

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 Cited from the Telegraph Columns.

The First National bank, of Newport, Ky., has closed its doors. Heavy investments in real estate is said to be the cause.

An important pooling arrangement has been brought about between the Aska Packers' Association and the Aska Improvement Company that will materially affect the salmon industry in Northern waters and the price of canned salmon in the country next season. It is said that the entire product of the coming season will be pooled and marketed at uniform rates.

Louis Contencin, chevalier of the crown of Italy, former president of the Italian chamber of commerce in New York, and formerly Italy's consul-general to the two Sicilies, died at his home in New York. He had been one of the most prominent Italians in this country and was a man of marked ability, to which Italy frequently paid honorable tribute.

A Washington special says the administration is determined that Peru shall pay the claim for \$200,000 growing out of the outrage committed in 1885 upon V. H. McCord, a consul of the United States. A cable dispatch has just been sent to Mr. McKenzie, the United States minister stationed at Lima, directing him to inform the Peruvian government that the case must be settled without delay. A communication received from the minister a few days ago stated that Peru desired to investigate the case. Secretary Olney at once advised Mr. McKenzie that Peru had had more than ten years to investigate, and the time was quite sufficient.

Alice M. Hartley, who shot and killed Senator Foley, in Reno, Nev., two years ago, has been pardoned.

Princess de Chimay, who eloped last summer with Janos Rigo, a Hungarian gypsy musician, has been engaged to appear in tableaux vivants at a winter garden in Berlin immediately after her divorce from her husband. She will be paid \$750 a night.

The nomination of David R. Francis as secretary of the interior has been favorably acted upon by the committee on finance and reported to the senate in executive session. The nomination has been held up ever since the session began at the request of Senator Vest.

After a long and animated session in Olympia the presidential electors of Washington agreed upon James E. Fenton, Democrat, of Spokane, as messenger to convey the vote of the state to Washington. The choice was a compromise, as the electors were at first unable to agree upon any one of the four elected, each one striving for the honor. The sum of \$800 is allowed for expenses.

The trial of Mrs. Walter Carew charged with poisoning her husband by administering arsenic, and which has caused a great sensation among the American inhabitants of Yokohama, has been brought to a dramatic close by the appearance and confession in court of Miss Mary Jacobs, the governess of the family, who, it seems, was the real murderer and the person who wore the chain of evidence around the widow.

Attorney-General Harmon was asked about the probable course the government will pursue with respect to the Pacific railroads, now the funding bill has failed. Beyond the statement that some action would probably be taken within thirty days, he declined to discuss the matter. It is believed, however, the first step will be against the Union Pacific, inasmuch as foreclosure proceedings instituted by the first lien holders of that road are now pending in the courts.

The inauguration of Governor Tanner in Springfield, Ill., developed a sensation at the close of the statehouse ceremony, when the retiring governor, John P. Altgeld, was not permitted to deliver the farewell address which has been one of the features of the previous inaugurations in Illinois. Governor Altgeld had prepared his speech and had brought a copy of it to the hall, but he was not called upon by the presiding officer to speak. Much indignation was aroused by the occurrence.

The house committee on public lands has authorized a favorable report on the bill providing that settlers on Northern Pacific railroad lands, whose right would have been forfeited January 1, 1897, for noncompliance with law, shall have an additional term of two years in which to comply with the regulations. The committee also ordered a favorable report on a bill allowing settlers on Indian lands opened to settlement in the Dakotas to acquire patent by paying the minimum price provided by law any time after the expiration of fourteen months from the date of entry.

OREGON LEGISLATURE.

The first week of the Oregon legislature closed with but little accomplished. The organization of the senate was effected promptly on the first day, and Joseph Simon, of Multnomah, who held the same position two years ago, was seated as president. The senate was in session four days, during which time eighty-five bills were introduced, and then the senate adjourned over until Monday, in order to give the state printer time to catch up.

The Unorganized House.

The house was unable to perfect or organize, a quorum not being found present at any time a roll call was had. The members are divided into three factions on the senatorial nominee, each being a minority. All efforts to unite and agree on any member for speaker have been futile. Much bitter talk and discussion has been the rule since the first day.

Senatorial Caucus.

Near the end of the week forty-three Republicans and one Populist held a caucus at the state capitol and unanimously nominated John H. Mitchell for United States senator.

New Bills Four In.

Patterson of Marion has introduced a bill making general provision for the transportation of all insane persons to the asylum. His bill provides that the county clerk shall notify the superintendent of the asylum that he has an insane person to be conveyed to the asylum. The superintendent then authorizes some employe of the asylum to repair to the county seat, where the insane person will be delivered to him, and he will conduct such insane person to the asylum. All the expense is to be borne by the asylum fund.

Senator Mackay has introduced a bill for the appointing of a fiscal agent at New York city, who is to look after the state's financial interests.

Two other bills of a general nature were introduced, one by Senator McClung, which authorizes the mayor of any city to bid in property sold at public sale for taxes. The other was by Senator Smith, authorizing counties, cities and school districts to dispose of real estate acquired at tax sales.

Senator Michell has called attention to the subject of navigation on the Columbia river, by introducing a bill authorizing the governor to appoint a commission to construct and equip a portage railway from The Dalles to Celilo.

The bill of Senator Price of Umatilla, for the collection of delinquent taxes, provides that all property levied upon shall be advertised and sold in the same manner as real estate, thus saving expense. Senator Price has also introduced a bill which enables a farm laborer to file a lien upon a growing crop, even though there be a mortgage on the crop.

Senator McClung's bill, No. 5, "to define the terms land and real property, for the purposes of taxation," is virtually a re-establishment of the old mortgage-tax law. It provides, however, for the exemption only of recorded indebtedness, and in that particular differs from the old law, and from other proposed statutes.

The registration bill introduced in the senate by Senator Harmon is identical with the measure to be introduced in the house by Thomas of Multnomah.

Senator Taylor's bill amending the incorporation act of Pendleton changes the city charter in three particulars. It provides that (1) the city may be divided up into wards; (2) that the present water-works system may be enlarged into a gravity system; and (3) that city treasurers shall hereafter be appointed by the city council, and not elected by the people. There has been trouble in Pendleton over making the city funds immediately available when they are desired for the payment of warrants. It is thought that, if temptation for candidates to place themselves under personal obligation to financial institutions has been removed, the difficulty about the funds may be obviated.

Senator Mulkey, of Polk, has introduced into the senate a bill covering the subject of taxation. The bill, in effect, is practically a re-enactment of the mortgage-tax law. It has three general objects in view—(1) the assessment of all property, (2) equal and impartial collection of taxes, (3) economy in operation. Senator Mulkey says it will save the state at least \$55,000 per year. The bill provides for the deduction of indebtedness where the corresponding credit can be found and assessed. It abolishes the state board of equalization as it is now constituted, vesting that duty in the governor, secretary of state and state treasurer. It also provides for the collection of taxes on the original assessor's roll and for the sending of the summary only of the roll to the state board of equalization. It makes the county treasurer the collector of taxes up to the point of delinquency, when they shall be collected by the sheriff.

McClung's senate bill relating to the qualifications of school election voters requires that the voter shall have paid an annual tax on \$250 worth of property. The present law is somewhat lax, and more or less confusing. There is some doubt of the constitutionality of McClung's bill, but the judiciary committee will pass upon that question. Senator McClung says the trouble at the late school election in Portland and Eugene led him to prepare a more desirable law.

The inevitable deduction-for-indebtedness bill has been presented to the senate. It comes from Senator Dawson, of Linn.

The question of supplying each member of senate and house with a copy of Hill's Code of Oregon, evoked some debate in the senate. McClung presented a joint resolution that the secretary of state be ordered to purchase ninety copies of the code. He afterward explained that a similar resolution had been adopted by the senate, but, inasmuch as it was only a senate resolution, the secretary of state was unwilling to comply except on joint resolution of both houses. Selling of Multnomah thought that from an economical standpoint, twenty-five copies would be sufficient, ten for the senate and fifteen for the house. Price of Umatilla suggested that fifteen copies would be sufficient for the senate, giving one to each new member. McClung's resolution was finally adopted.

Another subject of debate was the resolution requiring the appropriation bill to be prepared a sufficient time before the close of the session to permit a careful examination. One member wanted the bill prepared within the first twenty-five days. This was generally regarded as too soon to be practicable, and it was finally settled that the bill should be before the senate five days before the close of the session.

Senate Committees.

President Simon has announced the standing committees of the senate as follows:

Agriculture and Forestry—Johnson, Hughes, Holt.

Assessment and Taxation—Hughes, Patterson of Marion, Price, Mulkey, Mackay.

Claims—Selling, Carter, Daly.

Commerce and Navigation—Harmon, Johnson, Dufur.

Counties—Mackay, Gesner, Talyor, Gowan, Driver.

Education—McClung, Harmon, Mulkey.

Elections and Privileges—Mulkey, Gesner, Smith.

Engrossed Bills—Gesner, Reed, Mitchell.

Enrolled Bills—Calbreath, Patterson of Washington, and Gowan.

Federal Relations—Bates, Taylor, Dufur.

Fishing Industries—Reed, Michell, Patterson of Marion.

Horticulture—Carter, Calbreath, Holt.

Insurance and Banking—Bates, Johnson, Driver.

Irrigation—Price, McClung, King.

Judiciary—Gowan, Brownell, Michell, Smith, Dufur.

Revision of Laws—Patterson of Washington, McClung, Reed, Hobson, King.

Medicine, Pharmacy and Dentistry—Calbreath, Driver, Daly.

Military Affairs—Price, Haseltine, Gesner.

Penal Institutions—Driver, Hobson, Selling.

Mining—Johnson, King, Holt.

Municipal Corporations—Haseltine, Harmon, Calbreath.

Printing—Michell, Mackay, Smith.

Public Buildings and Institutions—Hobson, Patterson of Washington, Wade.

Public Lands—Patterson of Marion, Mulkey, Dawson, Haseltine, Wade.

Railroads—Brownell, Gowan, Patterson of Washington, Mackay, Dawson.

Roads and Highways—Dawson, Carter, Hobson, Brownell, Daly.

Ways and Means—Taylor, McClung, Selling, Hughes, Dawson.

Tariff Makers Run on a Snag.

Washington, Jan. 18.—The Republican tariff-makers held no meeting today, having encountered several perplexing points in the chemical schedule which they began work on last night. Certain members were assigned to procure information on various points, and tomorrow the committee will resume work on the schedule.

From the experience of the first session of real work on the bill, it is considered by the members doubtful whether it will be practical for them to follow the original plan of work, which was to have the full committee work together on every schedule of the bill, instead of dividing the schedules among the subcommittees.

A Fool and His Money.

San Francisco, Jan. 18.—Oscar Low, a Victoria man, was buncoed out of \$180 today by the old dice game trick. Low lives at the Yosemite house, on Market street, and started for the Barbary Coast for a drink. He got into a saloon on Sacramento street, and there began shaking dice with a stranger. He lost \$30, and a newly made friend told him he could beat the winner out of all his money if Low could only get some more cash. The victim went to his room, and got \$100 more. He returned to the saloon, and soon lost that. Then he complained to the police.

Manifesto Issued by Populists.

The Populists have held a caucus and issued the following manifesto, which gives their side of the tangle in the house:

"To the People's Party of Oregon: The undersigned, your members-elect to the legislative assembly, ask your loyal support and that of all good citizens in our contest for such an organization of the house as we believe will result in economical and remedial legislation that will make an honest vote and a fair count possible in Oregon. We are contending for a fair organization of the house, in order to make possible the passage of the Bingham registration bill, the Holt judges-of-election bill, and an amendment to the constitution providing for direct law-making by the people by means of the initiative and referendum in its optional form.

"We are assured by eminent lawyers that the Bingham registration bill is constitutional, and likely to be effective. The Holt bill allows county central committees of each of the three principal political parties to designate one judge of election in each precinct, and committees of the two principal parties to each name one clerk of election in each precinct. The initiative and referendum need no explanation to Oregon Populists. These measures we believe to be all important in obtaining honest elections and control by the people of lawmaking in Oregon, and thereby preserving our liberties. The situation is this:

"Last June the Republican party elected thirty-eight members of the house of representatives. Only twenty-eight of this number have agreed to act together in organizing the house. Part of the remaining ten Republican members support Mr. Bourne and part do not support any candidate. The Populist and Democratic members are staying out until such time as a Republican majority may agree upon a candidate of its own for speaker, or until a sufficient number of them unite with us to assure Bourne's election, which we believe will enable us to obtain the measures herein named. As long as Republicans are thus divided, and it is possible that we may, by preventing organization, finally elect Mr. Bourne, and probably obtain the legislation before mentioned, we feel it to be our duty to the people of Oregon to stay out—wages or no wages. With this knowledge of the facts, we feel that we are entitled to your support for ourselves and our allies."

The manifesto is signed by two senators and twelve representatives. It is said that the remaining Populist senator and representatives, who were out of the city when the caucus was held, fully indorsed the manifesto.

A short session of the house was held Sunday, the temporary speaker having ruled that it was necessary according to the constitution.

The house has again failed to organize before Tuesday and this defers the senatorial election until Tuesday, February 2, and, of course, no ballot can be taken on that date unless the speakership problem is solved before Tuesday of next week.

The senate meets daily, but no business other than the introduction of bills is taken up.

Senator Harmon has introduced a bill designed to restore to sheriffs of the various counties the duty of conveying all committed persons to the state insane asylum, reform school and penitentiary. It is merely made the duty of the committing court to place such in charge of the sheriff. Nothing is said as to compensation, but the presumption is that the state is to pay, as at present.

Senator Brownell has introduced a bill in the interest of bicyclists. It directs that all transportation companies shall be required to check and transport bicycles like other baggage. The bill is general in its provisions and describes at length how railroad and other transportation companies shall convey free of all charges to each passenger, with a ticket, not more than 100 pounds of baggage. How it shall be checked and how reclaimed are described, the provisions simply enacting into law the present practices of railroad companies.

Senator Smith has introduced a bill changing the beginning of the close season on the Columbia from August 10 to August 1. This is in accordance with the recommendation of United States Fish Commissioner McDonald. There are provisions for the regulation of fishtraps, by which none shall have a lead more than 700 feet in length, and no fish wheel shall have a lead of more than forty feet in length. Other regulative provisions are added.

Senator Mulkey has introduced a bill intended to prohibit, as far as possible, corrupt practices at elections. It limits the sums of money that may be legitimately expended in securing a nomination or election to any office created by the constitution of state or for representatives in congress. It provides for a public inspection of the expense account of any candidate or political committee. Other states have similar measures on their statute books, and public sentiment in the state of Oregon, Senator Mulkey thinks, is ripe for a similar statute in this state.

WOOLGROWERS MEET.

Resolutions Concerning the Forest Reserve Passed.

Salem, Or., Jan. 19.—At a meeting of the North Pacific Sheepbreeders' and Woolgrowers' Association, held at the state capitol, pursuant to a call from the president, Hon. John Minto, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, The congress of the United States has authorized the president to proclaim as forest reserve 4,600,000 acres of the Cascade range of mountains, extending in an unbroken body across the state of Oregon, thereby creating a physical division of the state; and

"Whereas, This immense body of land has been placed under the care of the department of the interior, to be protected from the injury of its forest growth by the aid of the United States district court and by its officers, and citizens of the United States, residents of Oregon, have been arrested and put to cost on the assumption that grazing stock (sheep especially) within such reserve is an injury to the forest growth thereon; and

"Whereas, By an experience extending over fifty years, in some cases, members of this association know that despite grazing of sheep or cattle upon the grass lands of Oregon, whether on the mountains or in the valleys, the reforestation of open land has extended its extending, over all pasture land, near enough seedbearing trees for the seeds to be carried by the wind; and the truth of this statement is well set forth in papers now published by the state board of horticulture, by persons who have seen these processes going forward for from forty-four to fifty-two years' observation; therefore, be it

"Resolved, These prosecutions of stockowners, whose stock has in past years ranged on the mountains of Oregon, is totally unjustifiable, on the ground of injury done by such grazing; that we, as citizens of the United States, residing in Oregon, claim all the right of the citizens of other states to the full benefit of the use of the public domain, and of the general laws of the national government, and believe it an oppression, unjust as well as unnecessary, to harass stockmen by trials in the United States court for acts of technical trespass, where benefit rather than damage has been done; that we heartily indorse the concurrent resolution introduced by Senator Mulkey, in the present legislative assembly of Oregon; that we are unanimously in favor of the restoration of a reasonable tariff duty on wool, adequate for the encouragement of woolgrowing, and also favor an import duty being placed on shoddy, sufficiently high to discourage the importation of said article."

Senator Mulkey's resolution, provides for three reserves, instead of one.

THE DAY IN THE HOUSE.

Oratorical Tributes to the Late Speaker Crisp.

Washington, Jan. 19.—Most of this day in the house was devoted to oratorical tributes to the late Speaker Crisp, of Georgia, who died during the recent recess of congress. The speeches were listened to by nearly all of the Democrats, and a large contingent of Republicans, while many Southern people filled the galleries. All of the members from Georgia and several leaders on both sides of the house delivered eulogies, which were unusually impressive, and were listened to with much more than the usual attention.

The bill authorizing the Columbia & Red Mountain Railway Company to build a bridge across the Columbia river, in Stevens county, Wash., called up by Doolittle, passed. Delegate Catron attempted to secure the passage of a bill to give the deserted Fort Marcy military reservation, at Santa Fe, N. M., to the American Invalid Aid Society, of Boston, for the establishment of a sanitarium for pulmonary diseases, but it failed on objection.

Flogging on Shipboard.

Cleveland, Jan. 19.—Senators Frye and Hale, who were responsible for the senate substitute for house bill No. 2663, which restored flogging in the merchant marine, are being severely condemned by the 300,000 members of the Western Seamen's Society and various branches. At a meeting of the local trustees of the society, who are prominent business men, resolutions were adopted protesting against the law.

Has Discovered No Lymph.

Paris, Jan. 19.—In an interview, Dr. Roux, who is connected with the department of hygiene, denied a report that he had made experiments with an anti-plague lymph. He would know how to prepare the lymph, he said, if it was needed, but he felt that bubonic plague would never get a hold in Europe. The Temps complains of the inactivity of the present Indian government in dealing with the scourge.

Victim of Commodore Wreck.

Salem, Mass., Jan. 19.—The remains of the late William Alexander Higgins, who met his death with many others at the foundering of the Cuban filibustering steamer Commodore, off the Florida coast, Sunday morning, January 8, arrived today. The funeral was held at the undertaking rooms, and was attended by a large crowd.

A GUNBOAT BLOWN SKYWARD

Cubans Used a Torpedo With Deadly Effect.

PLANTED IN THE RIVER CAUTO

Destroyed the Vessel and Killed and Wounded All the Crew—Court's Decision in Three Friends Case

Havana, Jan. 20.—The gunboats Centinela and Relampago left Manzanillo on the night of January 16, with the object of going up the river Cauto to Fort Guamo, in compliance with the orders of General Bosch. At 10 o'clock in the morning of January 17, both gunboats were near Mango landing, when an explosion of a torpedo, which had been well planted in the river, sunk the Relampago. Those of the crew who survived swam toward the shore, but were fired on from the banks. At this critical moment a boat was launched from the Centinela, which rescued the men in the water. In view of the instructions and the fact that the commander of the Centinela and nearly all of the crew of both boats had been wounded, the expedition had to return to Manzanillo.

Senator Martinez, of the Relampago, was seriously wounded in the explosion, as well as Gunner Francisco Martinez and three seamen, while Paymaster Antero, Chief Officer Masquero, Engineer Pazadela and the assistant pilot and four others were slightly wounded. Six of the officers and crew were killed outright, and all of the rest received wounds of more or less severity.

On the Centinela the commander, Senior Puerto, was seriously wounded, while one of the crew was killed and Corporal Manuel Cabanas, the pilot, Assistant Engineer Martinez and six of the crew were wounded.

Cuban Expeditions Not Illegal.

Jacksonville, Jan. 20.—Judge Locke, of the United States court for the southern district of Florida, rendered his decision today in the Three Friends case upon the exceptions of the defense to the libel of the government for violating the neutrality laws. The point was raised by counsel for the defense that inasmuch as the Cuban insurgents had not been recognized by the United States they were neither a people nor a body politic, as defined by section 5283, under which the libel was drawn. This was sustained by Judge Locke, and the district attorney was given ten days in which to file an amended libel. The point was one that had never been raised before.

FIEND IN HUMAN SHAPE.

The Man Who Wrecked the Alabama Mineral Train Confesses.

New Orleans, Jan. 20.—A special to the Times-Democrat from Atlanta says: Sam Palatka, cross-eyed, a fiend in expression, revolting in countenance, has confessed to having perpetrated the horrible Cahaba bridge disaster, which occurred three weeks ago in Alabama. Stolidly and with immovable lines of criminal harshness on his face, he admits that, single-handed, he sent twenty-five persons to a horrible death, and wounded and maimed a score more. There was no romantic reason back of the work of this courageous coward, a man who dared discovery, which, in Alabama, meant certain death, to drive a train to destruction in order to gain a few dollars.

Palatka was arrested in Eaton, Putnam county, in Middle Georgia. His first captors believed him half-witted, as he gave himself away. Those in charge of him today in Atlanta, say he is absolutely reckless and entirely without human feelings. Today he spoke of the fearful wreck with no sign of emotion.

"I did it," said Palatka. "I wanted money. It's nobody's business what I wanted it for. I did it. I found it very easy. I say this for the benefit of those who want to wreck trains. It's just as easy to wreck a freight train. There's no money in freight. I did not get any money out of the wreck. I moved a rail, put it across the track, and the whole business seemed to fall. There were plenty of dead folks with money—one had \$500—but before I could get at the money the live ones got up and then the crowds came and I skinned out."

At a Hungarian Wedding.

New York, Jan. 20.—John Ornis, a rejected suitor, caused a riot and bloodshed at the wedding of Agnes Hafri, whom he had loved in vain. The bridegroom, Michael Roman, and three guests, were stabbed before the police moved upon the wedding feast, which had become a riot, and arrested the enraged and disappointed lover. Ornis is a tall, powerfully built Hungarian. When Roman and Agnes were betrothed he concealed his chagrin and was the first to congratulate the couple. After the ceremony last night, however, the guests turned to Ornis and chided him for his ill luck in not winning such a fair girl. A second later a scene of wild confusion ensued. The furniture was overturned, women fled shrieking from the flat, and some of the men tried to overpower Ornis, who cut right and left with a knife.