

The Hood River Glacier.

It's a Cold Day When We Get Left.

VOL. 6.

HOOD RIVER, OREGON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1894.

NO. 28.

Hood River Glacier.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY
S. F. BLYTHE, Publisher.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.
One year.....\$2.00
Six months.....1.00
Three months......50
Single copy.....5 Cents

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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 has another daily—the Morning Times.

An "Uncle Tom's Cabin" troupe is swooping down upon the defenseless cities of Eastern Oregon.

The Salem Methodists voted 76 to 5 in favor of giving women seats as delegates in the general conference.

A long-distance telephone is being put up, connecting the various scattered single mills of Whatcom county.

The Warden of the Federal penitentiary at McNeil's Island has asked for more guards, as the building is getting old and unsafe.

Albany, Or., is getting up a Dickens carnival, at which some 100 characters will be impersonated by the youth and beauty of Linn county's metropolis.

An ordinance has passed the Spokane Council reorganizing the police force by the substitution of a chief and fifteen detectives for the present regular force.

Harry Lartigne of Dayton has been arrested for complicity in the murder of Jasper Mills of Garfield county, Wash. He was taken to Pomeroy and lodged in jail.

The farmers of Walla Walla Valley will make an urgent demand on the next Legislature for the enactment of a law providing for a State Wheat Inspector.

The celebrated Strand case is on trial again at Whatcom. This has been before eight tribunals and to the Supreme Court twice. Judgments for \$15,000 and \$12,000 have been rendered for Strand and reversed, and after all these years and vicissitudes it comes up smiling. It is a suit for damages for two lots taken for the right of way of the B. B. & C. Co.

The United States War Department is willing to establish an army post in the outskirts of Spokane, and has sent officers to inspect the different sites around the city, and has offered to establish a large post provided the city will donate 1,000 acres of suitable land for the post and artillery and rifle ranges. A committee of citizens is at work soliciting pledges.

The Wardner Miners' Union met the other night and discussed the strike. It is said the meeting was a stormy one. It was announced that, as the strike was on, any fight would have to be made. It might as well include a demand for an increase of wages. A motion was made that all underground men be paid \$3.50 a day. President Glass opposed such an action, and, it is said, refused to put the motion. Some of the members became indignant and threatened to remove the President. He then put the question, and it prevailed. There was some talk that the strikers will insist on the few men now at work in the mine coming out at once, but no action has been taken. About 250 men have been paid off, and some are leaving town. The strikers are quiet, and the general belief is that there will be no trouble.

A consensus of opinion of the captains and masters of foreign vessels in port this season, taken by a Tacoma shipper, shows them to be unanimous in their endorsement of the compulsory pilotage scheme for Washington State ports. If a law were in effect in Washington similar to that in British Columbia and in most of the States which do a great deal of shipping, it is said, a great saving would result to owners of foreign bottoms coming to the Sound. The ship Osborn, now in port loading wheat, came up from San Francisco in ballast, and was compelled to wait outside the Straits for four days on account of the heavy fog enveloping the entrance. If a pilotage law was in effect, allowing the first pilot to board a boat outside the Straits, a pilotage of \$4 a foot draught would be an incentive to pilots to keep a pilot boat cruising outside to pick up any vessel bound in. At times it would be possible to sail clear up to Port Townsend, and thus the pilot charge would be earned from the amount of towage saved. The proposition meets with the hearty endorsement of pilots, and it is probable a bill will be introduced in the next Legislature with this object in view.

TILLMAN'S MESSAGE.

What the Governor Said to the Legislature of South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, S. C., November 30.—On the opening of the two Houses of the Legislature to-day Governor Tillman's message was read. It read like others of his statements—full of ginger. He recounts the history of the Darlington dispensary riots, defending his course, charging the riots as the outcome of a conspiracy of the whisky men. He denounces the militia in refusing to obey orders, and advises a remodeling of the military system and laws, giving the Commander-in-Chief power to disband companies at will. The Governor charges that Judge Goff of the United States Court purposely delays his decision as to the dispensary case until after the expiration of the term of the Governor, so as to require proceedings to be begun anew. The message advises the adoption of the metropolitan police system for Charleston city with a view to the enforcement of the dispensary law. Speaking of that law, he says:

"I speak advisedly when I say that no new and untried experiment in legislation has ever made so many friends in so short a time or ever taken such deep root in the popular heart. The law has come to stay. Some of the newspapers began early in January to educate the public mind to a resistance to the searching of private dwellings, and men were taught to believe that this was an invasion of their liberties to which they should not submit. It is needless to show the fallacy of this contention, because it is readily seen that, if a man may turn his private dwelling into a den from which he can sell liquor or a depot from which to supply it without the right to search and seize it under warrant, the law would be a nullity."

Of the lynch law he says: "The law's delay has been a theme for the animadversions and anathemas of men from time immemorial, and it appears to me that South Carolina has the best system of laws and rules of court to enable men to shrink the gallows that can possibly exist anywhere. The consequence is the people have lost all patience and almost faith in the administration of justice. This lamentable and disgraceful condition is the direct and almost sole cause for the prevalence of the lynch law in our midst."

ANOTHER NEW MOVE.

Bill for a Ship Canal Drafted to be Presented to Congress.

CHICAGO, November 30.—The movement for an international ship canal from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic inaugurated at the Deep Waterways Convention was crystallized to-day in the draft of a bill, which will be introduced in the Senate the coming winter, probably by Senator Vilas. The Executive Committee of the Deep Waterways Convention met to-day and drew up the bill. It was decided to ask Congress for an appropriation of \$50,000 for the United States side of an international commission, the proposed commission to consist of five civil engineers and an engineer from both the War and Navy Departments. A similar board, it is said, will be appointed by the Dominion government. The commission was expected to consider the engineering and financial requirements of the waterways and submit its report to the general government at the end of the first year of its service. The Canadian members of the Executive Board to-day expressed confidence that Canada would appoint its side of the commission as requested. The committee adjourned this afternoon.

MAKING HIMSELF POPULAR.

The Course of the New Czar Satisfies the Russian Populace.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 30.—The popularity of the Czar increases daily, owing to his unaffected ways and the fact that he is dispensing with the military police and body guards of the police. His order withdrawing the troops from the line of the route upon his wedding day has produced a good effect. The crowds were unable to believe they would be allowed to stand and witness the procession without the invariable hedge of soldiers, and when they saw this was the fact the populace were frantic with delight, and expressed satisfaction in a thousand ways. There is no doubt a marked change has taken place everywhere in St. Petersburg life in consequence of the Czar's admirable policy. It is estimated that his manifesto remits about 5,000 roubles in taxes to the poor.

Foreclosure Proceedings Begun.

CHICAGO, November 30.—The Chicago Title and Trust Company has issued a bill to foreclose a mortgage on the property of the Grant Locomotive Works; also asking for the appointment of a receiver. The bill recites that the company issued bonds to the amount of \$200,000 at 7 per cent interest in order to secure capital with which to continue its business. The interest on the bonds, payable semi-annually, has been indefinitely postponed since last June, and the mortgage provides that in such a case 40 per cent of the bondholders can begin foreclosure proceedings.

The Wine Growers' Association.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 30.—The Wine Growers' Association held another meeting this afternoon. There was a large attendance. The report of the committee showed that signatures had been secured guaranteeing to the association the control of 9,500,000 gallons of wine, an increase of more than 3,000,000 gallons since the last meeting. The committee is still at work. After some talk as to the men to be elected the directors' meeting adjourned.

THE NAVY AT WORK

Haste Being Exercised in Making Cruisers Ready.

SOME TROUBLE ANTICIPATED

Administration Expects to be Sustained in Its Efforts to Prevent Foreign Interference at Bluefields—The President and Secretary Gresham Confer.

WASHINGTON, November 29.—As a result of a conference at Woodley to-day between the President and Secretary Gresham the cruiser Columbia, which had been for several weeks at Kingston, Jamaica, was cabled peremptory orders to proceed at once to Bluefields for the protection of American interests. Mr. Gresham's visit to the President's country home followed immediately upon an interview he had with the Nicaraguan Minister. All the officials acquainted with the affair refuse to divulge the reason of the hurried orders to the Columbia or to confirm statements of trouble in Panama in regard to a refusal of Great Britain to recognize the Nicaraguan government. Acting Secretary McAdoo said that, if it were true that the Columbia had gone to Bluefields, it was probably on a cruise, conforming with the established policy of the government to keep a ship in Central American waters, as the Navy Department had no recent reports from Bluefields indicating trouble there. It is learned, however, on excellent authority that not only the Columbia, but the Marblehead, which arrived at Kingston to-day, will remain at Bluefields continuously this winter, and that the Montgomery may be sent there from Mobile, but that preliminary orders have been sent to New York to have all the ships in commission of the North Atlantic squadron prepared for a West Indian cruise at the earliest possible moment. In addition the sailing orders for the San Francisco, which was to leave December 15 to become the flagship in European waters, have been withheld, and she may be sent immediately to the Gulf of Mexico.

The Castine's cruise to the South Atlantic, which was to commence early next month, will in all probability be interrupted when she reaches the West Indies. Instructions to prepare the Minneapolis for sea at once have also been sent to the Navy Department chiefs. There seems to be in fact almost a war scare pervading the navy, brought about by diplomatic rumors to the effect that Great Britain, which several months ago expressed a willingness to recognize the full jurisdictional rights of Nicaragua over the Mosquito coast, had shown a disposition to resent what appears to be the practical annexation of the territory and its complete incorporation as a portion of Nicaragua. As long as the interoceanic canal bill seemed under favorable consideration at the last session of Congress Great Britain remained quiescent in the Mosquito controversy, and as a result of conferences which were held at Washington Lord Rosebery's Cabinet consented to receive a special envoy from Nicaragua, whose mission related solely to abrogation of the treaty, which gave Great Britain a guardianship over the now almost extinct tribe of Mosquito Indians. This envoy, it is understood, has been in London for some time, but when Congress adjourned without acting on the canal bill the organization committee of the canal company went to England in September last to seek money, and the suggested abrogation of the British treaty has been put in the background. Not until to-day was it definitely learned that Great Britain had declined to recognize the legality of the new order of things on the Mosquito coast, and that it had so notified Nicaragua; although such action has been anticipated for several weeks, which accounts for the fact that the Columbia and Marblehead were not long ago brought home. It may also explain to some extent why the Montgomery was sent south to Mobile, ostensibly to test new description of coals. The near approach of the meeting of Congress, it is said, gives the President assurance that he will be supported to the fullest extent in preventing foreign interference near the route of the proposed interoceanic canal.

DIVISION IN A CHURCH.

Meeting of the United Evangelical Conference in Illinois.

BALTIMORE, Md., November 29.—A special session of the general conference of the United Evangelical Church will be held in Naperville, Ill., beginning to-day. Delegates will be present from Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska and Oregon. This special session is made necessary by the schism in the Evangelical Association. It is claimed by the leaders of the new denomination that the chief cause of the division was the assumption of unwarranted episcopal powers on the part of certain Bishops, who claimed the right to interpret such law in their own interest even to the sending asunder of annual conferences and the exclusion of large numbers of members and preachers without trial, and the organization of a new conference without authorization by the general conference, whose province alone it was to establish bodies of this kind. The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania recently passed upon the case. The meeting, which will open at Naperville to-day, is for the purpose of formulating such rules and regulations as may be necessary to perfect the organization.

AFFAIRS OF THE NAVY.

The Annual Report Submitted by Secretary Herbert.

WASHINGTON, November 29.—The Secretary of the Navy in his annual report says that the Marblehead, Columbia, Olympia, Montgomery and Minneapolis have been completed and tried since the last annual report. The Oregon, Indiana and Texas have had unofficial preliminary trials and the Maine her official machinery trial. The department has finally decided upon the construction of torpedo boats of the general type of the Ericsson with a slightly greater displacement, and to attain an average speed of not less than 24.5 knots on the acceptance trial. Advertisements for proposals have already been issued, and the department hopes to award the contract for their construction within a few months. No speed premiums will be provided for in the contracts for the building of these vessels. In the contracts for the construction of gunboats Nos. 7, 8 and 9 small premiums and penalties were provided for. This system undoubtedly had its advantages when adopted, but reflection has convinced the department that the time has come when, with the experience that has been gained, it may with profit be abandoned. The construction of torpedo boats is still actively carried on abroad, seventeen countries having 1,283 such vessels on hand and 182 in course of construction. The smallest number possessed by any one of them is twenty-two, while the United States with more seacoast and more ports than any of these nations has of this class of naval vessels only six, and in this number are included the three now about to be built.

A summary of the conditions of the vessels under construction is as follows: The first-class battle-ship Iowa is expected to be completed during the latter part of 1896. The first-class battle-ship Indiana, Massachusetts and Oregon will be in condition for acceptance by the government within the coming year. The second-class battle-ship Maine will be ready for commissioning before the end of this fiscal year. The second-class battle-ship Texas is practically ready for her machinery trial, and should be completed and ready for commissioning a few months later. The armored cruiser Brooklyn is expected to be completed during the early months of 1896. The double-turreted monitors Puritan and Monadnock will probably be ready for trial before the end of this fiscal year. Work on the double-turreted monitors Terror and Amphitrite is so well advanced that in case of an emergency these vessels could be prepared for service within a few months. The armored ram Katakadir will probably be completed during the early part of the next fiscal year. The three gunboats Nos. 7, 8 and 9, now being built at the Newport News Ship-building and Dry Dock Company's works, will probably be completed within the contract time.

LOST IN THE WOODS.
Two Poor Orphan Girls Whose Lives Are Endangered.

HARTFORD, Conn., November 29.—Lizzie Carey and Carrie Daye, orphans 11 and 12 years old respectively, who said they were from Poughkeepsie, arrived here yesterday, and walked to Newington, where they were going to work as milkmaids on a farm owned by one Terry. They played "hide and seek" all the way to Newington, and were seen to enter a piece of woods near New Britain, which in parts is very dense. Several farmers, knowing it to be a dangerous place, followed them in order to save them from getting lost. The little girls saw their pursuers at a distance, were afraid of them, and ran screaming into the thicker parts of the woods. They were too quick for the farmers and disappeared entirely. Last night the male residents in the vicinity banded themselves together and instituted a search. Twelve men, each carrying a lantern, divided themselves into groups of three and, entering the woods at the four points of the compass, yelled and whistled as they made their way to the center. They found no signs of the children. To-day other parties have searched for them. It is feared that, if they are not lifeless when found, exposure to the bitter cold will lead to their death.

WILL FALL ON SMALL INVESTORS
Two Per Cent to be Deducted From Earnings to Pay Income Tax.

NEW YORK, November 29.—The action of the Catwissa railway directors (the road leased to the Philadelphia and Reading) in deducting 2 per cent from the net earnings to meet the new income tax has created some consternation among small investors, who had believed they were safe so long as their annual incomes were within the \$4,000 limit. "Our road has not taken any action in the matter," said Chauncey M. Depew. "Some time ago I delivered an opinion at a board meeting that the law was unconstitutional, and I believe it is. In the first place I do not believe the law will ever be put into force. There is no appropriation adequate for the purpose, and unless the present Congress provides money before next March the law becomes inoperative. If the law is carried out, I presume that the New York Central and all other roads will deduct the amount of the tax from their earnings, in which case it will fall on the stockholders. This makes the law pretty hard on investors who own small holdings of stock, but whose incomes do not even approach the limit established by the new law."

Anarchists Surrendered.

BERNE, November 28.—Switzerland has surrendered to Italy the anarchists Lezzoli and Partinotti, and has warned others who have recently come across the border.

TRIUMPHANT JAPS

Field Marshal Oyama Succeeds in Taking Port Arthur.

HIS REPORT OF THE FIGHT

Two Hundred Will Cover the Japanese Loss in Killed and Wounded, While That of China is Unknown—Navy Took No Part in the Fighting.

LONDON, November 27.—The Times this morning publishes a dispatch from Hiroshima, Japan, giving the report of Field-Marshal Count Oyama, whose army captured Port Arthur. The report says: "The second army began the attack on the landward forts at Port Arthur at dawn November 21. The Chinese offered a very strong resistance until finally we seized the forts to the west of the cavalry and artillery parade grounds at 8:30 o'clock. We took the forts on Golden Hill at 4 in the afternoon of November 22. All the forts were then taken. Over 200 Japanese officers and men were killed or wounded. The Chinese loss and the number of prisoners is still unknown. The spoils are abundant, and include a specially large number of guns and a quantity of ammunition. The Chinese garrison at the lowest estimate was 20,000 men."

A Chee Foo dispatch to the Times says that Port Arthur is still burning; that twelve Japanese warships have been seen there, and that the Chinese fleet is at Wei Hai Wei, while a Shanghai dispatch to the Times states that it is reported from New Chang that the Chinese army commanded by General Sung has been divided. One part is firmly holding Mot Hei Ling and constantly repulsing a part of the first Japanese army. The other part is making a forced march to Port Arthur to attack the Japanese there. A part of the first Japanese army is following the Chinese on the way to Port Arthur.

A STORY MORE IN DETAIL.
LONDON, November 27.—A dispatch sent from Port Arthur via Hwang Ju Thursday has been received here. It states that the Chinese fought vigorously. The Japanese lost 250 men killed or wounded. The Chinese loss was over 1,000. The dispatch adds that for over a fortnight past Count Oyama's army has been steadily marching in two divisions down the peninsula to Port Arthur. No organized resistance was offered by the Chinese troops for three-quarters of the march. Afterward, however, there were occasional brushes with the enemy. Tuesday the right division of the advance guard had a skirmish with the enemy, who retired in good order. In the afternoon the fort and village of Shuisky Ching was captured. Both divisions moved forward during the night. Early in the morning the right division crept up the range of low hills to the northwest of Port Arthur and carried them with a rush. Guns were then dragged up and fire opened on a strong redoubt 1,000 yards distant. The enemy returned the fire briskly. The Japanese infantry advanced against a well directed fire without faltering. A little before 9 o'clock the fort was carried by storm in most gallant fashion. The Chinese stood for a minute or two against the final onslaught, fighting fiercely. Then they fled toward the dockyard. The right division then advanced in force against the Kokin San fort, which was armed with several heavy Krupp guns, which were well served. Scores of men were killed or wounded in this brief advance. At noon the fort itself was stormed and captured after a short but desperate fight.

By 3 o'clock in the afternoon the right division was in full possession of the western part of the stronghold. Meanwhile the left division had been fiercely engaged on the southeast, where the ground was less difficult, but far from easy. Their progress was momentarily checked by a heavy fire from the forts that were strongly held, and were well placed on the highest ground in the vicinity. The Japanese artillery and the Chinese guns in the forts kept up a steady fire. The first assault was splendidly delivered, the Chinese being driven headlong from the works after making a gallant stand. By evening Port Arthur was in possession of the Japanese, but the enemy still had some eight or ten redoubts with a total of twenty guns on the coast line. The Japanese bivouacked in the hills and captured forts. Early Thursday morning Lao Mu and the upper forts were attacked in succession, all being captured without serious loss on the Japanese side. Several thousand Chinese were taken prisoners. The Japanese have taken quite eighty guns and mortars that were in use in the captured forts and redoubts and many others that were found in the dockyard. They have also captured an immense quantity of ammunition, completely equipped torpedo stores and large quantities of rice and beans.

Another dispatch from Shanghai describing the fight says that the Chinese stand was made at the chain of forts at Han Chin Chang, overlooking the narrow channel leading to the inner port. Hundreds of Chinese were killed there.

NAVY PRACTICALLY TOOK NO PART.
LONDON, November 27.—A dispatch from Hiroshima, Japan, gives the text of the dispatch sent by Admiral Ito, Commander of the Japanese navy, from Port Arthur Saturday. It says: "This place was captured by Field Marshal Oyama Thursday. The united squadrons stood off shore merely attracting seaward the attention of the coast

batteries. Since Friday morning the men of the fleet have been hard at work removing torpedoes and protecting the mouth of the entrance to the forts. The dockyard, arsenal and ships in the port have been handed over to the Japanese Navy Department. The dockyard and arsenal are in perfect working order."

The correspondent remarks that Admiral Ito neglected to specify more closely the ships captured, and he denies the report that there was a naval battle. It is believed, he says, the ships in question are the Chinese warships which took refuge at Port Arthur after the battle at the mouth of the Yalu and, although fully repaired, did not venture out again. Unofficial news is that Admiral Ito did not take part in the attack because the entrance to the port was studded with torpedoes and the usual landmarks for guidance for pilots had been removed.

CHINA SENDS OUT A DENIAL.

LONDON, November 27.—A dispatch from Paris says that the Chinese officials are telegraphing everywhere that the story of Port Arthur's downfall is a wicked invention, and that 30,000 brave Chinese soldiers still defend that stronghold.

THE INTENTION OF JAPAN.
WASHINGTON, November 27.—That the Japanese government proposes pushing its past and present advantages with a view to the capture of Peking is not doubted here. The capture of Port Arthur, which was officially confirmed at the Japanese legation to-day through a message from the Chief Secretary at naval headquarters to Lieutenant Myokawa, the naval attaché here, makes easy the progress of the Japanese troops to the Chinese capital. "Competent military authorities, who are thoroughly familiar with the physical conditions of China, say that a Japanese army could march from the east coast of the Gulf of Pe Chi Li to Peking in ten days. It is believed that the third army under Field Marshal Oyama, which is vaguely referred to in the recent dispatches from the East, is not in fact a third army, but simply a division of the troops which have captured Port Arthur. These, it is said, will be pushed across the gulf and, when suitably reinforced, hurried to Peking."

THE ENGLISH PRESENT.

LONDON, November 27.—The Times will say to-morrow: Perhaps Japan's policy will continue until the arrogance of the Chinese be beaten down. Although the capture of Port Arthur is of the highest strategic importance, it is no reason why the powers should depart from their neutrality.

The Daily News will say: To further prolong the struggle would be an offense against humanity. We hope that Japan will hear favorably her abject enemy's overtures.

The Standard will say: Probably Wei Hai Wei and New Chang will be captured in a few days. Japan ought now to accept Mr. Altring's offer of peace. China will waive all rights to Corea and pay \$25,000,000, if Japan insists on such a sum, although China could not raise it without being crippled for half a century. The countries which hitherto have stood aside must decide soon whether they will allow Japan to crush China utterly, not alone politically, but also commercially. The Anglo-Russian entente can be directed to urging Japan to be temperate in the use of her victory.

LOSS OF THE CHINESE.

Two Warships Are Reported Sunk off Port Arthur.

YOKOHAMA, November 28.—It is now stated that the Chinese loss at the battle of Port Arthur was 3,000 men. It is reported that during the hottest fighting a portion of the Chinese forces fled to the warships, which were held in readiness for embarking of troops in the event of the position becoming untenable. The Japanese squadron fired and sank two warships. The advance guard of Field Marshal Oyama's army and the second Japanese army has started on the march to New Chang.

TO ATTACK WEI HAI WEI.

SHANGHAI, November 28.—The report is confirmed of the capture at Port Arthur by the Japanese of the special correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company. The Japanese suspected him of being an officer in the Chinese cause. He was subsequently released. It is believed here that a Japanese army will land west of Wei Hai Wei, attack that place in the rear, and after its capture march to Peking.

REPORT CONFIRMED.

WASHINGTON, November 28.—The Japanese legation has received official confirmation of the capture of Port Arthur, the report being in the same terms as Marshal Oyama's report already given.

THE PRICE OF PEACE.

BERLIN, November 28.—It is officially announced here that Japan recognizes United States Minister Dun at Tokio as a suitable channel through which China can open up negotiations for peace. The powers will simply remain spectators. It is considered that China is in a position to pay the Japanese demands if the war ceases now, Japan to hold Port Arthur until the demands are satisfied. The third Japanese expedition, which is afloat, is opposite Wei Hai Wei.

OUR GOOD OFFICES.

ROME, November 28.—An official dispatch has been received from Tokio saying Japan has intimated that, as soon as China may make peace proposals, Japan will accept the good offices of the United States in the negotiations.

Good Use for the Surplus.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 29.—The management of the State Board of Trade adopted a resolution to-day to ask the management of the Midwinter Fair to turn \$2,000 of the \$200,000 surplus realized from the fair over to the Board of Trade, so that they can pay its debts.