

# The Hood River Glacier.

It's a Cold Day When We Get Left.

VOL. 6.

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## Hood River Glacier.

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## NORTHWEST NEWS

Condensed Telegraphic Reports  
of Late Happenings.

## TAKEN HOT FROM THE WIRES

Budget of News for Easy Digestion From  
Different Parts of the States of Wash-  
ington, Oregon and Idaho—Items of  
Interest to Pacific Coast People.

Spokane built 400 houses in 1894 at a  
cost of something like \$750,000.

A. Fatsch, a Medford (Or.) tailor,  
drew \$500 in a lottery last week.

Fred Harford of Patha is experimenting  
with a new current wheel, for which he  
has secured a patent. It is for irrigation  
purposes.

"Uncle Billy" Gilliam is circulating an  
initiative and referendum petition in  
Morrow county, Or.; also one for a  
new State constitution.

A very pleasant family reunion was  
held at the residence of J. P. Humphreys  
in the Waldo Hills near Macleay,  
Or., on Christmas day. There were  
present seven children and twenty-six  
grandchildren.

The Oregon State Board of Equalization  
met recently for the purpose of  
comparing the roll as prepared by the  
Secretary and witnessing the President  
and Secretary attach their signatures  
thereto. This completed the big table,  
which was filed with the Secretary of  
State and soon afterward transferred to  
the State printing office. The Secretary  
was instructed to return to Salem No-  
vember 26 and begin the work of making  
preliminary tables for the session of the  
board of 1895.

Initiatory arrangements have been  
perfected for a novel feature in Oregon  
journalism. The Salem Statesman  
tendered its January 22 edition to the ladies  
of that city, they to do all the office and  
reporting work and take the entire pro-  
ceeds that day for charitable purposes.  
A meeting of the ladies was held, the  
proposition accepted and the following  
prominent ladies elected to carry out the  
project: Mrs. Judge Bean, business  
manager; Mrs. Olive England, editor;  
Mrs. William Brown, city editor; Mrs.  
Patterson, society editor. The remain-  
der of the staff will be selected soon.

Loewenberg Bros. of Spokane have  
transferred all their stock and property,  
including the dry goods business, the  
Loewenberg building, the Lyette  
Theater and the residence of Mr.  
Loewenberg to J. N. Glover as trustee of  
a large number of creditors, among them  
the Merchants' National Bank of Port-  
land, of which Julius Loewenberg is  
President. Julius Loewenberg withdrew  
from the firm of Loewenberg Bros. Octo-  
ber 1, 1893. His claim against the firm  
at that time was \$50,000. It is claimed  
that this has been increased to \$100,000.

William P. Simpson of the South  
Bend broom handle factory, has found  
that hemlock, so common in that region,  
is the best material yet discovered for  
broom handles. Alder has heretofore  
been considered the best, but handles  
made of hemlock and sent to customers  
in Portland and San Francisco have been  
pronounced by them superior to alder.  
The hemlock is whiter, polishes better,  
is lighter in weight and is equally as  
strong. Mr. Simpson says he has a market  
for all the broom handles he can  
make, and expects a premium on those  
made of hemlock.

Judge Hanford in the United States  
Circuit Court at Tacoma has appointed  
President Paul Schultze, Joseph S. Allen  
of Spokane and John Donald of  
North Yakima receivers of the Yakima  
Investment Company, which is the suc-  
cessor of the Northern Pacific, Yakima  
and Kittitas Irrigation Company. The  
receivership is granted on the applica-  
tion of O. F. Paxton of Portland, repre-  
senting the California Safe Deposit and  
Trust Company of San Francisco, which  
holds as trustee of the Yakima Invest-  
ment Company a mortgage given in 1893  
to secure a \$700,000 bond issue, which  
was to be sold to an English syndicate.  
Later the syndicate failed to take the  
bonds, causing complications. The com-  
pany is said to have a floating indebted-  
ness of \$300,000, and \$450,000 of the  
bonds are outstanding, part of them be-  
ing pledged to secure indebtedness. The  
company's assets are valued at \$1,500,-  
000 to \$2,000,000. They include 31,000  
acres of land in the Yakima Valley, forty-  
four miles of main-line canal, known as  
the Sunnyside canal, and 250 miles of  
laterals, branches and ditches.

## FATAL FIGHT WITH OUTLAWS.

Bob Moore and George East, Old Okla-  
homa Offenders, Killed.

GUTHRIE, O. T., January 4.—Two desperadoes who have infested Oklahoma for a long time past have been run to ground and made to bite the dust. Before they died they fought their pursuers and seriously wounded one of them. The outlaws are Bob Moore and George East, both of whom are suspected of having been implicated in the Canadian, Texas, express robbery, a station on the Atchison and Topeka road, and the killing of Sheriff McGee. News of the affair was received at United States Marshal Nix's office here to-day. Deputy Marshal Bill Williams and a strong detachment of deputies had been chasing the outlaws for several days. They had trailed them from place to place, but had not come within fighting distance until yesterday. Although the sides were unequal, half a dozen or more deputies to two outlaws, the latter were armed to the teeth and their natural desperateness, strengthened by the box in which the deputies had put them, made them no easy mark. They were pounced-up in a desolate valley in the southwestern part of Washita county about noon, and when commanded to surrender made a stand and began using their Winchester. Their aim was good, for in the first volley one of the posse fell seriously wounded by a ball in the side. The next instant, however, both outlaws were stretched on the ground dead with bullets from the deputies' guns in their hearts. The outlaws were a veritable walking arsenal and, had they not been killed so soon, would doubtless have laid some of the deputies to rest. They were both old offenders with enviable reputations among their craft, and their riddance is joyous news to the Territory officials, generally as they were the constant dread of Oklahoma.

## SAY CARLISLE BROKE FAITH.

Report Current That Wall Street Has  
Asked His Removal.

CHICAGO, January 4.—A special to the Daily News from Washington says: "Leading New York bankers have made a formal demand on the President for the removal of Secretary Carlisle. The request was made by J. Pierpont Morgan, who came on from New York for that purpose. Mr. Morgan was the chief factor in the late syndicate which took the late issue of bonds. There have been many informal demands for Secretary Carlisle's retirement coming from Wall Street in the last year, but this is the first time the movement has taken an organized form. New York financiers charge that the Secretary broke faith with them on the recent bond issue by springing his currency plan just after he disposed of the bonds and depressing the price on the market, resulting in the dissolution of the syndicate. The President informed Secretary Carlisle to-day for the first time of Morgan's modest request, and indicated he had no intention of asking Secretary Carlisle to quit."

## PLATE-GLASS WAR.

There Will be a Cut Where the Jobbers  
Expected an Advance.

CHICAGO, January 4.—The Tribune tomorrow will say: "A plate-glass war is on, and it may result disastrously to some of the jobbers of the country, who have been caught in the 'trap.' Negotiations have been pending for several months for a combination of plate-glass works, and the deal was announced to go into effect January 1. An immediate advance in plate glass was to take place, and on the strength of this assurance the jobbers bought up every foot of glass in the country for speculation. Now comes the announcement that the deal has fallen through, and that the present prices would suffer another 20 per cent cut. As a result a decidedly ugly feeling prevails in all branches of this industry, the manufacturers asserting that they are operating at a loss and the jobbers insisting that they have been mulcted."

## Anti-Trust Law.

AUSTIN, Tex., January 4.—It is reported here on what is regarded as good authority that Governor Mitchell of Florida has revoked the executive writ issued by him on the requisition of Governor Hogg of Texas for the extradition of Henry M. Flagler, one of the Standard Oil directors, who was indicted at Waco, Tex., for conspiracy under the anti-trust law of Texas.

## Partial Victory.

BOSTON, January 4.—The American Bell Telephone won a partial victory when the United States Circuit Court of Appeals to-day in a writ of error brought by the telephone company against the Western Union Telegraph Company et al. ordered that the decree of the United States Circuit Court be reversed and the case remanded for further proceedings.

## Early Dissolution Expected.

BERLIN, January 4.—Socialist member of the Reichstag, Zubil, at a mass meeting last evening said he thought an early dissolution of the Reichstag certain through the rejection of the bills providing for the construction of new iron-clads and the increase of the strength of the army and the institution of various reforms in the imposition of taxes.

## Russian Ministerial Scandal.

ST. PETERSBURG, January 4.—The retirement of M. Krivoschein, Minister of Ways and Communications, is in consequence of his connection with contracts for railroad ties, the material for which was obtained from the estate of Krivoschein. When the Minister of Finance discovered this scandal M. Krivoschein was requested to resign.

## MR. BURNS TALKS

What the English Labor Leader  
Says of the United States.

## HIS SOJOURN IS ABOUT OVER

Publicity Given to Many Trite Truisms  
on the Complex Character of Ameri-  
can Civilization—Our Size, Wealth  
and Natural Resources Stagger Him.

New York, January 3.—The Recorder to-morrow will print an interview with John Burns, M. P., the English labor leader, as to what he thinks of this country, now that his visit has almost come to a close. Mr. Burns arrived here this afternoon from Philadelphia, and left to-night for Boston, where he speaks to-morrow. Among other things Mr. Burns said:

"Well, my visit to America is rapidly drawing to a close. It has been a grand trip. The size, wealth and natural resources of the country have simply staggered me. I have visited fourteen cities, and in every one I have been handsomely received. In fact, I met with no greater than in Chicago itself, where a few cranky editors have tried to misrepresent me to the people and misrepresent the people to me. Everywhere both State and municipal officials have treated me with great consideration—have gone out of their way to oblige me, and have even complimented me by saying that I had some knowledge and experience in municipal affairs.

I shall take home several trunks full of documents and reports relating to municipal government, and I shall study them all carefully. What I have seen of American life has been on the whole pleasant, interesting and deeply instructive. Of all countries in the world one can generalize less about America than any other. The diversity of races, religious customs and habits renders generalization not only superficial, but absurd. The heterogeneous character of the population prevents singularity of judgment. The individual interests of your communities are as different as one State in the North differs from another in the extreme South or West. The fact is an American city is often a microcosm of the whole human race. The Italian from sunny Italy, the negro from Africa, the Englishman and Swede cannot live in one city and display in relation to each other that homogeneity and corporate life which would have saved you from many of your troubles and municipal difficulties.

"America is an international mosaic on the floor of the universe. Some day the various colors will assume their proper position to each other, and when that happens it will in spite of the gloomy outlook that monopoly causes the picture to assume the work of America's best citizens and a justification of all the trouble you will have to undergo to secure such a happy result. I like to compare like with like, and find that in many respects American labor is better off than that in Europe and other old countries, but your miners and in many cases your unskilled laborers are worse off than in Europe, and I am sorry to say your skilled artisan, especially where he is organized, is better off than in the old country in point of wages, and enjoys a better standard of comfort, but what he gains over the English at the spigot of high wages he often loses at the bung-hole of lack of employment. The American works harder while at it, and in many cases his hours are longer and his holidays fewer than those of the European workman. His foot-pound of energy exerted in the production of wealth and the mental strain that the hustling tendency of American life demands really make him no better off after all."

## OUTLOOK BETTER.

The London Times' Review of Last  
Year's Business.

LONDON, January 3.—The Times will say to-morrow in its trade review of last year:

While the possibilities of a year ago were only partially realized, trade in the aggregate may be said to have turned the corner in a series of ten years. The hindrance of enterprises is mainly to be ascribed:

"First, to the depreciation of silver and the tariff wrangle in America, which when ended failed to give trade a continuous impetus.  
"Second, to foreign competition, which, however, is not increasing, the main injury arising from our establishing manufactures in growing countries and damaging similar ones at home.  
"Third, to the disappointing harvest and low prices for grain.

"On the other hand, there have been evidences of sounder trading. The failures were fewer, and the capital involved was lower than before in recent years. We enlarged our exports and imports on the whole, although adverse results due to the extreme dullness are reported in some quarters. Hopeful views are now current. They are mainly directed to the early improvement of the American markets on a more assured basis, secured by the tariff settlement and a better financial position. There is expectation also of a betterment in South America and of some recovery in Australia and the East."

## Rich Strike in Oil.

FLORENCE, Col., January 4.—The richest strike ever made in the Florence oil field has been made by the United Oil Company at Coal creek, two miles from this city. The new well is said to be the equal of any in Pennsylvania.

## LUMBER COMBINATION.

San Francisco Dealers Club Together  
for Mutual Benefit.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 3.—Nearly every prominent firm dealing in lumber in this city is interested in a movement to form a combination, increase prices and insure a profit in a branch of business which has been conducted at a loss for months. Negotiations with that end in view has been in progress for two weeks, but as yet no definite organization is the result. A committee has been chosen, a plan outlined and rules have been formulated, even a name for the new concern has been adopted, but the step which is to make all these measures practically operative has not been taken. Local lumbermen are a unit in declaring that trade with them has been worse than profitless for a year. Cargoes have been sold at a loss of \$600 and \$700. It was found cheaper in many instances to have work performed and material purchased in British Columbia rather than in this city. The only possible field for even small profits is in the foreign market. Under these conditions local merchants considered it absolutely necessary to take some step to stop the competition going on and to raise prices until there be a reasonable profit. With that object a meeting was called. Representatives of the following firms were in attendance:

Preston & McKinnon, the Golden Gate Company, Pope & Talbot, Renton, Holmes & Co., W. J. Adams, Gray's Harbor Commercial Company, the Pacific Pine Lumber Company, Hanson & Co., Simpson Lumber Company and Wood-Stage-Thayer Lumber Company. After an informal discussion of the matter a committee of three was appointed and instructed to report a plan of action. This committee urged that all of the interested companies unite in the creation of what is to be known as the Central Lumber Company of California. It urged that all consignments of lumber be made to this company, which would then appoint its selling agents. In that way all sales would come under the direct supervision of the combination. Every ten days there was to be a division of profits upon a basis fair to all the companies. The plan seemed to meet with approval, and it was hoped that it would go into operation to-day. Certain delays have occurred, however, and it is difficult to tell when the combination will be formed.

## SENATOR LEXOW'S REPLY.

His Answer to the Criticisms of Rev.  
Dr. Parkhurst.

ALBANY, N. Y., January 3.—In an interview this evening Senator Lexow said he had no answer to make on the criticisms of the work of the committee contained in Dr. Parkhurst's manifesto. Obviously, the best answer would be to go to the committee and say: "By their works ye shall know them." Senator Lexow said he had too high a regard for Dr. Parkhurst to say that he is actuated by any but the highest and purest motives in what he says. He continued:

"But it is strange indeed that when the crucial point was reached and Superintendent Brynes was on the stand, as everybody knew he would be last Saturday, everything that was suggested was done. And yet this criticism. Throughout the entire examination Mr. Moss stood at Mr. Goff's side and co-operated in the conduct of inquiry. It is unnecessary to add anything to this. As to a deal, it is plain one could not be effected unless through the co-operation of a majority of the committee acting in conjunction with all the counsel. The statement of this proposition is the best refutation of the charges.

"Let any one suggest a question that was not put, a charge that was not brought or anything, in short, that was omitted before the committee. To my mind the meat of the statement is to be found in the declaration that the Senate has uncovered all the corruption in existence in the Police Department, and there still remains work for the Society for the Prevention of Crime to do. I wish them God-speed in this work."

## Reduction of Wages.

NITTA YUMA, Miss., January 3.—A movement, which seems destined to become popular among the planters of Mississippi, was inaugurated at a planters' meeting in this town. Prominent agriculturists of Delta were present, and resolutions were passed fixing the pay of the best male labor at 50 cents per day and the best class of female labor at 40 cents per day. Not more than \$7 per month with rations will be paid the best laborers, and crops should be laid by at a maximum expenditure of \$3.50 per acre. Clubs will be formed at once throughout the State, having for their motto the reduction of wages. Colonel John R. Cameron, Captain John Willis and Dr. A. J. Phelps, three of the most prominent men in the State, are giving the movement their indorsement.

## Germany and a Tariff War.

BERLIN, January 3.—The Hamburg correspondent, usually inspired from the Wilhelm Strasse, speaks of the prohibition of German wine by the Washington government as the first step in a tariff war between the United States and Germany. The Vossische Zeitung remarks that Germany can win no laurels in a tariff war with America.

## Attacked a Convent Farm.

LONDON, January 3.—A dispatch from Vienna says 2,000 men Saturday attacked the convent farm at Staminitz. The police sent to the scene were overpowered, and the military had to be called upon. Twenty arrests were made.

## PAID IN GOLD COIN

Mr. Paxton Had the Cash for a  
Tacoma Motor Line.

## WAS TURNED OVER PROMPTLY

It Was Bought in at a Mortgage Sale  
for the General Electric Company of  
Portland—Money Carted to the Court-  
house in a Guarded Hack.

TACOMA, January 2.—The Point Defiance street railway, extending from South Ninth street to Point Defiance, seven miles, was sold to O. F. Paxton of Portland to-day for \$82,000. Mr. Paxton is attorney for S. Z. Mitchell of Portland, who represents the Edison General Electric Company's interests. The price was promptly turned over in gold. Eighty-two thousand dollars in gold coin was what Mr. Paxton flashed on the rest of the lawyers. The money was carted up to the courthouse from the London and San Francisco Bank in a hack guarded by the representatives of Mr. Paxton and Detective Leroy. The claims against the road are in brief:

Those represented by Lewis, trustee, approximating \$20,000, for which a decree in the lower court has been obtained; that of C. Hinchman, a mortgagee, the original amount of which was \$50,000, but which with costs and reversibility has mounted up to about \$99,000; a claim for labor; a claim of the Bank of British Columbia for \$5,000; a claim of the Tacoma Railway and Motor Company for \$60,000 for power furnished and a claim of the Edison General Electric Company represented by the purchaser. The sale was under a decree of the Hinchman mortgage.

## CROPS IN RUINS.

Florida Will Lose Millions of Dollars  
by the Cold Weather.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., January 2.—Three million dollars will hardly cover the loss in Florida from the cold of the past seventy-two hours. The mercury dropped 22 degrees above zero last night and the col completed its work of destruction. The pineapple plantations are ruined as well as the oranges and the winter vegetable crops. Next year's orange crop will be shortened by 1,000,000 boxes, which means an additional loss of \$1,500,000 to the growers and the transportation companies. The direct and incidental losses by this spell will aggregate \$5,000,000 in the next two years. Last night at 8 o'clock the mercury was at 41 degrees.

The mercury went down to 14 degrees above zero at the signal station in this city just before sunrise this morning, this record being 1 degree colder than the temperature during the great freeze of 1886 and the lowest since 1855. The thermometer at the station is 100 feet above ground and the surface readings about town average from 10 to 3 degrees lower. Reports from Titusville, Tampa, Ocala, Gainesville, Palatka and Sanford indicate the mercury dropped to about 18 above zero in these localities. The orange and vegetable crops are practically ruined. The best estimate places the number of oranges on the trees at fully 2,600,000 boxes and officials of the Florida Fruit Exchange in this city think fully 2,000,000 boxes have been frozen either wholly or in part. If this estimate is correct, the remaining 600,000 boxes will bring fabulous prices. These reports cannot be verified until to-night or to-morrow, but the best informants in fruit matters say "the jig is up with the oranges of 1895-94." It formed on the streets of Jacksonville this morning.

The snap is not without compensation, however, as it has largely killed the scale, one of the deadliest orange pests, and exterminated another, the white fly, which was becoming active in some groves and threatened the State.

## Another Lexow Committee.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 4.—Plans for a crusade against vice and corruption, private and public, in this city was developed to-day by the formation of the Civic Federation of San Francisco on the lines of the Chicago Civic Federation. War is declared by the federation against vice, side entrances to saloons, gambling and municipal corruption. A Legislative Committee, similar in scope to the Lexow organization, is a possible outgrowth of the federation, which was organized by Rev. James Cumming Smith, pastor of Trinity Presbyterian Church.

## The Pope's Safeguard.

LONDON, January 3.—The Standard's Rome correspondent says several Cardinals, who oppose Cardinal Rompoli's attitude toward the Cardinals, were conversing recently, when one remarked that the King of Italy at Rome was the Pope's safeguard. All concurred in this opinion. The Pope upon hearing this was much impressed. It is supposed that this partly accounted for his omissions of the usual allusions to temporal power from his speech at the New Year's reception.

## Going to the Front.

LONDON, January 3.—A dispatch to the Central News from Peking says that Liu Kung Yi, the Viceroy of Liang Kiang, who has been appointed as the head of the Chinese armies, is preparing to start for the front to assume supreme command of the troops. The Japanese fleet, together with a new squadron of war vessels, is cruising off the Shan Tung Promontory.

## THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Findings of the Court of Inquiry in the  
Grounding of the Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON, January 2.—Secretary Herbert has made public the findings of the court of inquiry in the case of the grounding of the Cincinnati off Execution Rock, Long Island Sound, and his own action in the matter. The court found that, when the vessel neared the point where she struck, Captain Glass was obliged to leave the deck, leaving orders to the navigator, Lieutenant S. C. Gillingham; the pilot, B. F. Arclarist, and the officer of the deck, Ensign Roger Wells, Jr., governing them during his absence and leaving Gillingham, assisted by the pilot, in charge of the navigation of the vessel. The ship was then headed on a safe course. The grounding is represented as due to an error in the judgment of the pilot, one of the oldest and most experienced in New York, and of the navigator in estimating the distance of the ship from the United States Shoals, on which she struck. This pilot's error caused the grounding. The speed of the ship was not reduced by the navigator on approaching the shoals, remaining too great for accurate soundings. The officer of the deck neglected to station a leadman on the port side, and the Captain on leaving the deck did not place in charge the officer next in line of rank. The court was of the opinion that further proceedings should be had in the case of Pilot Arclarist, Captain Glass, Lieutenant Gillingham and Ensign Wells; but, as it did not say when the proceedings should be held, Judge Advocate Remy in reviewing the report reported that the interests of the service do not require the trial of any of the officers. In indorsing the record Secretary Herbert emphasizes the fact that the presence of a pilot does not relieve officers of responsibility, and says it is clear that the same degree of caution was not exercised by the officers in navigating the ship as if there had been no pilot on board. He finds that the Captain was particularly censurable for continuing to run his ship at such high speed in confined waters.

## PLATES FOR PRINTING POSTAGE STAMPS.

The opinion of the Solicitor of the Treasury that it is unlawful to have the possession or to use plates for the printing of postage stamps in the similitude of those issued by foreign governments will be acted upon at once. No more so-called stamp albums containing stamps of these kinds will be allowed to be printed. The cuts from which these are printed will be seized. It is an astonishing fact that the penalty imposed by law for the counterfeiting of foreign stamps is much more severe than for counterfeiting United States stamps. In the case of foreign stamps the penalty is not less than two or more than ten years' imprisonment, while for counterfeiting United States stamps the penalty is a fine of not more than \$500 or more than five years' imprisonment or both. The United States Courts might impose a fine of \$1 or one day's imprisonment for violations of our law, and come within the law, while the minimum penalty as to foreign stamps is two years' imprisonment.

## WILL NOT GET A PICK-UP.

The three new Senators, who will be elected to fill the vacancies in the States of Wyoming, Washington and Montana, will probably not be paid the back salaries, as has heretofore been paid to Senators elected and appointed to fill vacancies. They were elected by an express provision in the legislative appropriation bill of the last session, which, it is believed, will put an end to this practice for the future. Under the system which has prevailed heretofore each man chosen would have received the pay for the entire term of six years, notwithstanding two years have already elapsed. The new provision will, therefore, work as a saving to the government of \$30,000 in this instance and of larger sums in the future.

## THE DECREE IS FINAL.

A Definite Statement From Monsignore  
Satolli.

WASHINGTON, January 2.—Owing to misapprehensions caused by the publication of a statement that the decree concerning secret societies was not final, and was to be submitted to the Bishops to secure from them their opinions thereon, Monsignore Satolli authorizes the following brief statement of facts: "The Archbishops of the United States have taken counsel with respect to three societies, namely, Odd Fellows, Sons of Temperance and Knights of Pythias. The Archbishops decided that the whole question should be submitted to the Apostolic See. In a communication from his eminence, Cardinal Monaco, to Monsignore Satolli the action of the general congregation of Cardinals to whom his Holiness committed the question is made known. The congregation after considering carefully the matter made the decree; this decree his Holiness fully confirmed and gave it complete effect. The decree is, therefore, transmitted to all Archbishops, Bishops and other ordinaries in the United States to be by them carried into effect. Monsignore Satolli has acted merely as a medium of transmission, but in view of the contradictory and confusing reports emanating from various parts of the country the facts are thus briefly stated."

## No Such Plan Considered.

MADRID, January 2.—Senator Blesa, Minister of the Interior, has entered a formal denial of the statement, which recently emanated from Washington, that a plan has been under consideration allowing local officials of Cuba to make up the budget of tariff duties, afterward submitting it to the government for approval. The Cabinet has, however, approved the proposal to open an inquiry into the Cuban customs system.