned out a house with ninety Democratic plurality and put in one with a Republican plurality of 140, there was a general impression that the Republican high-water mark had been reached. This notion, though, was erroneous. All over the country the Republican wave is still at its flood. It is safe to predict that a grander triumph than any achieved by any party since the Republican tidal wave of 1872 will be gained by the Republicans in 1896."

HOME INDUSTRIES.

That every community should, as far as possible, patronize home industries is one of the basic principles of the policy of protection, and this is always sure to impel prosperity. The reason is that the northwest has lacked development heretofore because too little attention has been paid to this; but there is an awakening in this regard that promises good times in the future. The press of Oregon are advocating the doctrine of protection, and there are hopes that there will be a change in the plan heretofore followed. Washington appears to have been afflicted in the past in the same way, and the following from the Spokane Chronicle very truthfully portrays the situation and the change now being inaugurated: "Three years ago there was a large amount of farm products shipped into this locality from the east aggregating perhaps a million dollars per annum. Then our wholesale merchants were almost daily shipping in by the carload hams and bacon, and lard, and butter, and eggs, and beans, and other products of the farm, not from the surrounding country, but from Iowa, Montana, Illinois and Minnesota. This was a great drain upon the community, but this is now all changed, and the articles named, as well as nearly everything that can be produced upon the farm, are now being brought from the surrounding country. Our farmers are not only now producing enough for home consumption in nearly every line, but a large surplus is grown and finds a ready market in British Columbia, Montana and states farther east. "The benefits of this change can be seen in the fact that the individual and no community can be prosperous if expenditures exceed the income. Three years ago there was not fruit enough raised in this locality for home consumption. During last year many carloads were sent abroad, while this year, it is safe to say, the quantity shipped out and the demand for it means to keep the receipts of the government equal to the expenditures. "The question in Venezuela is whether the demands of Great Britain shall be granted, and our relation to the subject is simply that of a neighboring country, not that of a creditor. The arbitration decision should be faithfully carried out, and neither that country nor the United States need fear any objections to this method of settlement. The era of settling disputes between countries by force of arms has passed, and a peaceful solution of international disputes is becoming general. "There has been a misunderstanding between France and England regarding possessions in the valley of the Congo. This will be settled by arbitration very likely; but the relations between these two nations are becoming very friendly, and France has never forgotten Cressy, Agincourt or Waterloo, and has sought to repair the honor on those fields. British diplomacy outwitted the wily Frenchman in Egypt, and will eventually in the Congo region. "The press of Japan are divided on the question of whether peace with China is desirable at this time. The papers which represent the war party are desirous to see the flag of the inland Empire float over the walls of Peking, while others consider China sufficient to whip and to be whipped. Japan has been victorious so far on every battlefield; but if her glory is not dimmed by disaster she may be compelled to whom to contend if she persists her conquests much further. England and Russia are watching affairs in the Orient, and will interfere when they consider their interests in jeopardy. "However much it may be desired the downfall of the house of Lords will be accomplished slowly, and not by any sudden action of the people. The government has been evolved from a monarchy to a republic, and the evolutionary process has begun on the hereditary right of the crown, and the branch of parliament. It will not come like a thunderbolt, but similar to some

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Several Persons Killed in the Ruins, Four of Whom Have Not Been Discovered. WHEELING, W. Va., April 10.—Shortly after 8 o'clock this morning the five-story business house of Chapman & Sons, on Main street, in the wholesale district, and adjoining the four-story hardware establishment of T. T. Hutchison, fell in suddenly and without warning, burying seven persons in the ruins. "Dad" Williams, a carpenter, escaped with serious injuries. T. T. Hutchison, a veteran merchant, and Eugene Burch, clerk, of his establishment were entombed. M. J. A. Ford, clerk; P. J. Moran, clerk; Eugene Burch, clerk; Hob Winesch, clerk. A Western Union messenger boy, six years of age, was caught when the Hutchison was taken out two ribs were found broken and other injuries sustained. The Hutchinson building was of light construction, and declared unsafe years ago. The fire department did everything in keeping down the flames while volunteers went to the rescue of victims of the disaster. At 10:25 Michael Ford was taken from the ruins alive, but seriously hurt. He was pinned beneath an iron beam and a dead body of young Horan lay across him. He is badly hurt, one leg being broken, and he cannot walk. It is thought he will recover. Rev. Father H. E. Parke, vicar-general, was killed under the ruins. He was on his way to the cathedral from the train when the wall fell. At 11 Benjamin Prichard, of Buckhannon, W. Va., a merchant, was taken out of the ruins badly crushed. It is thought Winesch, Burch, Cowl and Ford are dead. The five-story brick building was in course of erection. Adjoining it, on the corner of Market street, was the four-story brick block of T. T. Hutchison & Co. The strain on the Hutchinson building was too much, and the Hutchinson structure came down in a crashing manner, and the buildings given in with a crash. Fourteen men were in the building at the time. Six got without injury. Five of them were W. H. Chapman, Sam Kenno, Walter Chapman, W. V. Clinton and a man named Newton. Five of the Hutchinson building, and being near the front easily escaped.

LEGAL TECHNICALITIES.

Revenue Officials in Quandary Over the Income Tax Decision. WASHINGTON, April 10.—The decision of the supreme court yesterday in the income tax case has plunged the internal revenue officials into almost inexplicable mysteries and trouble. The more the decision is studied the clearer seems the difficulties attending a great understanding of its scope. The declaration that incomes from real estate are exempt has opened the question whether the effect of the decision is not to include all farm products, timber, coal and all mine products within the exempt class. Whether the losses sustained through bad debts, rents and the amount of expenses incurred in collecting rents, or repairs on houses are to be deducted from incomes is also a mooted question. Under the decision rents are not to be included in assessing the income tax. It is asked, however, if a man's income is of a mixed character, does it come from a real and personal property, the former is exempt. Can he deduct the expenses of the country he already has of his income from personal property before making his return? This question is puzzling the revenue collectors and legal opinions on the point will probably be sought. "The question raised by the decision is whether the roadbed, roundhouses, stations, etc., of railroads are real or personal property within the meaning of the law. The laws of several states are said to differ on this point, and on several others of importance involved in the opinion of the court. As soon as a verified copy of the opinion can be had the revenue officials will begin the preparation of supplementary regulations which will cover more or less, in a temporary way, the opinion of the court, leaving more abstract questions to be solved as they are presented. Collectors of the tax in different parts of the country have already begun telegraphing for instructions on many points. Some state the crush of those who are to make returns has already begun. "All things considered it is now thought the loss to the treasury from the income tax source will exceed 50 per cent of the total expected from this tax."

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

Heavy Fighting in Which Many Spaniards are Killed and Wounded. TAMPA, Fla., April 10.—Lated reports from Havana assert that the steamer *Manilla* has just arrived from Santiago with more than 300 wounded Spanish soldiers. They were taken to the hospital steamer, because the hospitals at Santiago are crowded. A letter from Santiago mentions a battle at the town of Caser, in the mountains, in which the Spanish general, Salcedo, with 1000 men, engaged a band of revolutionaries under Bahi. The Spanish loss was said to be 380, while the Cuban loss was 4 killed and 30 wounded. The other side were mostly boys, many who were caught, and their lives were spared. "Sanchez organized a large force of 800 soldiers, who fought under him in the mountain region, and have joined him. They are principally from Matanzas, Masco's old home. "The revolutionaries under Bahi, the Cuban club last night, Jose Marti was elected delegate, or president, and Benjamin Gomez, president of the Cuban committee consecutive election. "The elite of Cuban society gathered tonight in response to the call for a celebration of an event greater than any other in the history of former revolutions—the declaration of independence. It was the largest meeting ever held in the hall, and created fresh interest in the cause. Mr. N. Goebel stated that the reporters of the Havana papers were sent twice daily to the governor-general's palace, and that the papers were taken to them after having been edited by the governor-general. In case any news appeared that was not given out at the palace, the reporter was put in jail and the paper severely disciplined. "The English Press Deny That There is Any Cause for Jealousy on the Part of the United States. LONDON, April 10.—Regarding the report from New York that the British fleet of the *Wid Swan* has joined the *Royal Arthur*, the flag-ship of the British Pacific squadron, at Panama, preparatory to her expected departure for Corinth, Nicaragua, to enforce the status quo, the English press are demanding \$75,000 indemnity for the expulsion from Nicaragua of Mr. Hatch, British agent at Bluefields. It was stated at the admiralty today, in reply to questions, that no orders have been given. The *Wid Swan* or *Royal Arthur*, which was detained, made the statement. "The times today, in an editorial on the situation, says: If Spain is compelled to collect customs Nicaragua will presumably have to pay the costs of collection in addition to the indemnity. She will find it less troublesome and cheaper to settle with us forthwith. Her efforts to excite the jealousy of America have failed. Justice, with the good sense of the Americans, have proved strong in the success of these characteristic maneuvers. Americans should only hear our case and demands to acknowledge our right to the indemnity, and to admit that our claims were of such a character as they would themselves

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natural growth, which builds and strengthens it as it progresses. The friends of liberty the world over would object to the obtaining of freedom of the press and fall to ruins. It will come in time, but perhaps not during the present generation. "The government should carefully watch affairs in Nicaragua so that Great Britain will do nothing to hinder the completion of the canal across the isthmus. This means of water transportation between the Atlantic and Pacific is of the utmost importance to the entire country, and its early completion is the greatest benefit to the British indemnity is not paid by this little republic, no action should be permitted that will impede the progress of the United States is a commercial nation, and her rights in that direction must be protected. In this line the construction of the canal connecting the Pacific with the Gulf of Mexico, and the admission of the United States into the jealousy the encroachment of any foreign power in Nicaragua. Cuban revolutionaries are about to proclaim the island free and independent from Spain, and will recognize the independence in the family of nations. This step may be premature, for Cuba cannot expect to be acknowledged as a separate government until the patriots have fully established the revolution, and it will act as a stimulant to greater efforts on the part of Cubans, and may result in the overthrow of the Spanish empire. When the Declaration of Independence was signed the future of the island was in the hands of the republic; but this united them more firmly together, and impelled them to a more energetic and successful struggle under the favor of the Americans, and victory in the hands of the United States was acknowledged by the family of nations. This may be true of Cuba, and the friends of freedom will hope to see the same result elsewhere. "The *Oppinion* says the "suspicion which has existed from the beginning that the only effect, and perhaps the only purpose, of the indiscriminate prosecution of gamblers and hawky money lenders was to increase the greedy officialism has deepened to a certainty." And the outside papers are now publishing the fact that the back on the steps she has taken to purify the city of vice and social filth must credit this spinster movement, which she has undertaken, which her sagacious municipal officials have cultivated. If this same business tact had actuated the merchants and traders of that metropolis in years gone by, in legitimate channels, there would not have been such a clamor about the lack of enterprise in the state. But Portland officials, if the charge can be proved, are in a position to exercise their faculties in different walks of life from those of the revenue officials, and the people relegated such public pup suckers to innocuous desuetude. "One encouraging indication of future prosperity is the dying out of sectional jealousy, that formerly arrayed the different counties against each other, and all against Portland. It is generally acknowledged now that a great city should exist at the mouth of the Willamette, and that the growth and prosperity is not inimical to the development of the resources of the entire country. It is time the people relegated such public pup suckers to innocuous desuetude. "One encouraging indication of future prosperity is the dying out of sectional jealousy, that formerly arrayed the different counties against each other, and all against Portland. It is generally acknowledged now that a great city should exist at the mouth of the Willamette, and that the growth and prosperity is not inimical to the development of the resources of the entire country. It is time the people relegated such public pup suckers to innocuous desuetude. "One encouraging indication of future prosperity is the dying out of sectional jealousy, that formerly arrayed the different counties against each other, and all against Portland. It is generally acknowledged now that a great city should exist at the mouth of the Willamette, and that the growth and prosperity is not inimical to the development of the resources of the entire country. It is time the people relegated such public pup suckers to innocuous desuetude."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

W. Jennings Demorest, the editor of the magazine that bears his name, and a celebrated prohibitionist, died last Wednesday. "The decision of the supreme court in the income tax cases have placed internal revenue collectors in a quandary, and they will require another one to make the matter clear. "The decision of the supreme court will reduce the revenue from the income tax very considerably, and the expenses of the government will still continue in excess of the receipts. "We have heard nothing lately in relation to the accounting in this city. If our people desire this factor of development to be started something should be done to induce capital to come to this city. "Japan's terms of peace, if accepted by China, may create a demand for about \$300,000,000 in silver, and, on this contingency, the price of the white metal has risen. Silver, like wheat, is governed by supply and demand. "The "moral wave" in Portland appears to be somewhat subsiding. Several arrests of gamblers and keepers of bawdy houses have been made; but there have been no more. This spasmodic effort will cost the taxpayers heavily; but it has been very remunerative for the police. "A Methodist minister, before a New England conference, called President Cleveland a drunkard, and not being allowed to substantiate the statement has humbly apologized. He should not have made the remark, and it was positive of its truth; and, even then, it was none of his business. "Hon. Stephen B. Elkins has positively stated that he will not be a candidate for president. This will make little difference to the Republicans in the country as there will be an abundance of good men to choose from in 1896. The office will not go begging for a candidate. "Spain is too far distant to govern Cuba, and it is to be expected that the revolutionists of that island will receive the sympathy of American citizens. The monarch should not exist on this continent, and any attempt at self-government by the people of Cuba is a movement in the right direction. "Letters from different portions of the state are still being published in the *Oregonian* giving forth different opinions as regards the needs of this region. The burden of the tax is being summed up in a few words—more work; more enterprise; by less goods from abroad and more from home. "Oscar Wilde, since the London court trial, has lost every vestige of fame he ever enjoyed. His books have been taken out of the public libraries, and although his plays are still running at some of the theatres, his name has been expunged from the bill. It is strange that the immoral tendency and baneful influence of his books and plays were not found out long ago. He was a student of crime. He is down now. Let every one give him a kick. "The supreme court has rendered a decision on the income tax; but it has not been officially made public. If it stands, as very many believe, it will be unconstitutional—this unusual method of taxation may be successful in keeping the treasury empty. It is a good thing that Democracy and free trade are not financial successes when it must result in the ruin of the people means to keep the receipts of the government equal to the expenditures. "The question in Venezuela is whether the demands of Great Britain shall be granted, and our relation to the subject is simply that of a neighboring country, not that of a creditor. The arbitration decision should be faithfully carried out, and neither that country nor the United States need fear any objections to this method of settlement. The era of settling disputes between countries by force of arms has passed, and a peaceful solution of international disputes is becoming general. "There has been a misunderstanding between France and England regarding possessions in the valley of the Congo. This will be settled by arbitration very likely; but the relations between these two nations are becoming very friendly, and France has never forgotten Cressy, Agincourt or Waterloo, and has sought to repair the honor on those fields. British diplomacy outwitted the wily Frenchman in Egypt, and will eventually in the Congo region. "The press of Japan are divided on the question of whether peace with China is desirable at this time. The papers which represent the war party are desirous to see the flag of the inland Empire float over the walls of Peking, while others consider China sufficient to whip and to be whipped. Japan has been victorious so far on every battlefield; but if her glory is not dimmed by disaster she may be compelled to whom to contend if she persists her conquests much further. England and Russia are watching affairs in the Orient, and will interfere when they consider their interests in jeopardy. "However much it may be desired the downfall of the house of Lords will be accomplished slowly, and not by any sudden action of the people. The government has been evolved from a monarchy to a republic, and the evolutionary process has begun on the hereditary right of the crown, and the branch of parliament. It will not come like a thunderbolt, but similar to some

EXPRESS ROBBERY.

Sixteen Thousand Dollars Taken From a Wagon. Deputy Sheriffs in Pursuit of the Robbers. DENVER, April 10.—A special from Cripple Creek, Colo., says: "The mail and express wagon which connects with the Midland Terminal railroad at Grassy, was robbed today, about two miles from this city, by two men, who overpowered the driver, Robert Smith, secured the express package containing \$6,000, and escaped on horseback. "The hold-up took place about 9:30 o'clock, on the summit of Tenderfoot hill, midway between Cripple Creek and Grassy station, on the Midland Terminal railroad. The mail and express wagon, drawn by horses, driven by Messenger Robert Smiley, was en route from Grassy to Cripple Creek with the mails and express matter received at Grassy on the morning train from Denver and Colorado Springs. "Two men, sitting beside the road, accosted Smith, asking him for a ride. He picked up the team, and one of the men climbed up on the seat of the wagon, while the other mounted the baggage behind. As soon as Smith started to drive, the man behind struck him on the head several times with his revolver. The blows staggered but did not stun him. The man on the seat with a pistol leveled at him, and it at him, commanding him to get down, walk to the heads of the horses and hold their bridles. He complied, and was covered with lead bullets. The man on the seat, who was wearing a press pouch, after securing \$10,000, which was being shipped to one of the Denver national banks, and several other valuable packages, they unhitched the two leading horses, and the wagon and rode rapidly into the mountains. "Smith, who was very weak and bleeding profusely, was taken to the hospital as quickly as possible. When he drew up in front of the Wells-Fargo express office he fainted and fell from the seat. The man on the seat, who was wearing a press pouch, and related what had befallen him. Within 20 minutes from the time the parties between the express office and Sterling and Jackson, and 300 men started to scour the hills in search of the robbers, and so many were sent that it is not believed they can escape. A message has been sent to Canon City for a detachment of soldiers, which are not captured before the animals are killed. "The \$16,000 package secured by the robbers was a consignment from Denver by Wells-Fargo express. It was shipped, but it is believed to have been forwarded from the First National bank of Denver to the First National of this city. Another package containing \$800 is also missing. It is believed to have come from Denver, and know a large money package was in the wagon. "Insurgents Defeated. NEW YORK, April 11.—A special cable from Kingston, Jamaica, says: News has been received from Santiago of three encounters between the government troops and the insurgents led by General Caceres, which were all successful. The first battle was near Los Brazos on Tuesday, near Alguaz, and the third near Palenque yesterday. In a battle near Mayasi yesterday the insurgents were also defeated. "Notice. The Republican club of Columbia precinct will meet at Fairfield school house Saturday, April 20th, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, elect delegates to the hereditary right of the crown, and the branch of parliament. It will not come like a thunderbolt, but similar to some

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have made under similar circumstances. We have assured Americans that we are not seeking fresh territory. Our object is to obtain an adequate apology for injury done and the payment of compensation which we believe to be just. "The *Globe* this afternoon, commenting on the same subject, remarks: "The chief central American republics publicizing to twisting the lion's tail, Nicaragua hoped Washington would flare up in behalf of the Monroe doctrine, but President Cleveland, upon inquiring into the matter discovered the quarrel did not concern American territory, and that the doctrine were the Monroe doctrine so wrenched as to cover such international outrages. The United States has been guilty. Fortunately for the continuance of friendly relations between the United States and the Central American republics that formerly in America to take advantage of every opportunity and build up a central American republic. Americans recognize that the Monroe doctrine, though founded on excellent grounds, is not to be enforced with prudence and discretion." "COMPOS POLICY. He Declares Himself in Favor of Maintaining the Existence of the Union With Cuba and Spain. WASHINGTON, April 10.—The policy of General Martinez Campos, the Spanish commander-in-chief en route to Cuba for a decisive stroke against the revolutionists, has been made known in copies of the proceedings of the inaugural congress, just received here. The night before Composed called both he and the minister of foreign affairs addressed the congress. The significance of General Campos' speech lay in its conciliatory tone, showing that he was not inclined to force a peace. It was also brought out that while he would keep free from party bias, he was strongly inclined toward the autonomists, or conservative element, and would support them to resist separation from Spain. "I am in hope," said General Campos, "that when I arrive in Cuba the war will be over. I have no wish for that kind of glory." He expressed the hope that the various political parties in Cuba would unite to assist him in putting down the uprising. "I will do everything," he said, "to save Spain from the disaster which shall exercise its influence against the autonomist element." "It is a mistake to suppose that the autonomist party held a meeting in Havana and passed resolutions of welcome to Campos and pronounced against separation from the mother country. The principle of autonomy or home rule in Cuba is similar to home rule in Canada and other British colonies, but it is not absolute separation from Spain. It is a concession to the people, and it is not to be made without their consent. The report that President Marti would promulgate a constitution for the revolutionists today and then come to the United States to secure recognition is received with some doubt by those in Washington personally acquainted with the general, and the status of affairs. They say no election for president has been held. "SHOOTING AFFRAY. The Only Survivor Now Lodged in the Jail at Riverside. RIVERSIDE, April 9.—Charles Marshall, the only survivor of the bloody shooting affray which took place at San Jacinto last night, was landed in jail here today by Sheriff Johnson. Andrew Larson, the innocent bystander who was shot, died this morning, and Frank Hamilton, who had the quarrel with Marshall, died at noon. Sheriff Johnson stated that the shooting was a result of a quarrel between Marshall and his friends claim that Hamilton interfered in a settlement of the quarrel between Hamilton and a saloon-keeper named Wilby. Marshall, after having some words with Hamilton, went away, but soon returned with a pistol and engaged the shooting. He fired six shots, three taking effect. Hamilton fired five shots, only one of which took effect, the bullet shattering Marshall's arm. Marshall does not bear the best reputation in this city, he has been on shooting scrapes, he was generally feared. On the other hand, Hamilton was well liked. He was deputy sheriff of this county under the last administration. When the sheriff left San Jacinto with his prisoner, the citizens of this county under the last administration that Marshall's preliminary examination will be held here. The prisoner does not say much, but he says he can clear himself. Sheriff Johnson says there was some talk of lynching Marshall when he reached San Jacinto. "A KENTUCKY DUEL. Two Prominent Citizens Shot at Each Other in the Street With Fatal Results. CINCINNATI, April 11.—In the business center of Covington, Ky., John L. Sanford, cashier of the Farmers' & Traders' bank, was killed at 1:30 P. M. today, by State Senator William Goebel. Both fired at each other on the crowded street. An hour later one of the wounded men was dead, and a leading politician was in custody at the station-house, while the streets were thronged with excited crowds. The factional agitation over the bloody affair continues to run high tonight on this side of the river, as well as in Covington, where the shooting took place. Goebel and Sanford were the leaders of two bitterly contesting Democratic factions. The shooting, which had become intensely personal last Saturday, when the Covington *Ledger* published an account of the shooting, which the latter attributed to Senator Goebel. The latter acknowledged its authorship, and said he had been talking this week in such a manner that trouble was expected the first time the two men met. The meeting took place on Saturday, and both men were well-armed. Senator Goebel and Attorney-General Hendricks were walking up Election street. As they approached the First National bank, Sanford, who was leaning up against the corner of the building, turned to Senator Goebel and spoke to the latter at the same time drawing his revolver. Senator Goebel turned to the latter, just as Sanford fired. The bullet from Sanford's revolver passed through Senator Goebel's coat, his trousers, in two places, over the hip. Senator Goebel then drew his revolver and fired, his shot taking effect in the right side of Sanford's chest. The first word was spoken and the first shot was fired by Sanford. There were but two shots, one by each of the assailants. "CHINA AND JAPAN. The Terms of Peace to Which China has to Accede to Secure Peace. WASHINGTON, April 11.—An authoritative statement of the terms of peace being negotiated between Japan and China has been secured from official sources. The statement is made in order to clear up much misapprehension arising from speculations. The terms are as follows: "First—The independence of Corea. "Second—The permanent cession of the island of Formosa to Japan. "Third—An indemnity of 300,000,000 taels of Chinese coin, worth \$1.33. "Fourth—The permanent occupation of Port Arthur and immediate contiguous territory. "Fifth—A new Japan treaty, opening the situation, says: If Spain is compelled to collect customs Nicaragua will presumably have to pay the costs of collection in addition to the indemnity. She will find it less troublesome and cheaper to settle with us forthwith. Her efforts to excite the jealousy of America have failed. Justice, with the good sense of the Americans, have proved strong in the success of these characteristic maneuvers. Americans should only hear our case and demands to acknowledge our right to the indemnity, and to admit that our claims were of such a character as they would themselves

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building collapsed. Several Persons Killed in the Ruins, Four of Whom Have Not Been Discovered. WHEELING, W. Va., April 10.—Shortly after 8 o'clock this morning the five-story business house of Chapman & Sons, on Main street, in the wholesale district, and adjoining the four-story hardware establishment of T. T. Hutchison, fell in suddenly and without warning, burying seven persons in the ruins. "Dad" Williams, a carpenter, escaped with serious injuries. T. T. Hutchison, a veteran merchant, and Eugene Burch, clerk, of his establishment were entombed. M. J. A. Ford, clerk; P. J. Moran, clerk; Eugene Burch, clerk; Hob Winesch, clerk. A Western Union messenger boy, six years of age, was caught when the Hutchison was taken out two ribs were found broken and other injuries sustained. The Hutchinson building was of light construction, and declared unsafe years ago. The fire department did everything in keeping down the flames while volunteers went to the rescue of victims of the disaster. At 10:25 Michael Ford was taken from the ruins alive, but seriously hurt. He was pinned beneath an iron beam and a dead body of young Horan lay across him. He is badly hurt, one leg being broken, and he cannot walk. It is thought he will recover. Rev. Father H. E. Parke, vicar-general, was killed under the ruins. He was on his way to the cathedral from the train when the wall fell. At 11 Benjamin Prichard, of Buckhannon, W. Va., a merchant, was taken out of the ruins badly crushed. It is thought Winesch, Burch, Cowl and Ford are dead. The five-story brick building was in course of erection. Adjoining it, on the corner of Market street, was the four-story brick block of T. T. Hutchison & Co. The strain on the Hutchinson building was too much, and the Hutchinson structure came down in a crashing manner, and the buildings given in with a crash. Fourteen men were in the building at the time. Six got without injury. Five of them were W. H. Chapman, Sam Kenno, Walter Chapman, W. V. Clinton and a man named Newton. Five of the Hutchinson building, and being near the front easily escaped.

LEGAL TECHNICALITIES.

Revenue Officials in Quandary Over the Income Tax Decision. WASHINGTON, April 10.—The decision of the supreme court yesterday in the income tax case has plunged the internal revenue officials into almost inexplicable mysteries and trouble. The more the decision is studied the clearer seems the difficulties attending a great understanding of its scope. The declaration that incomes from real estate are exempt has opened the question whether the effect of the decision is not to include all farm products, timber, coal and all mine products within the exempt class. Whether the losses sustained through bad debts, rents and the amount of expenses incurred in collecting rents, or repairs on houses are to be deducted from incomes is also a mooted question. Under the decision rents are not to be included in assessing the income tax. It is asked, however, if a man's income is of a mixed character, does it come from a real and personal property, the former is exempt. Can he deduct the expenses of the country he already has of his income from personal property before making his return? This question is puzzling the revenue collectors and legal opinions on the point will probably be sought. "The question raised by the decision is whether the roadbed, roundhouses, stations, etc., of railroads are real or personal property within the meaning of the law. The laws of several states are said to differ on this point, and on several others of importance involved in the opinion of the court. As soon as a verified copy of the opinion can be had the revenue officials will begin the preparation of supplementary regulations which will cover more or less, in a temporary way, the opinion of the court, leaving more abstract questions to be solved as they are presented. Collectors of the tax in different parts of the country have already begun telegraphing for instructions on many points. Some state the crush of those who are to make returns has already begun. "All things considered it is now thought the loss to the treasury from the income tax source will exceed 50 per cent of the total expected from this tax."

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

Heavy Fighting in Which Many Spaniards are Killed and Wounded. TAMPA, Fla., April 10.—Lated reports from Havana assert that the steamer *Manilla* has just arrived from Santiago with more than 300 wounded Spanish soldiers. They were taken to the hospital steamer, because the hospitals at Santiago are crowded. A letter from Santiago mentions a battle at the town of Caser, in the mountains, in which the Spanish general, Salcedo, with 1000 men, engaged a band of revolutionaries under Bahi. The Spanish loss was said to be 380, while the Cuban loss was 4 killed and 30 wounded. The other side were mostly boys, many who were caught, and their lives were spared. "Sanchez organized a large force of 800 soldiers, who fought under him in the mountain region, and have joined him. They are principally from Matanzas, Masco's old home. "The revolutionaries under Bahi, the Cuban club last night, Jose Marti was elected delegate, or president, and Benjamin Gomez, president of the Cuban committee consecutive election. "The elite of Cuban society gathered tonight in response to the call for a celebration of an event greater than any other in the history of former revolutions—the declaration of independence. It was the largest meeting ever held in the hall, and created fresh interest in the cause. Mr. N. Goebel stated that the reporters of the Havana papers were sent twice daily to the governor-general's palace, and that the papers were taken to them after having been edited by the governor-general. In case any news appeared that was not given out at the palace, the reporter was put in jail and the paper severely disciplined. "The English Press Deny That There is Any Cause for Jealousy on the Part of the United States. LONDON, April 10.—Regarding the report from New York that the British fleet of the *Wid Swan* has joined the *Royal Arthur*, the flag-ship of the British Pacific squadron, at Panama, preparatory to her expected departure for Corinth, Nicaragua, to enforce the status quo, the English press are demanding \$75,000 indemnity for the expulsion from Nicaragua of Mr. Hatch, British agent at Bluefields. It was stated at the admiralty today, in reply to questions, that no orders have been given. The *Wid Swan* or *Royal Arthur*, which was detained, made the statement. "The times today, in an editorial on the situation, says: If Spain is compelled to collect customs Nicaragua will presumably have to pay the costs of collection in addition to the indemnity. She will find it less troublesome and cheaper to settle with us forthwith. Her efforts to excite the jealousy of America have failed. Justice, with the good sense of the Americans, have proved strong in the success of these characteristic maneuvers. Americans should only hear our case and demands to acknowledge our right to the indemnity, and to admit that our claims were of such a character as they would themselves

EXPRESS ROBBERY.

Sixteen Thousand Dollars Taken From a Wagon. Deputy Sheriffs in Pursuit of the Robbers. DENVER, April 10.—A special from Cripple Creek, Colo., says: "The mail and express wagon which connects with the Midland Terminal railroad at Grassy, was robbed today, about two miles from this city, by two men, who overpowered the driver, Robert Smith, secured the express package containing \$6,000, and escaped on horseback. "The hold-up took place about 9:30 o'clock, on the summit of Tenderfoot hill, midway between Cripple Creek and Grassy station, on the Midland Terminal railroad. The mail and express wagon, drawn by horses, driven by Messenger Robert Smiley, was en route from Grassy to Cripple Creek with the mails and express matter received at Grassy on the morning train from Denver and Colorado Springs. "Two men, sitting beside the road, accosted Smith, asking him for a ride. He picked up the team, and one of the men climbed up on the seat of the wagon, while the other mounted the baggage behind. As soon as Smith started to drive, the man behind struck him on the head several times with his revolver. The blows staggered but did not stun him. The man on the seat with a pistol leveled at him, and it at him, commanding him to get down, walk to the heads of the horses and hold their bridles. He complied, and was covered with lead bullets. The man on the seat, who was wearing a press pouch, after securing \$10,000, which was being shipped to one of the Denver national banks, and several other valuable packages, they unhitched the two leading horses, and the wagon and rode rapidly into the mountains. "Smith, who was very weak and bleeding profusely, was taken to the hospital as quickly as possible. When he drew up in front of the Wells-Fargo express office he fainted and fell from the seat. The man on the seat, who was wearing a press pouch, and related what had befallen him. Within 20 minutes from the time the parties between the express office and Sterling and Jackson, and 300 men started to scour the hills in search of the robbers, and so many were sent that it is not believed they can escape. A message has been sent to Canon City for a detachment of soldiers, which are not captured before the animals are killed. "The \$16,000 package secured by the robbers was a consignment from Denver by Wells-Fargo express. It was shipped, but it is believed to have been forwarded from the First National bank of Denver to the First National of this city. Another package containing \$800 is also missing. It is believed to have come from Denver, and know a large money package was in the wagon. "Insurgents Defeated. NEW YORK, April 11.—A special cable from Kingston, Jamaica, says: News has been received from Santiago of three encounters between the government troops and the insurgents led by General Caceres, which were all successful. The first battle was near Los Brazos on Tuesday, near Alguaz, and the third near Palenque yesterday. In a battle near Mayasi yesterday the insurgents were also defeated. "Notice. The Republican club of Columbia precinct will meet at Fairfield school house Saturday, April 20th, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, elect delegates to the hereditary right of the crown, and the branch of parliament. It will not come like a thunderbolt, but similar to some

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