

WIPED OUT BY WIND.

A Terrible Cyclone Passes Over Northwestern Iowa.

WHOLE COUNTRY IN THE PATH OF THE STORM DEVASTATED.

Schoolhouses, Residences and Barns in Large Number Wrecked—The Town of Perkins Reported to Have Been Almost Wiped Out—The Death List Estimated to be at Least Fifty—A Number of Bodies Recovered.

Special to the Record-Union.

OMAHA, May 3.—A special to the Omaha Bee from Sioux City, Iowa, says dispatches were received there by the Sioux City and Northern Railroad Company at 4:10 this afternoon from the agent at Sioux Center, forty-five miles northeast of here, telling of a terrible cyclone near there, in which a number of people were killed and injured, and much property destroyed. The wires were blown down, and telegraphic reports are consequently very meager.

The first dispatch received by the Northern Road said the cyclone passed three miles northeast of there. Schoolhouses near the town were destroyed, teachers were killed and a number of children were injured and killed. The whole country in the path of the storm was devastated. The Sioux City and Northern track between Perkins and Doon was washed out for several miles.

Dispatches from Sioux Center at 8:30 p. m. say three schoolhouses and at least twenty residences and barns were swept away. At the schoolhouse, two teachers and three pupils were killed and many injured. Two women were found dead about 6 o'clock not far from the point where one of the school buildings stood.

The man who arrived in Sioux Center late in the evening reported that his house was blown away and his family killed. He himself escaped, and reports that at least two or three hundred people have been killed. Parties have been sent out from Hull, Sioux Center and Orange City, neighboring towns, but their work is being carried on in total darkness, in the midst of a tremendous wind and rainstorm. It is consequently progressing slowly. A number of bodies have already been recovered, although the exact number cannot be learned.

Everyone is violently excited, and definite facts cannot be obtained. It is said that Perkins, a small town between Sioux Center and Doon, was directly in the path of the storm, and that it was entirely wiped out. The wires leading to it are all down, the railroad tracks are washed out, and the wagon roads cannot safely be traveled over, owing to the manner in which they were gullied by the rain. It is consequently no easy matter to reach it. Physicians have already been sent out from Hull, Orange City and Sioux Center, but are finding every conceivable obstacle in their effort to reach the scene of the storm. Help has been refused from here, but if the same character of reports continue to come in, a train may be sent. No one seems to know exactly what was the track of the storm.

LATER.—Definite reports are beginning to come in as to the path followed by the cyclone. The storm originated about a mile and a half southwest of Sioux Center. It moved from there in a northeasterly direction, and passed through Perkins, a small town six miles north of Sioux Center. After passing Perkins nothing was heard of any damage. Later in the evening, however, news was received from Sibley, a small town about five miles north of Perkins, where considerable damage was done by the storm, and where the house of John Watterston, killing Mrs. Watterston and injuring Watterston and his son.

No names can yet be learned of the people injured about Sioux Center and Perkins. The Sioux City and Northern train which arrived at 10 o'clock this evening, brought in several passengers who witnessed the storm. They reported that they saw dead bodies had been brought into Sioux Center at 6 o'clock. They estimated that fifty people must have been killed.

The northern train barely escaped a smash-up in a washout near Doon, but was stopped by the section hands before it passed upon the dangerous territory.

The death-roll, so far as known, is: Mrs. John Foster, Mrs. Post, Miss Anna Marsden, Charles Marsden, George Marsden, a child of A. Verhoff, two children of L. B. Coombs, Miss Mamie S. Haggie and five brothers, Jamieson and two Foster children.

These deaths were all in the vicinity of Sioux Center. The names of a few injured near Sibley, where considerable damage was done by the storm, are not known.

Besides John Watterston, who was killed by flying timbers, Herman Belknap, a farmer near Sibley, was killed by lightning and Mrs. Frey and the Rossburg brothers were badly hurt.

It appears that the storm originated three miles northeast of Ireton, passing in a northeasterly direction, passing Sioux Center about three miles west and passing near Perkins. It first struck the ground some miles southwest of Sioux Center, in the Coombs district, and from there to Perkins, a distance of twelve to fifteen miles, not a building was left standing in the path.

The most unfortunate thing of all was that its course was on the section lines of the schoolhouses, and so far two teachers are known to have been killed—Miss Anna Marsden and her brother—with from one to four children at each school. Four schoolhouses where school was in session were entirely wiped from the face of the earth. Not a vestige left except a few rocks to mark where they stood, and the scholars carried from a quarter to half a mile, where they were found, some dead and others badly mangled.

At the schoolhouse where George Marsden was teaching not a vestige of the building remains, and Mr. Marsden was found some distance away in a field dead together with two scholars. Two little girls of John Ebstan, belonging to the same school, where found clinging to a log where they had been driven into a wire fence, covered with mud, and are expected to die. Two sons of C. B. Haggie, belonging to the same school, had

both legs broken and were internally injured.

The house of C. Haggie is just west of the schoolhouse, and where this morning good buildings nothing is left. Mr. Haggie escaped without any material injury, but his eldest daughter was found lodged in the trees where she had been hoisted by the storm, and so seriously injured that death is expected momentarily, while two other boys who had come from the field at the approach of the storm were injured, one seriously and the other fatally, and will die before morning.

Wires were completely stripped from the poles, and some poles were twisted from the ground. Horses, cattle and vehicles were hurled through the air like chaff.

At least forty farm houses were entirely demolished, and the fields are returned from a month's labor, and it cannot be told as soon.

FATAL ELECTRICAL STORM.

MILWAUKEE, May 3.—A severe electrical storm, accompanied by terrific thunder, heavy winds and rain, passed over Wisconsin yesterday, at Kellerville, near Manitowish, John Anderia, a fourteen-year-old boy, was killed by a bolt of lightning while lying in bed. At the town of Yorkville, near the house of Joseph Sutherland was shattered by a bolt of lightning. Mrs. Sutherland, who had taken refuge in the cellar, was killed. Her husband was killed by lightning near the barn of Frank Essigler's farm was struck by lightning and burned. Four horses and thirteen head of cattle perished.

San Francisco Pension Office.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Deputy Commissioner of Pensions Murphy has just returned from a month's tour of inspection of the pension agencies of the West. "The San Francisco office I found in better shape than it has been in ten years. It has control of an enormous district, extending up to Montana and Alaska, and doing a vast amount of work. It is so well systematized, however, that only very slight changes were necessary."

Discharged From Indictment.

CHICAGO, May 3.—Judge Windes today discharged Charles J. and Frank R. Meadowcroft, insolvent bankers, from indictment on charges of receiving money when they knew the bank was insolvent. The case was tried under the indictment which was made to try the defendants during the two terms of the court. The Meadowcrofts were under sentence of one year each, the case having been carried to the Supreme Court.

Trouble With Miners.

HUNTINGTON (W. Va.), May 3.—Reports from the mining districts along the Norfolk and Western are of a more serious character. Several cars are reported burned along the line. About one hundred colored miners from the Elkhorn region came to this city last night on foot, and started east on foot. Some think they are bent on destroying property. A Gatling gun was sent the militia this morning.

New York Police Commissioners.

NEW YORK, May 3.—The announcement is made this afternoon that Mayor Strong has asked for the resignation of Police Commissioners Kerwin and Murray. Resignations of Colonel Griggs and Theodore Roosevelt are to be granted to succeed them.

A Swindler Arrested.

CHICAGO, May 3.—James F. Wilson, said to be wanted in Brooklyn, N. Y., for a \$75,000 swindle, was arrested at Lexington, Ky., today. It is charged that he ordered large consignments of shoes on credit, and sold them under the hammer and tongs.

Delegates to the Silver Conference.

DECATUR, May 3.—Governor McIntire appointed Senators Taylor, Wolcott and Congressman Shafroth delegates to the Silver Conference at Salt Lake May 15th.

PROTECTION FOR PEKIN.

LANDS SURROUNDED TO KEEP JAPS OUT OF THE CITY.

A Dispatch From Shanghai States That the Emperor of China Has Ratified the Treaty.

Special to the Record-Union.

SHANGHAI, May 3.—In accordance with a special imperial edict issued to prevent the possibility of the Japanese entering the possibility of the Japanese entering the embankments near Pekin, miles of territory have been flooded and 100 Chinese drowned.

The British Minister to China, M. N. R. O'Connor, has gone to Pekin to make an attempt to recover from the Chinese Government the arrears of pay due the foreigners serving in the Chinese army before the outbreak of hostilities. It is reported that peace arrived at between the syndicate which took the indemnity failed to negotiate the loan with China and the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank is making arrangements for the loan.

A JAPANESE MINISTER'S VIEW.

PARIS, May 3.—The Japanese Minister in an interview published in *Figaro* today is quoted as saying that the intervention of the other powers in the arrangements for peace arrived at between China and Japan is only a small difficulty. China, he adds, has every intention in ratifying the treaty and leaving the hands of the makers of the treaty in European powers. The Minister also said that the Japanese most desire the payment of the indemnity and the conclusion of peace upon the part of China to Japan.

CHINA RATIFIES THE TREATY.

LONDON, May 3.—The *Times* has a dispatch from Shanghai stating that the Emperor of China ratified the treaty of peace with Japan yesterday, and that Li Hung Chang will at once proceed to Chefoo to exchange ratifications with the Japanese representatives.

WILL ABANDON TERRITORY.

JAPAN LEARNS FROM AN AUTHENTIC SOURCE THAT THE JAPANESE MINISTER HAS DECIDED TO ABANDON HER DEMAND FOR TERRITORY IN LIAO-TUNG PENINSULA, EXCEPT PORT ARTHUR, IN RETURN FOR COMPENSATION ELSEWHERE.

WHAT THE POWERS WANT.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 3.—A semi-official statement has been issued here dealing with the Russian attitude toward the situation in the far East. It declares that the maintenance of the status quo on the Chinese mainland is a political necessity. However, the issue of the present struggle is a realization of Japanese claims would entirely abolish the fictitious independence of the Koreans, and place in Japanese hands the key to China's capital. Moreover, Russia and France would be compelled in their interests to ward off their frontiers any cause for permanent weakness of a serious crisis.

The statement says that Germany has developed her commerce in those regions too much to see without mistgivings German commercial houses exposed to continual disturbances. These three Powers, which have communicated their views to Tokyo, and know how to enforce respect for them, do not intend to deprive Japan of her victory, but her civilizing progress will sooner or later be menaced with destruction unless it is based upon the principle on which rest the concord of civilized nations.

DISASTER AT SEA.

Sealing Schooner Wrecked Off the Coast of Alaska.

RESULTING IN THE DEATH OF SEVENTEEN OF HER CREW.

Struck a Submerged Reef While Being Carried Before a Gale, and Her Hull Smashed Into Splinters—Twenty-eight Men Thrown Into the Ice-Cold Waters, With the Shore Three Miles Distant—Although Nearly All Reached Shore, Only Eleven Out of the Twenty-eight Survive.

Special to the Record-Union.

PORT TOWNSEND, May 3.—Meager news was received this afternoon from Kodiak Island, Alaska, of the wreck of the schooner George K. White, attended with the loss of seventeen lives. A. E. Biggs, late engineer of the steamer Francis Currier, arrived in Sitka on the Western steamer Dorra in time to take the steamer Al Ki for this port, and brought meager particulars of the accident, but was unable to give the list of persons lost. The schooner Lescoei arrived at Kodiak a few hours before his departure with one of the survivors, who was so exhausted that he could scarcely give a straight account of the disaster.

On Easter Sunday a terrible northeast gale, mingled with a blinding snowstorm, and with the thermometer below zero, prevailed along the southwest coast of Alaska. The schooner White, which was hunting sea otter, was caught in the storm, and her bearings, make matters worse, she was carried away and a part of her foremast went over the side, and then the steering-gear became disarranged. In a helpless condition she was carried by the force of the gale, and just before midnight she struck a submerged reef, and a moment later her hull was smashed into splinters. Twenty-eight men were thrown into the ice-cold waters, with the shore three miles distant, to which they must pass through a heavy surf. Some of them in sheer desperation, seized upon the debris, and others were drowned. About twenty were fortunate enough to reach the beach through a gale-whipped sea and snowstorm. They were found with their clothes frozen to their bodies. Without food or shelter they passed a miserable night, and at daybreak on the beach they found the bodies of those who had perished. They were too exhausted to bury the dead. The most they could do was to drag their bodies up on the shore away from the waves, and they were obtained in light garments, with no fire or shelter, subsisting on shell fish and suffering from intense cold, three or four men died.

On the third day after the wreck some native hunters chanced to pass by, and from them fresh meat and a supply of bullets to start a fire were obtained. By that time only eleven out of the original twenty-eight had survived. Many of them were badly frozen, their limbs frost-bitten so severely that they must undergo surgical operations to save their lives. One man is said to have lost the use of both legs and arms. Scarcely one of the survivors will get home, the ordeal without being maimed for life.

The schooner Lescoei, after reporting the accident at Kodiak, returned for the survivors. In the course of the voyage occurred was three miles from Ugeduk Island, twenty-two miles southwest of Kodiak Island. The news had not reached Kodiak at hour of departure. A schooner for Sitka, said Biggs, and it was possible to learn the identity of the survivors.

The schooner was owned by Justin Chenoweth and Paul Paulson of Seattle. Both of the owners are supposed to have been aboard at the time of the accident. The vessel was in charge of Captain J. L. Wheeler.

THE WHITE'S CREW.

SEATTLE, May 3.—The schooner Geo. R. White cleared from this port on July 14, 1894, for a year's cruise in the North Pacific. Her crew consisted of the following: Captain J. L. Wheeler, and was as follows: Master J. L. Wheeler; mate, Edward Pomeroy; Andrew Danielson, Justin Chenoweth; seaman, Richard Redmond; C. Morris, Louis A. Burrall, John H. Baxter, Henry Parker, cabin boy, James Carton. Her dimensions were: Net tonnage, 35.72; length, 61.2; breadth, 15.4; and she was built in 1890 at Port Madison, Wash.

The schooner and her crew were well known at this port. She was owned by Paul Paulson and her agents to her outfit for her cruise by Hubbard & Horton of this city. Captain Wheeler is one of the best known sealing masters on the Sound, and is said to be a capable, daring navigator. During his cruise on the schooner, a little twelve-ton schooner, Captain Wheeler went up as far as Copper Island, which is considerably farther up than any large schooner has ever gone. Justin Chenoweth, one of the hunters and owners, is also well known in this port. He is in Lacconner, and he went along to represent his and Paulson's interests.

It was the intention of Captain Wheeler when he left here last summer to hunt for the balance of the season in Koller ring sea, and as winter approached to go south toward the Hawaiian Islands; and then on to the California Coast near San Francisco, where he would cruise along up the coast and hunt the seal that are supposed to migrate in that direction at this season. Instead of carrying out that plan, he undoubtedly wintered near Kodiak.

Of Kodiak and extending northward over a distance of 200 miles is what is called the Fortlock Banks, where there is excellent hunting, and which affords a good harbor in the winter season, and probably he has been hunting there all winter. When the schooner was last spoken in Behring Sea by Captain Minor of the Ella Johnson, last September, she had between 100 and 200 sealskins. It is supposed that she had several black bear and other skins, all of which will be lost.

She was valued at about \$3,000, and was well insured.

ROBBED BARNES.

Now Safely Lodged in San Quentin—Accused of Murder.

SAN BERNARDINO, May 3.—Channing B. Barnes who, with one Hiatt, robbed the Ontario State Bank of \$5,000 a few months ago, is now safely lodged in San Quentin for a term of six years. Officers of the law now suspect him in connection with the evidence of having killed Hiatt, his partner in the crime.

While Barnes was confined in jail awaiting trial he formed a plan of escape in conjunction with friends on the outside of the jail. Failing in this, he pleaded guilty, and refused to defend his case in court, and enlisted Dr. Frost and other prominent citizens in his behalf to secure a light sentence. It is now supposed he did this to escape discovery of the crime, and enlisted Dr. Frost.

After securing the booty at the bank,

they drove to Rincon Hills, and there left the team and hid in the mountains.

Barnes stated that he repeatedly detected Hiatt in the act of raising a rock to beat out his brains, and only protected himself by compelling Hiatt to go on before him at the point of a revolver. The next morning they divided their money and took the train to Los Angeles, and from that day to this no trace of Hiatt has been found.

The officer who took Barnes to San Quentin detected him in conversation with two toughs on the journey there. Barnes' movements were so suspicious on several occasions on the way that the officer took extra precautions to prevent his escape. He is not now the penitent man he appeared to be when pleading with the court for a light sentence. His story of Hiatt's movements is considered flimsy, and it is supposed the balance of the bank's money is somewhere in the Chinatown hills, known only to Barnes. The officers believe the body of Hiatt may yet be found to tell the story of a double crime.

THE VALLEY ROAD.

Harbor Commissioners Meet to Consider the Chinese Basin Lease.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 3.—The Harbor Commissioners, with Governor Budd and Mayor Sutro, met with the representatives of the Valley road this morning, to consider the amendments to the lease of Chinatown to the Valley road. Sutro attacked the terms of the lease, and incidentally the security of the opposition road, saying that China Basin could be transferred to the Southern Pacific by the Valley road in forty-eight hours.

Attorney Preston of the Valley road said that any person making such a statement was a fool.

The Mayor made no response to this, but introduced a number of ironical amendments, preventing the Valley road from co-operating with any other railroad.

President Colton expressed his disapproval of an apparent attempt to obstruct the new road. He said he was anxious to see the work completed. No conditions were proposed upon its projectors which would hamper them in the work of completing the Valley road.

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ANSEL WHITE.

Further Proof That He Died in Washington Some Years Ago.

SANTA CRUZ, May 3.—Chief of Police Bewley has received a letter from S. G. Morse, ex-Sheriff of Clatsop County, Washington, saying that the latter knew Ansel White, the missing heir to a \$1,000,000 estate in New York, for over twenty years, residing within a few miles of him near Port Angeles, Wash. White died in 1885, and it was four days before his body was found. White sold his plow, etc., a year before he died and the money he hid, but it was never found. The theory is that it is Henry White who has been stopping at that White is the man for whom the detectives are seeking. Pioneers who knew White in this county say that when he was in the city he was in the habit of locating in Washington, but not hearing from him, suspected he had met with foul play.

INSURANCE WAR.

Wholesale Rate Cutting at San Francisco Moderated.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 3.—The wholesale rate cutting among the insurance men has moderated. This is due, it is said, to directions from the head offices of both the Eastern and English companies, where the rate cutting has been regarded as a temporary expedient. Inspectors are arriving in the general offices. After the books have been straightened, as a result of the recent few days' discussions, it is understood there will be many negotiations in the managerial departments of the Pacific Coast.

Jury Unable to Agree.

SANTA ROSA, May 3.—After being out twenty-four hours, the jury in the case of the people vs. John Eaton, tried for burglary, were discharged this afternoon, they being unable to agree. Eaton was arrested in Los Angeles for the robbery of the Windsor Hotel. Another trial will be had.

Collector Wise Gone to Washington.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 3.—Collector of the Port John H. Wise has gone to Washington. It is said that he left in response to a summons that an explanation was required from him in answer to a report which accidentally touched it with a match, causing an explosion. Manderchief's language was burned frightfully, and it is believed his eyesight will be injured.

California's Silver Delegates.

SALT LAKE, May 3.—A special from Helena, Mont., to the *Tribune* says: Acting Governor Botkin was today notified that the Legislature of California has appointed the following delegates to the silver convention to be held in Salt Lake on May 15th: Ex-Congressman Thomas J. Clunie, General A. L. Hart and Henry Laing.

Utah Constitutional Convention.

SALT LAKE, May 3.—The Constitutional Convention spent the day in final revision of the work of the convention. It is expected that an adjournment will take place next week.

A Baron's Sentence.

SANTA CRUZ, May 3.—Baron Von Kanneler, convicted of practicing medicine without a license, this morning was sentenced to pay a fine of \$50 or serve twenty-five days in jail.

Fire in a Newspaper Office.

WOODLAND, May 3.—The incendiary fire in the composing room of the *Reporter* at 4 o'clock this morning destroyed the type. The presses were injured.

Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The report from Chicago that Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris is to be married shortly to General Henry Kyd Douglass of Maryland is generally credited here. Mrs. Sartoris herself declined to say anything this morning on the subject.

Village Destroyed by Fire.

BERLIN, May 3.—The village of Pommering, near Frankfurt, has been destroyed by fire. Sixty-five dwellings were burned and many persons injured.

Oscar Wilde.

LONDON, May 3.—Upon application of counsel for Oscar Wilde, the judge ordered that the writ of habeas corpus be granted. The amount will be fixed to the judge.

THE AFFAIR ABOUT SETTLED.

Payment of the Indemnity to Great Britain Arranged.

THE BRITISH SQUADRON WILL BE WITHDRAWN.

The Nicaraguan Government Does Away With the Mosquito Reservation, Which Was the Cause of the Trouble, and Incorporates It as a State With the Name of Department of Zelaya.

Special to the Record-Union.

LONDON, May 3.—It is officially announced that as a result of the communications between the Earl of Kimberly, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and Senator Christiano Medina, the Salvadoran Minister, acting for Nicaragua, the British Government has agreed if the Nicaraguan Government addresses a letter to Rear Admiral Stephenson accepting the terms of the British ultimatum and undertaking under the guarantee of Salvador that the indemnity will be paid in London within a fortnight, the other claims of Great Britain against Nicaragua, it is added, will be settled by a joint committee.

The Exchange Telegraph Company this afternoon claims that it is officially informed that Nicaragua has agreed to pay the British Government £15,000 within a fortnight, provided the British Government will evacuate the British forces, and Great Britain accepted the offer under the guarantee of the United States that a bond will be executed.

The British squadron will be withdrawn from Nicaraguan waters.

DR. GUZMAN'S ACTS CRITICISED.

LONDON, May 3.—Senator Christiano Medina, the Salvadoran Minister here and at Paris, made the following statement to the Associated Press regarding the negotiations which have been conducted through him as the representative of Nicaragua. He said: "On the departure of General Barrios, the Nicaraguan Envoy, from this city to Nicaragua, the Nicaraguan Legation was left in my charge, pending his return or the appointment of his successor. In that capacity I transmitted to the Foreign Office various propositions of the Nicaraguan Government."

The Earl of Kimberly has throughout been perfectly firm in his attitude, and in my interviews with him and with other officials of the Foreign Office my representative has always been treated with consideration and attention and courtesy. The Earl of Kimberly throughout has shown an anxiety to avoid a conflict with the Central American States, but it being considered necessary by the British Ministers in council to make a firm stand, all efforts to move them have failed.

"However, I am happy to express the belief that this unfortunate dispute is on the eve of a settlement, and that in a few days the British forces will be evacuated from the Nicaraguan Government in answer to a dispatch sent yesterday evening to Managua after my last interview with the Earl of Kimberly."

"The Central American republics are all anxious to help Nicaragua in her present difficulty, and they have used every means to the end of so doing. I have offered the guarantee of my Government to pay the indemnity in London within fifteen days after the evacuation of the British forces. The Earl of Kimberly having accepted this arrangement, I so informed my Government last night, and I have no doubt the terms will be agreed upon by the Nicaraguan Government."

From a gentleman who took part in the negotiations the Associated Press learns that it is to be expected that Senator Guzman, the Nicaraguan Minister at Washington, is largely responsible for the continued opposition of Nicaragua, as being a sanguine temperament, he has had his government to withdraw their might expect from the United States.

Continuing, the gentleman last quoted said that he would have been glad to see any of the Central American republics to have themselves paid the indemnity rather than be subject to the Central American States, and that the European press during the past few days. There is no question about the Monroe doctrine, and the British Government's doctrine is obsolete. If England or any other power is unable to protect the safety and rights of its subjects in Central America, it is their duty to protect their interests anywhere. If England had tried to annex Corinto, it would be a different matter, but she was only dealing with the situation for her subjects."

The Associated Press further learns that the present Government of Great Britain is not in a position to make a United States protectorate over the whole of Central America. Indeed, during the present investigations, the Earl of Kimberly said that the British Government would perhaps have been better for the United States to proclaim a protectorate over Central America, and the honest responsibility for the acts of its people.

ACTED AS HIS JUDGMENT INDICATED WAS BEST.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Dr. Guzman, the Nicaraguan Minister at Washington, was shown the London interview criticizing his course. He read it with interest and said:

"It is to be expected, when assaults have been made on Mr. Gresham, Mr. Bayard and the President that I should not escape from the slanders. There are always some people ready to assert that they would have done something else. They do not know the difficulties and embarrassments of the situation. This was a matter of the greatest urgency, which had to be handled entirely by cable. Usually the change of views, personally and by mail, permits a full expression of every shade of judgment, but in dealing by cable with points so far apart as London, Managua and Washington it is not easy to have the most complete and honest view. But at all times I have acted as my judgment indicated was best for the occasion."

"Is there any reason," Dr. Guzman was asked, "for the assertion that Nicaragua was misled into believing that the United States would render assistance?"

"Not in the least," said he. "There has been no misunderstanding of any kind such as might arise from hope or expectation. General Barrios, the special envoy, was here on personal canvassment to Rear Admiral Stephenson, and Nicaragua was in personal communication with the Government. Nor is it true that I have encouraged the expectation that the United States would intervene. I have kept my Government advised in every way at my command, but it has not been on the lines of claiming that the United States would intervene."

THE MOSQUITO RESERVATION.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The Nicaraguan Government has recently done away with the Mosquito Reservation, which has been the cause of trouble, and incorporated it in the State of Nicaragua with the name of Department of Zelaya, after the President of the republic. This action was the result of communications to the State Department.

The significance of the movement has attracted little public attention. It is stated by officials that it involves greater considerations than the armed occupation of Corinto. Now that the latter crisis is passed, officials are turning their attention to what Great Britain will do towards Nicaragua's course in creating the new State, and thus indirectly terminating all British authority or influence in the old Mosquito country.

READY FOR HOSTILITIES.

NEW YORK, May 4.—A special to the World from Corinto, Nicaragua, says: The garrison on the mainland has been reinforced, and all troops are prepared for immediate movement. Two of the bridges connecting the town with the mainland have been destroyed. The guard of British marines has taken a position near the bridge approaches. The warships have changed positions so as to be ready for hostilities if necessary.

STEAMER BURNED.

The Officers and Crew of the Vessel Escaped Without Injury.

PORT COLBORNE (Ont.), May 3.—The schooner J. S. Richards, which arrived here to-day, reported sighting a large steamer on fire on the beach at Morgan's Point.

The steamer is the N. E. Fairbank, due here last night, loaded with 90,000 bushels of corn, and bound from Chicago to Ogdensburg. She is owned by John H. Bartow of Cleveland, and is valued at \$30,000.

The Fairbank's ship and crew arrived here on a night's yawls some time after the schooner Richards. The mate states that the Fairbank went ashore about 2 o'clock this morning. All hands were put to work throwing the corn aboard. While thus engaged the steamer discovered in the forecastle. The steamer burned to the water's edge. The Captain remained on shore near the wreck.

Gold Excitement in Canada.

QUEBEC, May 3.—A gold fever unprecedented in Canadian history is reported in what is known as the Rainy Lake region of Ontario, in the wild and almost inaccessible territory that is best reached either from Port Arthur or from the mining lands on the Minnesota side of the lake. There are now probably 2,500 men in a small district, where, with the exception of Ogdensburg, there has not been found a year ago. The miners are rushing in rapidly, coming from all parts of the world.

Six Insurgents Killed.

MADRID, May 3.—A dispatch from Havana says in an encounter between the Spanish troops and the insurgents at Santa Cruz six of the latter were killed. The Spanish troops were also killed. Santa Cruz and the rebels near Santa Baraca and killed three.

DURRANT'S EXAMINATION.

NEW AND STARTLING EVIDENCE INTRODUCED.