

The Hood River Glacier.

It's a Cold Day When We Get Left.

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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 Culled From the Telegraph Columns.

An occult temple will be built in San Francisco by theosophists, and funds have already been subscribed.

A strike instituted at Georgetown, Mass., has thrown out of work 200 men, and promises to embrace the entire shoe factories of the town. A threatened out in wages was the cause of the strike.

A family of ten persons and a number of cattle have been engulfed by the subsiding of a bog of 100 acres near Castle island, county Kerry, Ireland. It is stated that other persons were drowned.

The foreign office informs the Associated Press that no communication to any power regarding Cuba and the United States has been made by Great Britain, and it is added that no representations directly or indirectly have been made on the subject to the United States by Great Britain. If any other powers have done so, the foreign office is not aware of the fact.

The constructors of the Siberian railroad have undertaken to build a line through Manchuria, starting from a point on the river where the Siberian road joins the trans-Baikal line and terminating at Mikolskaya, Russia. The ministerial press of St. Petersburg points out that this line will make Russia the intermediary of peaceful civilization between Europe and Asia.

A special from Paris says it is suggested that Great Britain, France and Italy, the powers most interested, offer their services in the Cuban question in order to prevent a conflict between Spain and the United States, and terminate the revolt.

Dr. E. Forbes, representing a London firm, arrived on the last steamer from the Orient in San Francisco, with cases of medical instruments valued at \$80,000. He claims they are works of art, and should be admitted free of duty. The customs authorities are withholding the instruments, however, until the duty is paid.

The postmaster of Des Moines, Ia., had his carriers look up worthy cases of poor families and delivered presents to them on Christmas morning. Several hundred dollars was subscribed by business men for the purpose. Scores of letters were received from poor children telling what they desired Santa Claus to bring them.

Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, has proposed an amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill, providing for auxiliary fish-cultural stations at points to be selected by the commissioner of fish and fisheries in Oregon, Washington and California, for the propagation of salmon, trout and other fishes. The amendment appropriates \$17,000 for the purpose.

Jerry Burke, the colored boy, who hacked Mrs. John Foss and her daughter, Mrs. Cavanaugh, with an ax, at their home at Clio, Livingston parish, Louisiana, last Sunday, was captured by a posse of citizens about a mile from the scene of the crime. In view of the fact that the ladies are not dead, the plan to burn him at the stake was abandoned, and he was simply riddled with bullets.

The secretary of the treasury has sent to congress a computation of the Pacific railroad debts as made by the government actuary. The statement shows that the advances to the Union Pacific, including the Kansas Pacific, by the government, will, at maturity, the first of next July, amount to \$92,846,385, of which sufficient has been repaid to reduce the amount to \$53,289,593. The balance due on account of the Central Pacific on July 1 next will be \$60,318,377.

Dr. Thomas Powell, of Missouri, recently made some remarkable experiments before a party of doctors in Los Angeles in order to prove the efficacy of his remedy for certain diseases. He alarmed the physicians present by injecting bacillus tuberculosis and bacilli diphtheria into himself, appearing to take them without evil effect. He also injected some bacteria into two guinea pigs, which promptly died. His next experiment will be to inject sputum from a woman dying of consumption into himself.

The annual statement of construction published by the Railway Age, of Chicago shows that during 1896 only 1,802 miles of railway lines were built in the United States. This is one mile less than the total reported for 1895, and the smallest mileage built in any year since 1875. The number of lines on which this track was laid is 163, which is eleven less than the number of new lines added in the previous year. Track was laid in thirty-eight of the forty-four states and territories. The longest mileage was built in California—187 miles on eight lines.

THE SULTAN IS OBDURATE.

Absolutely Refuses to Permit Further Interference.

Constantinople, Dec. 30.—The Russian ambassador on Saturday, acting in concert with representatives of Great Britain, France, Italy, Germany and Austria, had an audience with the sultan, Abdul Hamid, one of many such interviews within the past year, on the same subject, the better administration of affairs in the Turkish empire.

The Russian diplomat began by warning the sultan and the Turkish government that if the revenues ceded for payment of the Turkish debt were touched, European control of the finances of the empire would become inevitable. M. de Nelidoff, the Russian ambassador, further informed the sultan that the czar guaranteed his personal safety and engaged himself to maintain the sultan's supremacy in the event of severe measures being necessary upon the part of the powers. The sultan, however, remained obdurate, refusing to consent to any measure of control, financial or otherwise, by the powers.

The Russian ambassador said the condition of the Turkish empire placed the throne and the caliphate in imminent peril. Thereupon Abdul Hamid remarked impressively:

"I may be the last of the caliphs, but I will never become a second khedive."

In addition to these warnings, M. de Nelidoff sent a note to the Turkish government and to the palace. The utmost significance is attached to it in diplomatic circles. He pointed out in precise terms the necessity for the sultan following the advice of the powers and acting in complete agreement with their plans for improving the situation, warning them once more to involve the sultan's refusal to do so in the most disagreeable consequences.

The ambassadors of the powers will meet again to discuss the situation, and will reassemble in future twice a week until they complete their recommendations to the sultan and his advisers. The envoys acting together will henceforth maintain the strictest secrecy regarding their deliberations and the action taken or contemplated and will not even inform the envoys of other powers of the decisions reached.

These latest steps upon the part of the powers are once again reported to have produced a profound impression at Kiosk and in pursuance of the issuance of an amnesty decree the Armenian prisoners in Asia Minor and this city and vicinity are being released daily in batches of fifteen.

JUSTICE IN CHINA.

Pirates and Counterfeiters are Promptly Beheaded.

San Francisco, Dec. 30.—According to the latest advices from the Orient Li Ka Chook, superintendent of the Canton police, on November 23, seized a large number of counterfeit coins. The chief coiners, Tse Sang, and others, were arrested. An imperial decree from Peking commanded the immediate decapitation of the three named offenders, and the others as he thinks necessary according to law, as a warning to the people. The officials who effected the seizure were all promoted in rank.

The Canton viceroy reported in another memorial the capture of two notorious pirate junks. In effecting the capture one military officer lost his life. A decree was issued on the 19th of November authorizing the execution of the captives and ordering the officials concerned in the capture to be promoted in rank and that the matter of the military officer who had lost his life be referred to the board concerned for rewards and posthumous honors.

An Investigation Asked For.

New York, Dec. 30.—Several life insurance companies have asked Coroner Tenthill to make a thorough investigation as to the cause of the death of David Blakeley, manager of Sousa's band, who expired suddenly in his office in this city in November last. The body is to be disinterred in order to determine whether certain sums in a Chicago accident insurance company can be collected, Blakeley having suffered a severe bicycle accident some weeks prior to his death.

An Immense Blast Fired.

San Diego, Dec. 30.—The Southern California Mountain Water Company fired the largest blast at Morena made in the history of the state. The amount of rock dislodged was 150,000 tons. Giant and black powder was used. All the deposits of powder which were placed in tunnels at different levels in the hills were connected by electric wires, which completed a circuit.

A Big Cruiser Floated.

Cronstadt, Dec. 30.—The armored cruiser Rossia, of 12,130 tons displacement, the largest vessel in the Russian navy, which ran on a sandbank in the beginning of November and has been frozen in ever since, has been floated after fifty-one days of incessant labor with steam icebreakers.

Bombay, Dec. 30.—The bubonic plague is increasing, there having been 3,094 cases and 1,494 deaths from that cause up to date. The exodus from the city continues, and the natives are threatened with malarial law unless they conform with the sanitary regulations.

THEY WANT TO KNOW MORE

Venezuelans Not Ready to Ratify the Treaty.

A DELAY IN THE PROCEEDINGS

They Insist That Closed Negotiations Shall Be Closed First—General Arbitration Treaty Completed.

Washington, Dec. 30.—Secretary Olney left the state department at 12 o'clock today and went direct to the British embassy, where he held a long conference by appointment with Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador, relative to the status of the Venezuela treaty. Mr. Olney's call followed the arrival of Minister Andrade, of Venezuela, and James J. Storrow, counsel in the Venezuela case, who reached Washington late last evening. The result of the conference was guarded with the usual secrecy which prevails at meetings between the secretary and an ambassador, but there is good reason to believe it was the occasion for going over several new phases of the Venezuela question.

The officials are reticent, and will say only in general terms that the prospect of an acceptance of the settlement by Venezuela is good. It is understood, however, that there are important limitations to the acceptance which appear to make the case less hopeful of an immediate and satisfactory conclusion than has been expected.

The plan of an extra session of the Venezuela congress to ratify the treaty has been practically abandoned. There appears also to be a question as to the nature of Venezuela's acceptance. President Crespo and the government authorities have expressed satisfaction with the general settlement, so far as they secure arbitration, yet they have not yet expressed official approval of all the details of the settlement. On the contrary, there seems a very earnest desire at Caracas for more exact information of the terms of the treaty between Venezuela and Great Britain.

At present there is no disposition to await the gradual maturing of this complete treaty, and it is little short of settled that the treaty will have to be forthcoming, and all the incidental negotiations closed before the desired Venezuela ratification is secured.

In official and diplomatic circles, there continues to be a satisfactory and hopeful view of the situation. It is felt all obstacles will be cleared away in time, and there is a disposition to minimize obstacles as being under the head of minor details.

At the same time, the practical abandonment of the extra session of the Venezuela congress and the disposition to close all negotiations on the final treaty before acceptance is given do not increase the prospect of a speedy conclusion of the case.

On the question of general arbitration between the United States and Great Britain, Mr. Olney and Sir Julian have made their final draft of the treaty, and it is in the hands of Lord Salisbury, awaiting his approval. No doubt exists of its approval, and it is expected to come daily.

THE PACIFIC ROADS' DEBT.

President Cleveland Preparing to Bring the Matter to a Settlement.

Washington, Dec. 30.—The Evening Star today says:

The president has had several conferences of late with the attorney general, and the secretary of the interior and the secretary of the treasury, with a view to speedy action for the adjustment of obligations of the Pacific railroads to the government.

It has been settled that steps will shortly be taken for the foreclosure of the government mortgages on these roads, unless congress shall make provision for settlement of the question at the present session. With the amount already matured, more than \$18,000,000 of the principal of the subsidy bonds issued in behalf of the Union Pacific line, and more than \$6,000,000 of similar bonds issued in aid of the Central Pacific road, will have fallen due and been paid or must be paid on or before January 1 next. Without reference to the application of the sinking fund now in the treasury, this state of affairs will, in the opinion of the president, as stated in his annual message, "create such a default on the part of the companies to the government as will give it the right to at once institute proceedings to foreclose its mortgage lien."

In addition to the above stated indebtedness maturing January 1 next, there will mature thereafter, by January 1, 1899, the remaining principal of each subsidy bond which must also be met by the government. These aggregate \$41,000,000, of which \$20,000,000 are on account of the Union Pacific, and \$21,000,000 on account of the Central Pacific Company.

Lost on the Swedish Coast.

Hull, England, Dec. 30.—The Wilson line steamship Volo is a total loss at Wingu, off the coast of Sweden. The crew and passengers were saved. The Volo was a screw steamer built at Hull in 1890, registering 841 tons net.

ACCEPTS OUR OFFICES.

Spain Asks the United States to Act as Mediator.

Washington, Dec. 30.—It has been learned from an authentic source that Secretary Olney and Senor Dupuy de Lome have practically terminated the negotiations of the Cuban question, which are to be submitted to congress when it convenes, January 5. The terms of the agreement are based on recent official communications from Premier Canovas addressed to the secretary of state.

The premier states clearly the terms which Spain will accord to the insurgents, and practically asks the United States to propose these conditions to her rebellious subjects. In return for our good offices, Spain assures this government she sincerely deprecates the great commercial loss which we have sustained on account of the Cuban disturbances. She assures us she is even now considering a reciprocity treaty which will deal mainly with Cuban products, and which will be framed in such advantageous terms toward this government that our losses, both in commerce and in the destruction of American property in Cuba, will be most generously compensated.

Premier Canovas says Spain cannot, as a self-respecting and respected nation, stand before the world as having been coerced into measures by the United States. She has freely granted all she now offers, and that in the face of a rebellion. But she accepts the good offices of the United States to act as mediator, and to guarantee to the insurgents the amnesty and the enforcement of the new reform law which she is about to proclaim in Cuba.

The form of government offered is, the Spanish statesman declares, the limit of independence which can be granted to a province by any nation without absolutely severing the bonds of union with the mother country. Autonomy as enjoyed by the Canadians can never be granted in Cuba. What Spain is willing to grant the insurgents, if they lay down their arms, and what she asks the United States to guarantee, is an act which provides for a council of administration which shall control all matters pertaining to the commerce of the West Indies and all estimates upon the general taxation and expenditures of the island, as well as its general home government.

Spain's Backdown.

New York, Dec. 30.—A Madrid dispatch to the World says:

An evidently inspired editorial in the Epoca today, foreshadowing the possibility of an understanding between the Spanish government and President Cleveland, has caused a profound sensation in Spain. The Epoca, the organ of the conservative party, now in power, says:

"American intervention in Cuba is perfectly logical on the grounds of material interests and national sentiment. It might become an inevitable necessity of American home politics, and it is eminently to the interest of our own country to avoid a conflict while we can do so with honor, maintaining our dignity and sovereignty."

The present active efforts of Spanish diplomacy are all aimed, it is asserted in diplomatic and political quarters here, at convincing the American state department that exigencies of domestic policy make it impossible for Spain to enter into any formal agreement or convention with the United States for the settlement of the Cuban question. Strenuous efforts are being made by the Spanish and other European governments to prevail upon President Cleveland to be content if Spain assents tacitly only to his interference, and satisfies American opinion for the time being by voluntary and prompt instituting in Cuba and in Porto Rico of the reforms voted by the cortes. This is an understanding, however, that Premier Canovas will ask the cortes this year to authorize complete colonial autonomy and reduction of colonial tariffs, to prepare the way for a reciprocity treaty with the United States.

The Spanish generals agree that it is possible to reduce the insurrection in Cuba to the three eastern provinces in a few months with the forces now on the island, but they share the opinion of General Weyler that complete pacification of the rest of the island would require a much longer time, unless the rebels should be convinced that resistance is sure to diminish in consequence of the Spanish government coming to an understanding, even unofficial, with the United States to settle the Cuban question.

Crime of a Tramp.

Grafton, Wis., Dec. 29.—John Holmes, a farmer near here, was shot last evening by Ferdinand Fragenknecht, whose object was presumably robbery. Two shots lodged in Holmes' head and one passed through his neck. He cannot recover. After firing the shots Fragenknecht fled. He was quickly pursued by a posse of citizens, who caught him and were on the point of executing him when the police interfered, and after much trouble succeeded in lodging him safely in jail. The murderer evidently is a tramp. He asked Mrs. Holmes for a meal, which was given him, and he then pulled a revolver and shot the old farmer while his wife was in another room. She ran out shouting "murder," and a crowd soon collected and followed and captured the man.

BRIEF PACIFIC COAST NEWS

A Resume of Events in the Northwest.

EVIDENCE OF STEADY GROWTH

News Gathered in All the Towns of Our Neighboring States—Improvement Noted in All Industries—Oregon.

A project is on foot in Brownsville to have a free reading-room.

Stockbuyers are paying \$12 to \$17 for 2-year-old steers, and \$15 for cows, in Grant county.

Cattle on the range in Grant county are looking thinner than ever at this time of the year.

Empire City's town treasurer holds \$1,200 town funds, and the city boasts of no indebtedness.

The colored miners at Beaver Hill, in Coos county, are organizing a lodge, supposedly of Masonry.

There are about thirty taxpayers in Wallowa county, who pay taxes on property valued at over \$5,000 each.

Elgin has shipped 787 carloads of grain, stock, wool, lumber and ties in the last ten months valued at \$105,000.

Strange as it may seem in midwinter the bunchgrass is growing on Grant county's hills, says the Canyon City News.

Mr. Herrick expects to have work begun on his cannery at The Dalles in a few weeks, to put it in shape for the spring run of salmon.

S. B. Edson, representing Edson Bros., of Gazelle, Cal., who has been in Lane county for some time buying cattle, will ship about 850 head, eight carloads, to Gazelle. The cattle are mostly 3-year-old steers.

In answer to a request from the Milton board of trade for a conference upon the question of dividing Umatilla county, the Pendleton chamber of commerce has written that the question of division is one for the people of the county; but that, as an association, it is opposed to division.

Last summer P. Boler, who lives in Springfield precinct, in Lane county, raised several hundred bushels of canary seed, and sold it in Portland, Salem and Eugene. He received 4 cents per pound for the seed. It is better than the canary seed raised in California and the other states, weighing considerably more to the bushel.

An old couple, while on their way to The Dalles last week in a two-horse hack, were upset in a snowdrift on a steep grade on Ten-Mile, and went rolling down the hill. A young man went to their assistance tried to get the horses out of the drift, and the horses and hack went tumbling after. Fortunately, no one was seriously hurt, nor was much damage done to the rig.

Harold Parker has returned to Baker City from Omaha, after an absence of several months. Last spring Mr. Parker left Huntington with 13,600 sheep, the property of Gutherie, Foss & Co., of Omaha, to be driven overland to Clark's, a station near the metropolis of Nebraska. Although it took Mr. Parker four months or more to make the drive, he was so successful that he lost but ninety sheep.

Washington.

A great deal of wheat has been sold in Ellensburg lately.

The city treasurer of Fairhaven has issued a call for warrants numbered from 2970 to 3080 inclusive, drawn upon the general fund, there being funds on hand with which to pay them.

Buckley citizens are now circulating a petition for the establishment of a wagon road from that town to the Summit mines, and pledges of assistance are said to be numerous.

The aggregate value of real property in Klickitat county in 1896, as equalized by the county board, is \$1,612,506. The population of the county is 7,500. The county has fifty-six organized school districts, with an attendance of 2,530 pupils.

The Washington state board of pilot commissioners for the Columbia river and bar have submitted their report to the governor of vessels bound in and out of the Columbia river from July 1, 1896, to October 5, 1896. It shows that there were sixty-four bound in and sixty-one bound out between these dates.

The city of Ellensburg has been ordered by the court to make a special tax levy of four mills a year for four years to pay the amount of the judgment in the Lorence case, wherein a verdict for damages against the city was rendered, because of an accident resulting from a defective sidewalk. The judgment now amounts to about \$10,000.

Superintendent Barnett, of the St. Louis mine, was in Everett the other day from Silverton. He brought down five pack horses, and had to make them swim the Stillaguamish river three times. It was a perilous undertaking, for the stream was high and swift. The company has a drilling outfit ready to put in the mine as soon as the machinery can be transported by rail, and then work will be continued all winter.

PERISHED TO A MAN.

Brave Party of Texans Fighting for Cuba Killed in a Hot Fight.

New York, Dec. 29.—A special to the World from Key West, says:

The Lone Star company, of the Patriot Army of West Cuba, consisting of fifteen Texas sharpshooters, perished to a man after battling more than five hours against vastly superior Spanish forces in Pinar del Rio province, killing double their own number and wounding probably as many more. Havana officials are jubilant, passengers say, over the news of this victory.

A Cuban band was observed near Pinar del Rio city Thursday morning, and General Melquiz sent two squads of cavalry to attack it. After a running fight, the band, which proved to be composed of the fifteen Texans, was chased into a "bottle," a bit of hummock having one opening. The Texans, seeing they were in a hole, retreated to the further end and fortified themselves behind some boulders. The Spanish troopers dismounted and surrounded them, pouring in a fire from both sides. The brave Texans replied and kept up the fight more than five hours. By that time, six of the fifteen had been killed and four wounded, while twenty-five Spaniards had bit the dust and ten or more were wounded.

A flag of truce was sent in by the Spaniards, and the Texans were called on to surrender, but the Americans refused, shouting, "We remember Maceo."

This infuriated the Spaniards, and they fought with renewed fierceness. Twice they charged, but the rapid firing of the brave little band drove them back. By getting on a high ridge behind the Texans' position, the Spaniards were enabled to kill all but two of those left. Those two gallantly continued to fight and held off the enemy an hour longer. Then, overcome by thirst and enfeebled by loss of blood, flowing from a dozen wounds, they were cut to pieces by the Spaniards, who finally dashed up as the Texans cried, "Viva Cuba libre."

ESCAPED LYNCHING.

A Murderer Owes His Safety to Governor Stone.

Jefferson City, Mo., Dec. 29.—The presence of Governor Stone at the county jail tonight probably saved Toke Lanahan, colored, from being lynched. At 8:30 o'clock, a mob of fully 1,000, whites and blacks, surrounded the jail, threatening to average the most revolting murderer ever committed in Jefferson City. Early this morning the body of a 14-year-old negro girl, Millie Gaines, was found in a yard back of Joseph Stampfli's furniture store. The child had been outraged, her skull crushed and her body mutilated in a horrible manner. Suspicion pointed to Toke Lanahan, and he was arrested. In the basement of the furniture store incriminating evidence was found.

The news spread over the city, and by night there was great excitement. When a lynching was finally threatened, Governor Stone, accompanied by Mayor Silver and Assistant Attorney-General Jordan, went to the jail and Governor Stone spoke to the mob. He appealed to them to leave the punishment of the crime to the state. As citizens of the capital of the state, he implored them not to permit, in the very shadow of the capitol, such a crime as was contemplated. When the enraged men were finally induced to withdraw, the prisoner was removed to the state penitentiary. Armed guards from the state armory assisted in the transfer of the prisoner.

Another Big Tunnel.

Seattle, Dec. 29.—H. C. Henry, the millionaire contractor, today confirmed the report that he had secured the contract to build the approaches to the Great Northern railroad's tunnel through the Cascade mountains, and that men were already on their way to commence preliminary work. Mr. Henry refused to state the amount of the contract. It will take about six months to do the work, and then everything will be ready to commence on the tunnel, which will be one of the greatest engineering feats known in railroad history. The tunnel will be 2½ miles long, and will reduce the altitude of the road 1,000 feet.

Mailcarrier Protected Himself.

Burlington, Ky., Dec. 29.—A colored people's Christmas celebration began at Big Bone springs Wednesday night, and continued all night. Chas. Elwart, a mail carrier, while passing the place yesterday morning, was assaulted by Harvey Foster, colored, armed with a razor. Elwart shot Foster dead. He has been arrested. Elwart's reputation is good while that of Foster is repudiated.

Disastrous Fire.

Potsdam, N. Y., Dec. 29.—The Windsor hotel, four saloons, two clothing stores, three restaurants, one grocery, two livery stables, and two barber shops, composing a large portion of the business section of the town, were burned today. The loss is estimated at \$100,000; partially insured.

A Postoffice Block Burned.

Amesbury, Mass., Dec. 29.—The postoffice block was badly damaged by fire today. The loss on the building and property of the various occupants will amount to \$60,000; insurance about \$40,000. The fire probably caught near the boiler in the basement.