

ANOTHER DISASTER IN ALASKAN WATERS.

The Steamer Clara Nevada Burned in Lynn Canal.

Forty Men Who Were on Board Thought to Have Perished.

Terrific Weather and a Snowstorm Prevailing in the North, and Not Believed That Small Boats Could Weather Such a Storm, Even if the Passengers and Crew Escaped From the Burning Vessel.

VICTORIA (B. C.), Feb. 14.—The steamer Clara Nevada of Seattle was burned in Lynn Canal, and forty men who were on board are supposed to have perished.

The Nevada left Skagway for Juneau on February 5th, and when the steamer, which arrived at Comox this morning, reached Juneau the Nevada had not arrived there. The day that she should have reached Juneau fire was seen on the waters of the canal, and the opinion is general that the flames were from a burning steamer. Whether the passengers and crew reached land, or whether they perished, is not known. It is feared they met with death, as there had been a terrible wind and snowstorm in the north, and small boats could hardly live.

Captain Irving of the steamer reports that the weather has been terrific.

The Clara Nevada was formerly the Hoosier, which was built at Camden, N. J., in 1872 for the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey service. Last summer she was condemned by the Government for the reason that she was out of date, and sold to the Pacific and Alaska Transportation Company, who had her thoroughly overhauled before placing her on the Alaska line. She was considered perfectly seaworthy.

The Clara Nevada was commanded by Captain C. B. Lewis, and her crew consisted of twenty-eight men. The officers are: Pilot, Ed. Kelly; first officer, Smith; engineer, David Reid, purser, Foster Beck; steward, O'Donnell, and clerk, George Rogers.

A later report says the steamer Clara Nevada was burned off Berner's Bay, Lynn Canal. The fire and explosion were seen and heard from the wharf, and wreckage was picked up on the beach the next day, but there were no signs of the forty men who left Skagway on her.

MINISTER BARRETT.

Siamese Newspapers Regret His Departure From Bangkok.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 14.—The Siamese newspapers just received are unanimous in their expressions of regret at the impending departure of Minister Barrett, who will be succeeded by Hamilton King of Michigan.

The "Siam Free Press" says editorially, under date of December 6th last: "The news that Mr. Barrett, United States Minister resident, will leave us in the spring of next year will be quite warmly received, with unqualified regret in Bangkok. Representatives of his type are rare. They are a class of men who do credit to their country and honor to the administration that appointed them. The 'Siam Free Press' is not given to adulation, and if we speak warmly on the merits of the Minister who is about to leave us, it is because the community of Bangkok—Siamese and European—feels warmly on the good works Mr. Barrett has performed in a diplomatic, social and general sense since his arrival in Bangkok. The Bangkok 'Times,' the official organ of the Government, says: 'The announcement of the appointment of a new Minister resident to represent the United States Government at the Siamese court will be received with very genuine regret. That man will be quite the diplomatic man to welcome the coming and speed the parting guest, but it is true, all the same—though one need not say that Mr. King will not be very cordially received.'

A MURDERER KILLED.

Shot Dead by a Man Who He Intended to Slay.

SAN DIEGO, Feb. 14.—Luigi Pichy, an Italian section hand of the California Southern, after filing up in town Sunday, went out on a freight to the camp of section hands at Sorrento, fifteen miles north of here, last night, and in a drunken frenzy ordered everyone to leave the camp or be shot, and killing the threat he fired at and killed a companion named Vanderville. Then shouting, "That's one; who is next?" started to shoot McFarlane, who was too quick for him, and pulled his gun first, hitting Pichy in the mouth, who died instantly. McFarlane gave himself up to the officers to-day, and will receive the incarceration of A. M. Lawrence for contempt.

LAWRENCE NOT TO GO TO JAIL.

Judge Hunt Decides that Notary Craig Had No Jurisdiction.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 14.—Superior Judge Hunt to-day sustained the demurrer interposed on behalf of Sheriff Whelan in the suit brought by Claus Spreckels to compel the Sheriff to obey the order of Notary Lee D. Craig directing the incarceration of A. M. Lawrence for contempt.

the advice of his attorneys, refused to obey the order of commitment. Judge Hunt held that the Notary had no power to make the order, and that in the event of the refusal of a witness to answer a question it was his duty to report the refusal to the Superior Court, where the proper order would be made.

ESTRADA CABRERA.

Official Notification That He Has Succeeded to the Presidency.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 14.—Estrada Cabrera, the new President of Guatemala, has officially informed the local colony of the Central Americans of his succession to the Presidency of that country. A dispatch received to-day by one of his subjects reads as follows: "President Reyna Barrios assassinated on the 8th. As Vice-President I am now exercising the functions. I have issued a decree of general amnesty, and ordered an election." (Signed.)

"ESTRADA CABRERA."

Another dispatch, dated February 13th, received here to-day, says: "The country is quiet. News that General Menzies is marching on the capital is false. Cabrera and Prospero Morales are colleagues. It is said that both are acting in harmony for the peace of the country."

NOT SHRODE.

Identity of the Body Found Near Riverside Still in the Dark.

RIVERSIDE, Feb. 14.—The theory that the dead body found December 8th near this city was that of W. E. Shrode of Elsinore has been proved incorrect, and now the officers are as much at sea regarding the identity of the dead man as they were the day the body was found. Shrode is still living, for he was seen on a train near Los Angeles a few days ago by a man who knows him well. Mrs. Shrode, who believes her husband dead, had no word from him since December 8th, and she fully believes the body found to have been that of Shrode.

Applies for a Rehearing.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 14.—John L. Beane, the recently disbarred patent attorney, appeared before Judges Ross, Gilbert and Morrow in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals to-day and applied for rehearing of his case. The matter was taken under advisement.

Women May Vote in Oregon.

SALEM (Or.), Feb. 14.—The Supreme Court to-day handed down a decision which grants to women the right of franchise in all elections for school purposes.

ALVIN DIAMOND WILDER.

THE RAILWAY SUPERINTENDENT IS DEAD.

Alvin Diamond Wilder was born in New York State fifty-two years ago, and was probably one of the best-known railroad men in the country. In fact, the Wilders, father and son, have always been railroad men. Alvin Wilder, the aged father, who is still alive, was at one time Superintendent of the New York Central system.

At the age of 10 years he went with his father to Buffalo, where he graduated from the High School at 17. He entered the service of the Erie Railroad as freight clerk, and in 1867 was promoted to chief clerk in one of the sections of the company.

In 1868 he started for California, coming around Cape Horn. He became a clerk in the ticket office of the Central Pacific Railroad in this city, and the Santa Cruz section, and the Oakland local system, both broad and narrow gauge. Over 3,000 men were under his immediate direction, and among them to-day the feeling is as though a father had been taken from him, so well he was loved.

Mr. Wilder was married in 1870 to Miss M. F. Fellows in Springfield, Ill. Mrs. Wilder died in 1882. Four children are now living—namely, Edward N. Francis A. Harriet N. and Ruth Anna. Mr. Wilder later married Miss Mary Snyder in Racine, Wis., and one son, Alvin Diamond, Jr., was the result of that union.

No arrangements have yet been made for the funeral. The position left vacant by the death of Mr. Wilder will probably be filled by the promotion of Joseph Thompson, who is now Assistant Superintendent of the Oakland Division. Mr. Thompson was formerly yardmaster at Los Angeles and was promoted to the position of yardmaster at Oakland soon after the Webster-street disaster, eight years ago. His ability was quickly recognized and he was soon made assistant to Superintendent Wilder, a position which he has filled very acceptably.

THE DE LOME INCIDENT.

State Department Reticent as to Woodford's Cablegram.

All Statements So Far Made as to the Nature of the Dispatch Speculative.

Senator Louis Polo-Barnabe Appointed by the Spanish Cabinet to Succeed De Lome as Minister at Washington—The State Department Officially Denies Reports Alleging That Consul-General Lee Has Resigned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Actuated by a sense of honor and a strict idea of justice, the State Department has taken steps to place in the hands of Senator Polo-Barnabe, to whom the letter was addressed, the epistle written by Senator Dupuy De Lome which led to the resignation of the Minister. The transaction is explained in the following brief statement given out to-night by the State Department:

"Recognizing that the legal ownership of the De Lome letter is in Mr. Polo-Barnabe, and his agent and attorney, Mr. Carlisle, having proper authority to receive the same, the letter was delivered to him to-day.

As explained in the statement, Mr. Carlisle was fully authorized to apply for and receive the letter, having the cable authorization from Senator Polo-Barnabe. In the view of the State Department, the letter was a stolen document, and in that, like any other piece of property, it should, upon application, be delivered to its rightful owner. There was no other course left open, for in the United States, as in all other countries having a code of laws, a letter becomes the sole property of the person to whom it is addressed immediately it starts on its way from the sender. Even the cablegram, in the possession of it without the consent of the person addressed, the limit of his powers legally being in certain cases to stop the delivery of the paper. This letter has, besides, already completely served all of the uses for which it might be used, and by our National Government, and there are in existence familiar copies of the paper that are so surely authenticated as to leave no legal doubt of their accuracy.

There now remains only the closing chapter of the incident to be written, for the only already in sight. Notwithstanding all this, it is said in the press about the demands on Spain for apologies or retractions of the disagreeable things said by Senator De Lome in his letter, it can be positively stated that at no time since the publication of the letter has the State Department taken any such course. Instead, it has relied entirely upon the sense of propriety of the Spanish Government to do all that was proper and needful to wipe out the unpleasant impression produced by these statements, and it can now be said that this course has been fully justified, and that the Spanish Cabinet, now being aware of the full text of the letter, is expected within a day or two to make such disclaimers of the letter as is required by the circumstances.

To-night the State Department received a cablegram from Madrid, dealing with commercial matters and consulates.

A decree will also be issued convening the Chambers before the end of this month, so as to enable the election of the new Cortes to occur on March 20th.

Senor Gullon, Minister of Foreign Affairs, informed the Cabinet that United States Minister Woodford had asked him a question referring to Senator Dupuy De Lome's letter and to the meaning of several paragraphs in it.

WHY DE LOME RESIGNED.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—According to the "Herald" of Madrid, dated February 10th, just received here by mail, the Spanish Cabinet Council of that day, Thursday, was occupied exclusively with the consideration of the question, with discussing the affair of the Dupuy De Lome letter. The sitting lasted longer than usual. After leaving the Queen Regent the Ministers adjourned to the office of the Secretary of State, and there resumed the discussion of the following day. An official note was issued at 2:30 p. m. according to this note it was not until Spain had asked Senor De Lome for an explanation that he resigned. The note says:

"The Government, having asked our Minister at Washington for an explanation for writing the letter attributed to him, and written to Senor Canalejas, Senor De Lome replied, admitting its authenticity."

Senor De Lome, it is added, announced that his position, in consequence of the publication of the letter, had become untenable, and begged the Government to accept his resignation. The Ministers thereupon decided to accept his resignation, telegraphed him to that effect, and entrusted the First Secretary with the conduct of current affairs of the Legation.

THINKS MCKINLEY IS GOING TO FEAR.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The "St. James Gazette," this afternoon, referring to the De Lome incident, says: "It appears that President McKinley is really making a serious incident out of the affair. He is not content with the prompt resignation of De Lome, and demands that Spain and an apology are now demanded from Madrid, and this is a little too much for Spain's pride. It is the American Government, which has demanded for some time ample justification for intervention in Cuba, if it had been able to make up its mind to interfere, going to pick a quarrel over this paltry business? Those interested in history parallel will recall that Napoleon III., in 1870, refused to be satisfied with King William's disclaimer of his kinsman's candidature for the Spanish throne, and demanded a declaration from the King of Prussia that he would never permit

facts that no move toward the prosecution of those connected with the taking of the De Lome letter had been made, or was at present in contemplation. It is said that the loss had occurred while the letter was in the United States mails then the usual prosecution by the postal authorities might occur, but in the present case there is no trace as to the point where the letter was abstracted, and such evidence as is at hand goes to show that the letter was taken after it left the United States mails and was in the hands of the Spanish authorities.

Senor De Lome has about completed his arrangements for leaving the United States. He will leave Washington to-morrow night, sailing from New York Wednesday on the English liner which goes to Liverpool. He has not been commanded to go to Madrid, and unless this order comes he will proceed from Liverpool to his home near Valencia.

The Duke D'Arcos, whose name has been prominently mentioned as a possible successor to Dupuy De Lome, was seen to-day by a representative of the Associated Press, and said that he had no information whatever as to the consideration of his name for the Washington post beyond what he had seen in the newspapers. He had just returned from the post in Mexico, and was looking forward to a period of rest in Europe. The Duke is a type of the nobility of Spain, tall and of distinguished bearing, with a diplomacy of polish, tact and agreeable manners, rather than severe rectitude. He was here from 1876 to 1881, being First Secretary under two Spanish administrations, and his associations in Washington were most pleasant, resulting in a few years ago in the choice of an American wife.

The Spanish Legation has received no intimation as to the name of the next Minister. At the Spanish Legation to-day Senor Dubois had nothing to say of the recent incident, and turned his attention to the regular affairs of the legation. He was not disturbed by the reports that a filibustering expedition had slipped away last night, as he had good reason to believe that the expedition had not succeeded in getting away, and that General Sanguinelli was not connected with it, as had been reported.

An official memorandum was made up and given out at the legation, showing the number of insurgent leaders who had surrendered during the month was as follows: January 7th, Lieutenant-Colonel Stolo, with a Captain, two Lieutenants and twenty men; January 8th, Commandant Nunez, with two officers and five armed men; January 13th, Colonel Juan Lopez Marin and two men, also Lieutenant-Colonel Sababria and two men; January 14th, Colonel Cepiro and his nephew, January 20th, General Juan Maso Para, accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel Faria, Hernandez, Commandants Quesada, Leo Gomez, Captain Cabrera, five Lieutenants and 110 men; January 21st, Lello Jimenez, Secretary of the municipality of Vucella, with fifteen armed men; January 22nd, Augustin Roman and five armed men from the town of Maximo Gomez; January 28th, Colonel Miguel Lopez.

DE LOME'S SUCCESSOR.

MADRID, Feb. 14.—The Cabinet met at 5 o'clock this afternoon and discussed the present state of the war and the De Lome matter at great length. It was decided to publish a decree accepting the resignation of Senor De Lome as Minister at Washington, and appointing Senor Louis Polo-Barnabe as his successor.

Senor Louis Polo-Barnabe, whose appointment as the successor of Senor Dupuy De Lome was foreshadowed last Friday in an exclusive dispatch to the Associated Press, is a son of Vice-Admiral Polo, who formerly represented Spain in this country. Senor Barnabe is now engaged in a special department of the Foreign Ministry at Madrid, dealing with commercial matters and consulates.

A decree will also be issued convening the Chambers before the end of this month, so as to enable the election of the new Cortes to occur on March 20th.

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(Continued on Eighth Page.)

ANNEXATION OF HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

The Senate Devotes Several Hours in Consideration of Treaty.

Pettigrew Concludes His Speech in Opposition to Ratification.

Proctor of Vermont Speaks in Favor of Annexation, Devoting His Remarks Entirely to the Military Phase of the Question, Contending That if the United States Let the Present Opportunity Pass Great Britain or Japan Might Acquire the Islands.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The Senate devoted almost four hours in executive session to-day to the consideration of the Hawaiian treaty. The principal speech was made by Senator Pettigrew, this being the third installment of his remarks upon this question.

Senator Pettigrew devoted himself to-day largely to the administration of President Dole, showing how the Government of Queen Liliuokalani had been overthrown, and to a presentation of his views of this Government's participation in the revolution. He contended that the downfall of the Queen's Government was due to a conspiracy on the part of Minister Stevens, representing the United States, and a few citizens of Honolulu, of whom President Dole was one, who were backed by the marines from a United States battleship.

Pettigrew also contended that the passage of the McKinley tariff law had been the direct cause of the revolution by which the Queen's Government was overthrown, the motive being to secure the bounty of 2 cents per pound on domestic sugar, which that law provided.

He quoted a letter from Minister Stevens saying that the reason for this sugar bounty had ruined the sugar business of the islands, unless they could be annexed to the United States, and cited other authorities to maintain their contention.

Summing up, Pettigrew said that the opponents of annexation claimed to have established four points. They had, he said, shown, first, that the route to the Orient via the Aleutian Islands was 1,000 miles shorter than that via Honolulu; second, that no battleship coaling on the Hawaiian Islands could reach the United States in connection to fight, and that on this account the possession of the islands would be an element of weakness rather than of strength, which was in opposition to the theory that the islands were necessary to defend; third, that the commerce of the islands, which had been claimed to be an important reason for their annexation, was constantly declining, and was less than that of an ordinary county of the United States; fourth, that one of the Aleutian Islands would afford a more secure footing and a shorter route for a cable to Asia than would the route via Honolulu.

Teller made a brief statement, calling Pettigrew's attention to the fact that the United States Minister was not the only representative of a foreign Government who had recognized the Dole Government.

Pettigrew replied that this was true, but that the recognition of the other Governments had not come until the day following the Queen's abdication, whereas, Minister Stevens' recognition had been before that time.

Senator Proctor of Vermont followed with a brief speech in favor of annexation. He devoted the greater part of his remarks to the military phase of the question. He cited the fact that England has strongly fortified posts all along our Atlantic seaboard, beginning with Halifax, and taking in the Bermudas and the West Indies. He also called attention to the strong position at Equival, and said that if England should possess the Hawaiian Islands, as she might easily do in case we let this opportunity to acquire them pass by, her drum beat would be heard almost entirely around the United States, and that she would be able to back from her own territory in any direction.

He also contended that it would be a comparatively easy matter for the Japanese to acquire the islands by populating them, as they were apparently very strongly inclined to do. He said that the United States, failing to make the islands a part of this country, could not regard their seizure by some other Power as an offense against this country. We could not play the dog in the manager, refusing to accept the territory ourselves, or to allow others to take it.

He attempted to controvert the statement of Senator Pettigrew that warships could not carry sufficient fuel from Hawaii to make them effective either for or against the United States in case of hostilities, and quoted statistics to show the contrary view. He said that if it were even true that a vessel could not carry sufficient coal itself, coaling vessels could be taken along for that purpose. He thought the islands of essential importance to the United States, both for the purposes of offense and defense.

During the session Senator White of California attempted to ascertain from Senator Davis, in charge of the treaty, whether there would be any early attempt to secure a vote upon it. The California Senator stated his opinion that there ought to be at least three weeks' notice of a time for a vote for the arrangement of pairs. He stated that he would be compelled to be absent from the Senate for the next three weeks, and expressed a desire to know something of the plans as to bringing the discussion to an end. In reply, Senator Davis simply stated that he could not at present say when the debate would cease, or when the Senate would be prepared to take a vote.

REV. C. O. BROWN.

Dropped From Membership of Chicago Congregational Association.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—Rev. C. O. Brown was to-day formally dropped from the membership of the Chicago

Congregational Association.

A special meeting was called for the purpose of taking action on his letter of resignation sent from San Francisco some time ago, and also contained a request for a special meeting to hear him. Dr. Brown's letter admitting his guilt was read.

Then Dr. Brown, who was accompanied by his wife, was given an opportunity to be heard, but was cut short when he requested that he be allowed to withdraw his letter of resignation, and a committee was appointed to report on the advisability of accepting Dr. Brown's resignation as a member of the association. The committee subsequently reported in favor of acceptance, and this report was adopted by a vote of nearly 3 to 1.

Debate was continued on the question as to whether Dr. Brown should not also be dismissed from the association on the grounds of illegal membership. Dr. Brown made a strong personal appeal for restoration, saying among other things that the association should forgive him as the Apostle had forgiven Peter after the Apostle had denied him.

The Rev. J. A. Adams made the only address of the session bearing upon the merits of the case. He said that Dr. Brown was not being censured for his sins in San Francisco, but for two year's duplicity.

SHOOTING OF STRIKERS.

Fourteenth Day of the Trial of Sheriff Martin and Deputies.

WILKESBAIRE (Pa.), Feb. 14.—The fourteenth day of the trial of Sheriff Martin and his deputies, charged with the killing of strikers at Latimer, opened to-day with John Pustion on the stand. He testified:

"I was with the strikers when the shooting occurred at Latimer. When we approached the stand of Sheriff Martin and his deputies, charged with the killing of strikers at Latimer, opened to-day with John Pustion on the stand. He testified:

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Visible Supply of Grain.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—The statement of the visible supply of grain in store and afloat Saturday, February 12th, as compiled by the New York Produce Exchange, is as follows: Wheat, 35,034,600 bushels; decrease, 388,000. Corn, 38,572,000 bushels; decrease, 938,000. Oats, 149,130 bushels; decrease, 753,000. Rye, 3,334,100 bushels; increase, 252,000. Barley, 2,688,000 bushels; decrease, 5,000.

WHALEMS' RELIEF EXPEDITION.

TELEGRAM FROM CAPT. TUTTLE OF THE BEAR.

The Party Landed Near Tannah, Cape Vancouver, Proceeding Thence Overland.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The Secretary of the Treasury has received the following telegram from Seattle, dated yesterday, from Captain Tuttle, commanding the Bear, which left Seattle in November with an expedition for the relief of the ice-bound whalers in the Arctic:

The Bear arrived at Unalaska at noon, December 20th, coaled and watered the ship and sailed for the north at 1:35 a. m. the 11th. Arrived off Cape St. Lawrence at 2 p. m. the 23d, where ice was met. At 6:40 a. m., December 14th, ice was making rapidly. Cape Nome was ninety-six miles distant. Concluded the vessel would be frozen long before the cape could be reached, therefore turned and steamed southward for Cape Vancouver, which was reached at 3:50 p. m. on the 15th, too late to make a landing.

The relief party, Lieutenants Jarvis and Berthoff, Dr. Call and Mr. Kottichoff, with their outfits and mails for St. Michael and the north, were landed on the 16th about five miles from the village of Tannah, Cape Vancouver. Lieutenant Jarvis made arrangements with the traders of the village to guide and assist the party to St. Michael, which place the traders said could be reached in ten days. On account of bad weather and running ice, the Bear could not remain to see the party started overland.

Sailed from Cape Vancouver at 8:45 a. m. the 16th; called at the Seal Islands on the 20th and 21st. All well there. Arrived at Unalaska December 22d. All well. The branded seals are returning to St. Paul Island."

Captain Shosmaker, Chief of the Revenue Cutter Service, said that owing to the advanced season of the year the Bear's landing of the expedition was effected at about the time and place anticipated by him, and that he feels that owing to the indomitable courage of Jarvis and Berthoff its success is assured. They are now well on the road to Point Hope, by way of Kotzebou Sound. From that point they will take the coast line route to Point Barrow, making such arrangements at stopping places en route as may be possible for the care of the whalers who have left their ships.

TROUBLOUS TIMES IN CHINESE EMPIRE.

Riots and Attacks Upon Foreigners the Order of the Day.

Boats Carrying Them Repeatedly Held Up by Bands of Ruffians.

The Whole Country of Formosa in a Disturbed Condition and Travel in the Interior Unsafe—Even in the City of Shanghai Foreigners Are Subjected to Insulting Treatment by Chinese.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 9.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Authentic reports have reached here of recent date from all sections of the Chinese Empire, indicating that riot and attack upon foreigners is the order of the day. The attacks seem to be those of isolated ruffians, rather than a concerted action on the part of the population.

In one of the central provinces, Hupen, a riot was instigated by the students of the military academy. Property was stolen and the members of several native churches were scattered over the country. Seventeen leaders of the riots have been arrested, and are standing trial. A chapel of the Wesleyan mission was destroyed during the riot. In the same province several Chinese merchants were set upon by marauders, and after a fierce fight the robbers carried away the spoils, consisting of 7,000 taels, which the merchants were carrying in coin to a neighboring city.

From Soo Chow, in Central China, comes the authoritative information that in the collection of rentals in and around Soo Chow there has been a persistent refusal on the part of the natives, and that an altercation occurred in which a woman was killed and others injured.

The native magistrates themselves, when attempting to hear those cases, have been mobbed, pelted with mud and compelled to flee from the court of justice.

In Canton, from the very Southern China, where most of the traveling is by rivers and canals, foreigners have been repeatedly held up by bands of ruffians, and recently a European woman missionary was brutally treated, her boat being held up in the river. The news of her lowering her coals, boarded it by force, and robbing her of her money, left her in a sorry plight.

From Formosa, just off the coast of Central China, authentic reports come that the whole of the country is disturbed. Repeated attacks by armed bands of robbers, lowering her coals, boarded it by force, and robbing her of her money, left her in a sorry plight.

From the province of Chuen, one of the provinces nearest the highlands of Tibet, authentic information comes of riots instigated and led by military students and of the destruction of property.

In the well-governed section of Shanghai and the European section there are confirmed reports of insulting treatment of foreigners by Chinese. A prominent lady riding upon a wheel was insulted by a Chinaman, reported in her face. Chinese soldiers, even in Shanghai, have attempted to throw foreigners from their carriages. Boys in the streets are set by older people to follow at the heels of prominent European residents of the city, throwing mud and calling indecent names.

In view of the fact that treaties are soon to throw sections of Japan open to foreigners, there are interesting reports of the Buddhist and Shinto priests assembled in one of the principal provinces to discuss the situation. They have promulgated the following four resolutions: First—To cultivate feelings of abhorrence of foreigners, and to refuse in principle to sell or buy of them anything whatsoever.

Second—To refuse absolutely to rent their houses to foreigners.

Third—To refrain entirely from using foreign terms in speaking and writing.

Fourth—To positively decline to listen to Christianity.

GEN. CLAY'S CHILD WIFE.

The Aged Kentuckian to Bring Suit for Divorce.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 14.—A telegram from Richmond, Va., has just been received that General Cassius M. Clay has made up his mind to seek a divorce from his child wife, Dora. He has at last been convinced that he cannot keep her with him and has decided to liberate her. It is his idea to allow her a comfortable support.

A special to the "Post" from Fairview, Ky., says: Mrs. Dora Clay, the