

The Hood River Glacier.

It's a Cold Day When We Get Left.

VOL. VIII.

HOOD RIVER, OREGON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1896.

NO. 30.

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK

From All Parts of the New World and the Old.

OF INTEREST TO OUR READERS

Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week Cullied From the Telegraph Columns.

The Medford, Or., distillery, which has been in litigation for the past year, has been sold at auction by the receiver, for \$2,000. The original cost of the plant was \$10,000.

The heavy rains of the past few days have again caused Mill creek, in Salem, to rise and overflow its banks, in consequence of which Church and Marion streets and adjacent property are flooded.

In Pierre, S. D., in the mandamus case to compel the issuance of certificates to Republican electors on a partial canvass, the court has held that the board has a right to adjourn and secure complete returns. This gives the victory to the Bryan electors.

It has been reported on the Sound that a band of eighteen Indians are snowbound near the base of Mount Rainier, and that they are in danger of perishing. The government has sent out a relief expedition with instruction to spare no expense to bring the suffering Indians out safely. Among the party, it is said, there are several women and children. The party had been out hunting and got lost during the snow storm two weeks ago.

Wm. Powers, conductor on the South Tabor (Or.) line of the East St. Louis Railway Company, was shot by one of the highwaymen at the end of the line. His injuries are, fortunately, not fatal. Robbery was the purpose of the thugs who fired the shot.

In Keswick, Cal., there was an explosion of gasoline, resulting in the burning of twelve men, among them Arthur Dean, of Redding. Dean had charge of the electric plant, and it is presumed that the explosion took place in the power-house.

Lieutenant-Commander Drake, of the battleship Oregon, has enlisted the services of the police of San Francisco in finding Edward Perry, steward of the vessel. He deserted the ship after having squandered about \$100 which had been given him to purchase provisions.

An attempt was made to wreck a passenger train on the Iowa Central railroad, near Latimer, Ia. Iron rails were laid on the track on the upper end of a curve, where the obstruction could not be seen by the engineer. An extra freight train ahead of the regular passenger train ran into the obstruction, without damage. Robbery was the evident motive of the wreckers.

Frank H. Cheeseman, of South Berkeley, Cal., has made an eighth attempt at suicide and his life is now despaired of. In a fit of despondency he shot himself through the lung, inflicting what is thought to be a fatal wound. Cheeseman is only 24 years of age, and the physicians give insanity as the cause for his repeated efforts to end his life.

Powers of Vermont, chairman of the house committee on the Pacific railroads, heartily approves that portion of President Cleveland's message relating to the Pacific railroads. "Something must be done at once," said he. "We will bring up the bill agreed upon by the committee in the session at the earliest possible moment." He feels confident that the measure will be settled at this session.

Liquor dealers in California are up in arms over the announcement that Governor Budd has on hand a plan to secure the enactment by the next legislature of a law establishing a state liquor license. The liquor men say they now pay federal taxes, and also local county and municipal licenses, and they propose to fight the proposed state license, the proceeds of which, it is proposed, shall go towards the maintenance of the public asylums.

The steamer Dalles City, that sank last week opposite Sprague's landing, on the Columbia river, has been successfully raised by the aid of several scows. The damage to the hull, while it is considerable, consisting of a hole more than twenty feet long, can be repaired without injury to the boat. The Dalles City has been towed to the Cascades, where a temporary bulkhead will be built around the damaged portion. It is possible she may be taken to Portland that she may undergo permanent repairs.

A tragedy occurred in Schuyler, Neb. As a result of a rejected lover's insane attempt to murder his sweetheart and exterminate her family, Deidrick Glesing is dead, his mother and father, brother and sister dangerously wounded by a terrible clubbing, another sister almost crazed by being repeatedly fired upon at close range, and Claud Destefer, the murderer, is being pursued by a determined posse. The murderer is a young man of the neighborhood, who was infatuated with Miss Glesing. His advances had been refused, and for months he had threatened murder.

CONGRESS IN SESSION.

Senate.
Third day.—The senate, by the decisive vote of 85 to 21, adopted a motion to take up the Dingley tariff bill. Unexpected and surprising as this action was, it did not have the significance which the vote itself appears to convey. Immediately following it, Aldrich of Rhode Island, one of the Republican members of the finance committee, moved to recommit the bill to the committee, and this motion was pending when, at 2 o'clock, the morning hour expired, and the matter lapsed as though no vote had been taken. Neither the bill nor the motion to recommit will enjoy any privilege or precedence as the result of the action today. Early in the day three sets of vigorous resolutions for Cuban independence furnished an interesting feature. They came from Cameron of Pennsylvania, Mills of Texas, and Call of Florida, and while differing in terms, breathed the same spirit of recognition by the United States of Cuban independence.

Fourth day.—The senate got into the regular channel of business today, taking up the immigration bill and partly perfecting it, and also hearing the first of the speeches on Cuba, those of Culom and Call. The immigration bill was not passed upon up to the time of adjournment, but the senate agreed to what is generally known as the Lodge bill, as a substitute to the house measure. The substitute requires that all immigrants over the age of 14 years shall be able to read and write their native language and shall be required to read and write in the presence of a United States official certain lines of the United States constitution.

Fifth day.—Call renewed attention to the Cuban question by three resolutions, one being a bitter denunciation of the manner in which it is alleged General Antonio Maceo had been killed, while under a flag of truce. Other resolutions by Call requested the president to demand the release of United States prisoners at the Spanish penal settlement on the island of Ceuta, and also asked the secretary of state for a list of Americans held in Spanish prisons. The three resolutions went to the committee on foreign relations. Several spirited political colloquies occurred on the floor during the day. Allen's speech, protesting against intemperate criticisms of populism in Nebraska, led to a passage at arms between him and Hoar, in which the Massachusetts senator declared it was a novel departure for senators to appear as representatives of political parties, instead of representatives of their states. In the course of Allen's remarks, he paid a glowing tribute to William J. Bryan, as the foremost citizen of Nebraska, and the greatest orator since the days of Webster and Clay.

House.
Third day.—The house held a three-hour session and passed a dozen bills of minor importance. Among them were the following: To extend five years the time in which the university of Utah shall occupy the lands granted it; to authorize the use of the abandoned Fort Bidwell military reservation in California, as a training school for Indians; to provide for the location and purchase of public lands for reservoir sites in Montana, South Dakota and Wyoming; authorizing Flagstaff, Ariz., to issue bonds for the construction of a water system. The Sutherland bill, for the protection of forest reservations from fire, was defeated.

Fourth day.—Pending the preparation of the next appropriation bill, the house again today devoted its time to the consideration of bills on the calendar, but only two were passed during the four hours session. One of them was a bill to protect musical compositions under the copyright law. The other measure made a law to prohibit the sale of liquor in the capitol building. A bill advocated by the delegates from the territories, to modify the law forbidding the alien ownership of lands in the territories so as to give them the right to acquire under mortgage and to hold for ten years, real property, was defeated.

Fifth day.—Beyond agreeing to a two weeks' holiday recess, beginning December 22, the proceedings in the house today were almost entirely devoid of public interest. Most of the day was spent in a struggle over the bill of Morse of Massachusetts, to render the laws relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors in the District of Columbia more stringent. The opposition was incited to filibuster against the measure, but it was finally passed. Several minor relief bills were passed. The reported assassination of Maceo, the Cuban patriot, and its effect on the attitude of the country toward the revolutionists, was almost the sole topic of conversation on the floor before the house met, and there was a general expectation that some radically sensational resolutions would be introduced. No resolutions, however, were offered.

The Butte Company Formed.
Butte, Mont., Dec. 17.—One hundred and six able-bodied men of Butte tonight signed the roll which calls on them to aid the insurgents. Resolutions were adopted condemning the methods of Spain in the war and pledging co-operation of the Cuban Libre Club and calling on the representatives in congress to do all possible to have Cuba's belligerency recognized.

THE QUADRANT LAND CASE

Supreme Court Decides in Favor of Government.

RAILROAD FORFEITED ITS CLAIM

Good News for Several Hundred Settlers in Washington County—Disputed Land Contains 200,000 Acres.

Washington, Dec. 16.—Chief Justice Fuller announced today the opinion of the supreme court in the case of the United States vs. the Oregon & California and Oregon Central railway companies, involving titles to valuable lands near Portland, Or., reversing the decision of the circuit court of appeals for the ninth circuit. Chief Justice Fuller did not give the court's reasons for the conclusions reached.

The court announced a recess for the holidays from Monday until the first Monday in January.

(This is a final decision in what is generally known as the quadrant case, which involves the title to some 200,000 acres of land in Washington county, and the news will be a welcome Christmas gift to the settlers on the land, who number nearly 600, and who, for several years past, have been on the anxious seat in regard to their titles.)

The land in question, as has been explained many times, consists of a quadrant-shaped tract having a radius of ten miles, situated adjacent to the point above the railroad which was started to run from Portland to Astoria, stopped, and turned at a right angle, and ran south to McMinnville. The government claimed that there were two roads to which grants were given, the Portland & Astoria road, and the one running south from near Hillsboro to McMinnville, while the railroad company claimed that the whole was one continuous road, and they were entitled to a grant ten miles in width along the whole line. When the grant on the line from Hillsboro to Astoria lapsed, many settlers, considering this quadrant tract government land, took up homesteads and pre-emption claims from the government. Many who bought claims from the railroad company quit paying them and entered their claims under the law as public lands, and some have kept on paying the railroad company till this time. The government finally brought suit in the court here to quiet the title to these lands, and the case was decided in favor of the government by Judge Bellinger some three years ago. The company appealed the case to the circuit court of appeals, and it reversed Judge Bellinger. The government then appealed to the supreme court of the United States, which has now reversed the court of appeals, and sustained Judge Bellinger.

The settlers who have taken their claims under the government will be rejoiced at this decision. Those who have been paying the railroad company will probably endeavor to secure the return of their money, and there will be interminable litigation over the matter.

This is the first case decided by Judge Bellinger which has gone up to the supreme court of the United States, and it will be a source of gratification to him, as well as to Mr. J. M. Gearin, who acted as special counsel for the government in the case, to learn that his opinion has been sustained.)

STAMPS AT YOUR DOOR.

Radical Improvement Made in the Postal System.

Washington, Dec. 16.—Postmaster-General Wilson has issued an order extending the house-to-house collection and delivery letter system so as to provide for the sale of postage and special-delivery stamps through orders to letter-carriers on slips contained in a unique official stamp-selling envelope to be furnished by the Postal Improvement Company. The order provides for one of the most radical improvements yet made in the postal system. It will be tried in Washington at once, and, if found practicable, extended generally. It affords the conduct of one's business with the postoffice at home, at least so far as ordinary transactions are concerned, and it is expected to largely increase stamp sales as soon as the system becomes general. The house-to-house collection of mail by means of ingeniously contrived boxes has already been adopted and extended to twenty-five free delivery cities.

Schooners Collided in the Dark.

New York, Dec. 16.—The Clyde steamer Saginaw, Captain Johnson, which arrived today from San Domingo and Turks island, brought from the latter port Captain Records, Mate Thompson and five of the crew of the schooner Amelia P. Schmidt, of Bridgeton, N. J., which sailed from Wilmington, N. C., November 1, for Jacmel, Hayti, lumber-laden. Captain Records reports that on the evening of November 30 he was run into by an unknown two-masted schooner and his ship became water-logged. Captain Records and his crew stood by the vessel until the 5th, when they were rescued by the brig Gabriel.

MANY UNIONS REPRESENTED.

American Federation of Labor Meets at Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, Dec. 16.—The sixteenth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor was called to order here at 10 A. M. today by President Samuel Gompers. About 150 delegates were present and many visitors.

Martin Fox, president of the Iron Molders' Union of North America, had been selected to deliver the address of welcome. Owing to the death of his mother, his address was read by E. L. Denny. More effective action for the eight-hour law and other reforms were recommended. Special greetings were extended to Delegates Samuel Woods and John Mallinson, of England, and Louis Vigoroux, of France. President Gompers, in responding to the address of welcome, referred to the attacks upon the organization because it was merely a federation, and not a more compact union. He showed how the fullest scope was given to individual opinions and rights and thus affiliation of different labor organizations was possible in one great federation. He appealed for continued efforts for the cultivation of public opinion as well as favorable legislation and most earnest co-operation in all labor organizations.

At the hotel last night President Gompers and John Phillips were robbed of \$80 each. Woods and Mallinson, the English delegates, of cash and jewelry and several delegates of other articles.

SKELETON IN A TREE.

Peculiar Find Made by a Hunter in California.

Ukiah, Cal., Dec. 16.—While hunting on Pine Ridge, ten miles from here, Charles Ryan found the skeleton of a man seated astride a branch of a tree, sixty feet from the ground. One of the leg bones had fallen off, and the skeleton, which was wedged between a limb and the trunk of a fir tree, had apparently been there for many years. The discovery may solve the mysterious disappearance of Andrew Nobrick, a pioneer settler, who left his cabin seventeen years ago, and was never seen again. Ryan believes that the skeleton is that of a man either driven to the tree for refuge from wild animals, or, being lost in the woods, climbed the tree for observation and fell, lodging in the crotch of the tree, from which he could not extricate himself.

UNREQUITED LOVE.

A Negro Boothblack, Crazed With Love, Runs Amuck.

Waco, Tex., Dec. 16.—Edward Brooks, a colored boothblack, aged 17, ran amuck with a revolver in his hands, and shot five persons, one fatally. He started on the east side of the city by shooting two colored men, inflicting flesh wounds. Leaving them he tried to shoot a woman, but the pistol failed to work. He then took a streetcar and went to the Baptist tabernacle, where he shot two more colored men, one in the leg, the other in the arm.

Going a mile further, where a dance given by colored people, was in progress, and shot another man, killing him instantly. The man killed was Alexander Willis.

Shortly after he shot Willis he was captured by the police, just as he was in the act of shooting another man. The theory is that Brooks was crazed by love of a girl who did not reciprocate his passion.

MORTON TO CLEVELAND.

The Governor Expresses His Views on the Cuban Question.

New York, Dec. 16.—Governor Morton, according to a statement published in the Evening World, sent a telegram to President Cleveland yesterday in relation to the critical condition of Cuban affairs and the assassination of General Maceo in particular. The message contained the novel suggestion that President Cleveland invite President-elect McKinley to Washington to discuss the most feasible plan to be followed by the president concerning the attitude of the United States toward Cuba during the remainder of Cleveland's term.

The World article says:

"It is not probable that Governor Morton would have proffered his suggestion unless he thought it would be accepted by President-elect McKinley; indeed, it is said the governor has had some correspondence with the president-elect on this subject."

THREE BANKS SUSPEND.

Pennsylvania Institution Goes Down, Taking Smaller Concerns.

Hollidaysburg, Pa., Dec. 16.—The First National bank, the oldest in this section of the state, and one of the original fifty-seven national banks of the United States, suspended business this morning. The following notice was posted: "On account of the heavy drain upon this bank during the past thirty days, especially the last two or three days, the board of directors has decided to suspend business until further notice."

The First National bank of Hollidaysburg had a capital of \$50,000.

Banks at Martinsburg and Williamsburg failed as a result of the failure of the Hollidaysburg

COWARDLY ASSASSINATION

Maceo Was Murdered Under a Flag of Truce.

LETTERS TO THE CUBAN JUNTA

Decoyed Into a Trap by Spaniards, Aided by a Traitor, and Then Shot Down in Cold Blood by Cirojeda.

Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 15.—Justo Carrillo, a well-known Cuban of this city, brother of the Cuban general, Carrillo, has received the following letter from a trustworthy source in Havana concerning the reports of the death of Antonio Maceo, and showing he was killed by treachery:

"Havana, Dec. 12.—Dear Friend Justo: Our brave general, Antonio Maceo, and the greater part of his staff have been murdered by the Spaniards, the Spanish major, Cirojeda, acting the part of assassin, with Dr. Maximo Zertucha as an assistant in the horrible drama.

"Convinced that, notwithstanding his enormous army, he could do nothing against our gallant leader, who had so repeatedly defeated the Spanish generals in Pinar del Rio, Weyler conceived the idea of appeasing his beastly instincts by cold-blooded murder, and making the best of the secret relations between Dr. Zertucha and the Marquis Ahumada, he planned with the latter his hellish scheme.

"Weyler took the field, and in his absence Ahumada proposed through Zertucha a conference with Maceo, to take place at a certain point in the province of Havana, with the view of arranging plans for the cessation of hostilities. The basis was to be Cuba's independence, and a monetary indemnity to Spain, together with certain advantages that should be agreed upon for Spanish commerce and Spanish capital invested there.

"To carry out the plan, agreement was that orders should be given to the detachments of troops stationed on the trocha on the section between Mariel and Guarajay, to allow Maceo, with his staff, to pass the military line unmolested. Time was required to mature these arrangements, and to give them all the appearance of truth, Ahumada feigned that before acting he must make them known to Weyler for previous approval.

"This explains Weyler's sudden arrival in Havana and his prompt departure for Pinar del Rio. The conditions and place of meeting having been agreed upon, Maceo crossed the trocha, over the road to Guanajay, without being molested by the forts, but as soon as he arrived at the place decided upon, he and his party were greeted by a tremendous volley from the troops under Major Cirojeda, who lay conveniently in ambush.

"Most of the officers of his staff fell with General Maceo. Zertucha is alive, because he was aware of the scheme and remained in the rear.

"The Spaniards know where the bodies are, but are bent on feigning ignorance to blot out the vestiges of the crime.

"Havana and all Spain are rejoicing because in their stupidity they hope the war may end with the death of this leader. Far from it. The spirit of the Cubans has grown more ardent, and today they are resolved to make every sacrifice before surrendering their arms to their relentless tyrants. In this very province of Havana, in which our army is least and has the least means of defense, the Cubans are operating with greater and greater sagacity and activity, and not a day passes that we do not hear in this city the firing on Guanabacoa.

"The Spaniards may treacherously murder some of our patriots, but no earthly power can annihilate the spirit of liberty flowing now as ever over the Cuban people."

Palma Confirms It.

New York, Dec. 15.—Estrada Palma made the following statement: "I received a telegram from my agents in Jacksonville, affirming the news that General Maceo and staff came in conflict with Ahumada, Weyler's lieutenant, and were murdered. Dr. Zertucha was present. The news does not surprise me, because the first reports of General Maceo's death were so contradictory that I saw mystery in them. I was inclined to believe the news was false, but that if General Maceo had really been killed it was through the assassin's knife. It seems now he has been murdered."

Abolition of Sugar Bounties.

Paris, Dec. 15.—The Temps announces that an international conference of representatives of Germany, Austria, Belgium, France and Russia will meet at Paris in March, of next year, for the purpose of considering the best means of bringing about the abolition of the sugar bounties.

Hamburg Strike a Failure.

Hamburg, Dec. 15.—At a meeting today the striking dockers adopted resolutions in favor of coming to some agreement with their employers. A conference between the strikers and employers will decide upon the composition of the board of conciliation.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

Downing, Hopkins & Co.'s Review of Trade.

Portland, Or., Dec. 15.—The foreign news regarding the wheat situation has been uniformly bullish during the week past. Seeding in France and Central Europe has been stopped by cold weather, and the acreage planted will show a decrease compared with last year. The reduction in French acreage is estimated at ten per cent. Advances from the Argentine report crop prospects worse, and estimate their exportable surplus as smaller than last year's. Australian requirements for American wheat during 1897 are estimated at 100,000 tons, or 3,780,000 bushels. The news from India is rather more favorable, but the real scarcity there will not be felt until next year. The position in America is even stronger than in Europe. Two small crops in succession have followed a large reduction in surplus yields from previous crops. The amount of wheat still in first hands is estimated at 65,000,000 bushels less than in December last year. The quality of much of the winter wheat remaining is too poor for milling purposes. The demand from interior millers for wheat from centers of accumulation continues brisk, and their advances indicate that supplies of red winter wheat for milling are practically exhausted. The speculative conditions have changed considerably during the week. Longs have been eager to secure profits. The volume of trade has fallen off materially and the market has lacked speculative support. The result was a decline to 78½c for May wheat on Thursday, which was followed, however, by a rally on Saturday to 80 7-8c, making the loss from a week ago a trifle more than one cent. The local sentiment is bearish, temporarily, and with the approaching holidays and lack of general trade values may sink a little lower. We regard conditions as warranting higher values next year, and on any further decline in prices consider wheat to be a safe and profitable purchase.

During the last week the corn market ruled weak in tone, prices showing a decline of about ½c per bushel. Liquidation by longs, cold, dry weather throughout the West, and a consequent increase in offerings by country shippers all contributed to the heaviness. In order to effect sales, holders were obliged to make sacrifices. Sentiment continues conservatively bearish in view of the large supplies at points of accumulation and lack of speculation.

The oats market showed the effect of liquidation, sales prices declining 1c, closing with a slight improvement. This cereal has many friends, as the demand for cash is good, while supplies are not overburdensome.

Provisions have been fairly active during the past week on the hog estimates. We are of the opinion that the consumption of the product will be large the coming year, and advise purchases of May product on breaks. Prices are low, the trade selling product relatively cheaper than the live hog; therefore do not believe there is any profit to be made in selling on the low basis of a 5c hog.

RUSSIA HAS CONTROL.

Mantchuria Ceded to the Czar—China's Treaty Made Public.

London, Dec. 15.—The text of the Russian-Chinese treaty, reproduced here from the North China Daily News, has aroused considerable discussion on all sides, and it is regarded as a matter of the greatest importance. Some of the newspapers refuse to believe it authentic, as it would be such a victory for Russian diplomacy. The Spectator says today, however, it believes it to be exact, and adds:

"No forger would have tried so elaborately to protect the pride of China. While scouring every Russian object, nothing is ceded openly. Russia is permitted to run a railway to Kirin, and is expressly authorized to keep all the troops she pleases to protect the Mantchurian stations, and she is also to fortify Port Arthur for China."

"No glass is required to interpret phrases like these, which completely invest Russia with military control of Mantchuria and the Liao Tung peninsula."

Continuing, the Spectator says it thinks the arrangement threatens Japan more than Great Britain, "which can resist when her commercial rights are threatened."

Killed by a Woman.

Indianapolis, Dec. 15.—Mrs. Grace Dolan, a comely white woman, about 24 years old, shot and killed Henry Jackson, a young negro porter employed at the New York store, at her home, on Liberty street.

Her husband was away from home, and Emma Ott, a young friend, was staying with her. The negro, whom they had never seen before, tried to climb into the window, but Mrs. Dolan fought him off with a curtain pole. He returned, but by this time she had got a revolver and frightened him off with a threat to shoot.

When they thought he had gone the women ran out to give the alarm, but found him rushing back towards the house with a brick. He forced his way into the house and Mrs. Dolan pulled out the revolver and fired three times, killing him. She was placed under arrest.